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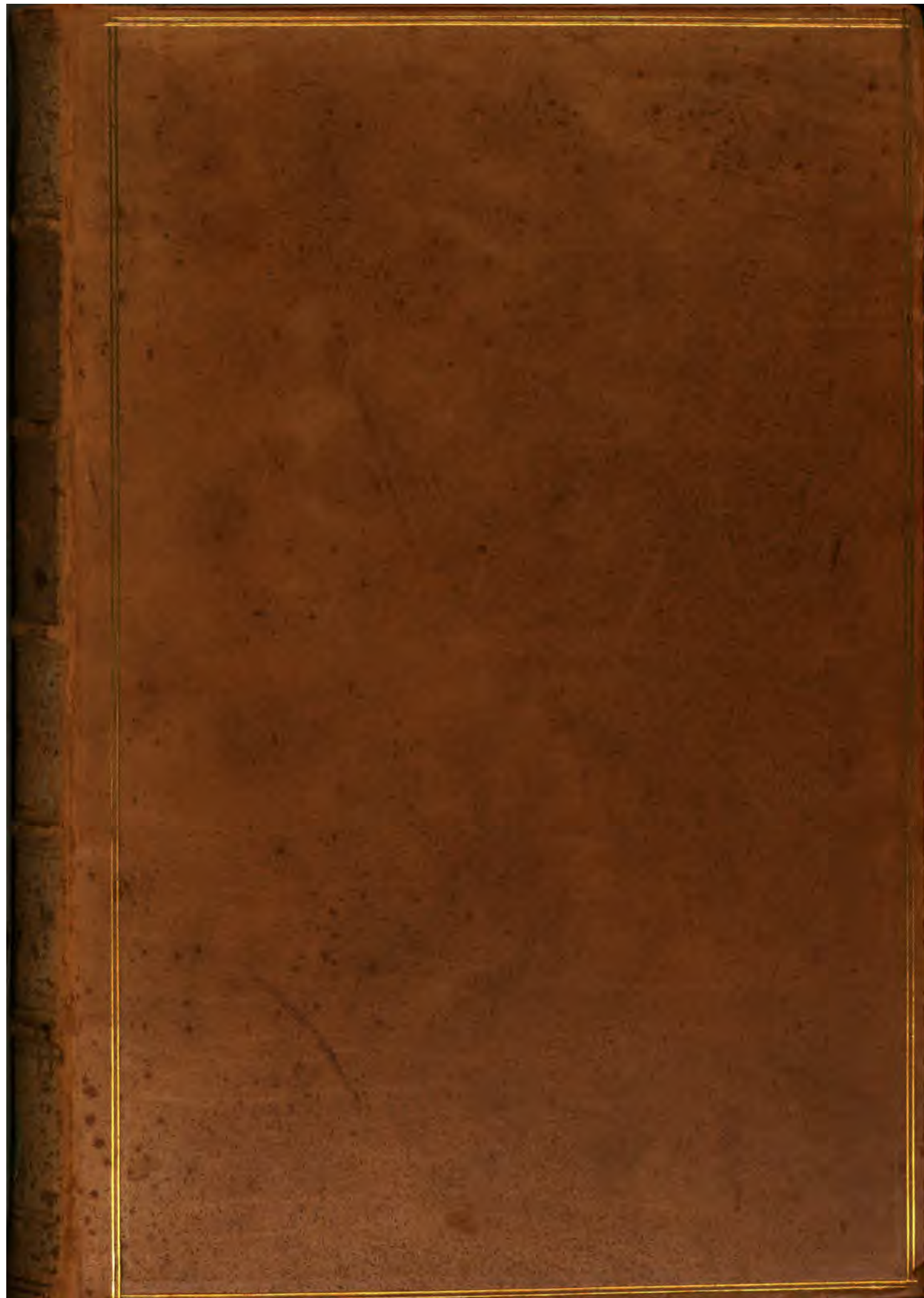
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THE TYNMOUTH RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE GLIMMERS & NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

*Drawn & Engraved for the British & Foreign*

*A. Ashby del. & sculp.*

THE  
BRITISH GAZETTEER,

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, ECCLESIASTICAL,  
AND HISTORICAL;

SHOWING

THE DISTANCES OF EACH PLACE FROM LONDON AND DERBY—GENTLEMEN'S SEATS—  
POPULATIONS—INNS AND HOTELS—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—  
BANKERS—MARKETS. FAIRS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY A FULL SET OF COUNTY MAPS,

WITH

*All the Railways accurately laid down;*

FORMING AT ONCE AN IRON ROAD-BOOK AND COUNTY ATLAS.

BY B. CLARKE, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF AN ESSAY ON LANGUAGE, &c. &c.



VOLUME I.

A—C.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED (FOR THE PROPRIETORS) BY H. G. COLLINS, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1852.



STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED  
BY WILLIAM MACKENZIE, 48 LONDON STREET,  
GLASGOW.



TO

GEORGE CARR GLYN, ESQ. M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF THE DIRECTION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, &c. &c.

*This Work,*

WHICH HAS FOR ONE OF ITS CHIEF OBJECTS THE MAKING KNOWN THE MEANS OF

ACCESS BY RAILWAY

TO EVERY CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE, AND HAMLET IN THE KINGDOM,

*Is, by kind Permission, Dedicated,*

AS A MARK OF RESPECT, MOST SINGULARLY APPROPRIATE,

TO ONE WHOSE TALENTS AND INFLUENCE HAVE SO POWERFULLY CONTRIBUTED

TO THE

GREAT NATIONAL ADVANTAGES

DERIVED FROM THE IMMENSE INCREASE IN THE FACILITY OF

COMMUNICATION.





## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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It is a very general remark, that "prefaces are never read." The Editor is not about to write one; but he is unwilling to lay before the Public this first Part of his Work, abruptly and without a few introductory remarks on the nature of the undertaking and the mode in which it is to be carried out.

It has been undertaken to supply a public want, very generally expressed, and which is daily increasing; for the great political and ecclesiastical changes which have taken place during the last twenty years, and the revolution which, during the last ten or twelve, has been effected in locomotion, and in the means of access to all parts, through the construction of Railroads, render essential for travellers at the present day, a Road Book to supply the place of that valuable work to the last generation, "Paterson's Roads." Moreover, the greatly extended postal accommodation, as well as the variations in the relative importance of places, caused by the revolution before mentioned, as also the springing up of new towns and villages at the sites of Railway Stations, demand the production of something more than a Road Book. Statistics and other useful information are required by the commercial man; nor is the account of gentlemen's seats of less value to him than it is to the traveller: while to every one the Historic record is of interest, whether it be the warning memorial of deeds of lawless violence and internal war, or the stimulating narrative of patriotic deeds, of active benevolence, or of the talent of a past or present generation. And this is obtained by combining with the Road Book a complete Gazetteer of every town and village in the kingdom. And, further, the great progress which has of late years been made in the Arts, enables us to elucidate the position of places, and the direction of the roads which lead to them, by introducing into the work Maps of the Counties on such a scale as to be of real practical efficiency: and the same reason enables us to illustrate the most important or interesting localities, with plates drawn and engraved by gentlemen of taste and artistic skill. This could not have been done formerly, as it is now, at a price within the reach of every one. The Maps are drawn from the highest authorities, and

the Railways, being so important a feature, are, together with every Station, laid down to the time of going to press. Such an amount of statistical matter, as is contained in this work, was not collected without much trouble and perseverance. Great care has been taken that all the authorities consulted were the most trustworthy and most recent; and considerable exertion has been used to obtain original interesting information, and, at the same time, that *nothing* be introduced which is not authentic. Reference to the accompanying Part will best explain the form in which the information is given. However, there is one feature to which we request attention, namely, that while we give the recognized posting distances from London, we also give the length of the route which must now be taken to reach each place; because that is the space passed over, and for which fares are paid, and is therefore practically the correct distance. When the length of both routes is the same, it is not mentioned twice. We would also remark, that the distances from Derby are given, on account of that town being the great focus of Railway communication, as may be seen by a glance at the sketch of the great trunk lines which is on the cover of this Part.

Our assumption of the present probable population of each place is based on an average of the last three censuses; but it is still liable to fluctuation on account of the movements of masses of the population and their settlement in other localities, in consequence of the Railroad revolution before mentioned.

We refer to the accompanying Part to show how we have accomplished our task; and, anticipating the encouraging patronage which may fairly be solicited for a work in which so much various matter has to be compiled and arranged in order, we hope to give satisfaction to our patrons, and if we succeed in so doing, we are content.

EDITOR.

LONDON.

## P R E F A C E.

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FOR many years it has been felt that the condition of Britain has been undergoing great social alterations. Science has been greatly enlarged in its influence, and very active in its powers. The steam-engine was once the dread of all those who, unacquainted with the nicety with which it is regulated, always dreaded anything like contact with it. Now it is a common thing—common to all who desire to avail themselves of the advantages which it has provided for the many millions who daily avail themselves of the benefits which it insures.

From a myth, or a thought, it has in our day become a reality. The terror which it formerly inspired has ceased. Its heavings are now only construed as being significant of safety and enjoyment. We can now travel in one day, with ease, what used formerly to occupy four of laborious endurance. The intercourse between the several portions of the country has been reduced in expense, and increased in facility. With the old coach road system, accidents were continually occurring; and though they might seem to be but small in amount in every individual incident, they were fearfully large in the aggregate. Railways have altered all this. The accidents, when they do occur, may be fearful, but happily they are of rare occurrence; and the loss of life, and the injury to person and property, has been ten times less than that which was incurred by the old coaching system.

In fact, railways have altered the face of the whole of the social intercourse of Britain. To meet the want which the older books could not possibly supply, the BRITISH GAZETTEER has been compiled.

To collect the information necessary for such a skeleton as 'Bradshaw's Guide,' must involve an enormous amount of industry and outlay; but at the first glance it will appear, that to gather together all the various details for such a Work as this GAZETTEER, the time, care, labour, and expense incurred, must be almost infinitely greater. Besides, in this Work is simplified all that information which can only be obtained, in nine cases out of ten, by studious research.



The following is a *resumé* of the Contents of the Work, as specified in the covers of the Monthly Parts in which it was issued :—

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS OF EACH PLACE ARE GIVEN :—

LOCATION and DESCRIPTION.—County, Division, or Hundred; Union.

DISTANCE from London, from Derby, from surrounding places.

ACCESS (means of) from London, from Derby.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Where money orders paid, time of delivery and of Post closing.

HISTORICAL and LOCAL Information.—Under the latter is included—Manufactures or Produce, Gentlemen's Seats, together with any objects of interest connected with them, as Picture Galleries, &c.

Nature of CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rated Value; Present net Income; Patron; Incumbent; Date of Appointment; Extent in Acres; Number of Inhabitants; of Houses; Amount of Tithes; Commutation; Amount of Poor's Rates.

POLITICAL.—Polling Place; Assize Town; those which are Disfranchised or Reduced or Enlarged by Reform Bill; Number of Members; Number of Registered Voters; Amount of Assessed Property.

INNS and HOTELS.

BANKERS, and name of London Correspondents.

MARKETS. FAIRS. RACES.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

The whole forming a COMPLETE RAILROAD COUNTY ATLAS and GAZETTEER; for, by the novel feature of giving the distance of each place not only from London, but also from Derby, the central spot of England, and the great focus of Railway conveyance, this will be an invaluable book of reference to all persons who have occasion for Statistical or Local Information.

The Proprietors and the Editor, with a deep sense of gratitude for the favours they have received, beg most respectfully to tender their best thanks to their Correspondents for the many kindnesses which they have experienced in their correction, from their local knowledge, of the several articles that have been laid before them.

The thousands of letters with which the Work has been honoured, in return for the numerous applications of the Proprietors, demand and hereby receive their warmest gratitude. The valuable communications of those correspondents have made the BRITISH GAZETTEER what it ought to be, the most perfect work of its kind in the language. Lambard, Leland, Tanner, Speed, and all the other older authors, have been carefully collated and interweaved in the several articles.

It was intended to have added the accounts of Scotland and Ireland, but such is the transition state of the country, especially of the latter part of the United Kingdom, that that design is for the present postponed.

To those who have been connected with him in the construction of the BRITISH GAZETTEER, for their readiness, co-operation, and assiduity, the Editor begs to tender his warmest acknowledgments.

Finally, the Proprietors and the Editor beg to state their deep sense of the obligation under which they lie to the Press, without the countenance of which, nothing will ever be widely known or rightly appreciated. They are happy to say that their Work has been well received in all parts of the country, and has already become the great focus of topographical information.

B. C.

LONDON, *December*, 1851.

# THE BRITISH GAZETTEER

AND

## TRAVELLING ROAD BOOK.

ABB

**ABBAS-COMBE**, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund. of Horethorne, union of Wincanton: distant from London 131½ miles (coach-road 109), 3¼ from Wincanton, 6 from Milborne Port, and 8 from Shaftesbury. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 25 miles: from Dorby, by rail. to Bath, 147, thence 25 miles. — London letters arrive at 9 a.m.; post closes 4 p.m.: money orders obtained at Wincanton. — The living (St. Mary) is a rectory in the archd. of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells; set at £9. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £398: patron, Rev. T. Fox: pres. incumbent, Rev. T. Fox, 1820: contains 2,020 acres: 100 houses: in 1841, 461 inhabitants; probable number in 1849, 520: assd. value of property, £3,242: poor rates in 1837, £380. 7s. — S. 2¼ m. are Stalbridge Park, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea; and 2¼ m. Venn House, the seat of J. Sewington Savery, Esq.

**ABBAS-COMPTON**, DORSET, See COMPTON-ABBAS.

**ABBENHALL**, GLOUCESTER. See ARINGHALL.

**ABBERBURY** (or **ALBERBURY**), SHROPSHIRE, a parish consisting of 9 townships: those of Crugion, Middleton, and Uppington, in the hund. of Cawrse, with that of Bausley, in the hund. of Deythur, are in Montgomery; and Alderbury, Benthall with Shrawardine, Eyton, Royton with Amaston, and Wollaston, are in the hund. of Ford, co. of Salop: it is in the union of Atcham: 161½ miles from London, 8 from Shrewsbury, and 3 from Melferley. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 35 miles: from Derby 90 miles, from which take rail. to Wolverhampton, 55½. — Money orders obtained at Shrewsbury: London letters delivd. 10 a.m. and 9½ p.m.; post closes 4 p.m. — This parish, which the Welsh call Llauvihangel-yu-Ghentyn, is intersected by the old Roman road. At Glyn, is the cottage of the celebrated old Parr, whose memory is preserved by the following inscription on a brass plate in Wollaston chapel: *The old, old, very old man, Thomas Parr, was born at the Glyn, in the township of Wennington, within the chapelry of Great Wollaston and parish of Alber-*

ABB

*bury, in the county of Salop, in 1483. He lived in the reigns of ten kings and queens of England, viz.: King Edward IV., King Edward V., King Richard III., King Henry VII., King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and Charles I.; he died in London (16 years after his presentation to king Charles) on the 13th November, 1635, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 15th of the same month, aged one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months. At the age of one hundred and five, he did penance in the church of Alberbury, for criminal connexion with Catharine Milton, by whom he had offspring. The castle was built in the reign of Henry II., by Warine, a sheriff of the county, and a great warrior against the Welsh, in the time of Henry I.: about a mile from it may be traced the remains of the "New Abbey," also founded by Warine, for the Black Monks of the order of Grandmorst, in Limosin; but it was suppressed by Henry VI., and, at the request of Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, was bestowed on All Souls' College, Oxford. — The living (St. Michael), a dischd. vicarage in the archd. of Salop, diocese of Hertford, is valued at £5. 10s.: pres. net income, £187: the patronage belongs to All Souls' College: pres. incumbent, R. W. Huntley, 1829: the portion of the parish in Shropshire contains 6,040 acres: 472 houses: popn. in 1841, 1,611: probable popn. 1849, 1,800: assd. prop. £12,562: poor rates in 1837, £319. — S. ½ m. are Brent Hall; 1½ m. Rowton Castle, the seat of Henry Lyster, Esq., whose ancestors have held the domain since the middle of the 15th century. One of them, Sir Thomas, was a devoted adherent of Charles I., and on the king visiting Shrewsbury, testified his loyalty in a very acceptable manner, by a large contribution of gold. While he was prisoner to the Republicans, Lady Lyster held Rowton Castle during a fortnight's siege, and made good terms. Another of them, R. Lyster, Esq., obtained notoriety by bearding Sir R. Walpole and the assembled Commons, on occasion of being treated with gross injustice. And*

when he was called on to apologize, Sir Robert verified the adage, "There is many a truth spoken in jest," by exclaiming, "Let him go, we have used him bad enough." And S. 2 m. Wattlesborough Hall.

ABBER-CWM-HIR, RADNOR, a chapelry to the village of Llanbister: distant from London 178 miles (coach road 172), from Rhayader 6, and from Knighton 15. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 65 miles: or by Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 70 miles: S.E. of Derby, 106 miles, by rail. through Birmingham. — Money orders issued at Rhayader: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.; post closes 11 a.m. — The prefix, "Abber," is applied to places situated at the confluence of waters; either the union of two rivers, or the debouchure of a river into the sea. The chapel is called the Abbey-chapel: the ruins of the abbey are still visible, situated in a most lovely valley encompassed by hills, and watered by the Clowedoc, a tributary of the Ithon: it is considered to have been the only monastic establishment in Radnor: it is thus described by Leland in his Itinerary: — *Come here an abbay of white monkes, stonduh betwixt II great hilles in Melennith, in a botom wher renneth a lile brooke. It is VII miles from Knighton. The first fundation was made by Cadwathelan ap Madok for LX monkes. No churh in Wales is seen of such length as the fundation of walles ther begon doth shew; bot the third part of this work was never finished. Al the houses was spoiled and defacid be Owen Glindour.* The Cadwathelan mentioned is more correctly Cadwalon ab Madoc, and the date of the foundation is about 1143 A.D., at which time he was lord of the province. In Newton church, Montgomery, is a very elegant screen, separating the chancel from the nave, which, together with the antique font, is said to have been brought from this abbey. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, diocese of St. David's: valued at £4. 13s.: pres. net income, £148: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, E. Powell, 1839: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 550: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 620: poor rates in 1837, £260. — S. 2 m. is Coedvilan Hall.

ABBERFORD, YORKSHIRE. See ABERFORD.

ABBERLEY, WORCESTER, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree, union of Martley: 144 miles from London (coach road 130), 10 from Worcester, 6 from Bewdley. — Nor. West. Rail. to Droitwich, thence 11 miles: S.W. of Derby, from which take rail. to Wolverhampton, 61, thence 11 miles. — Money orders granted at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. — Walsh, the poet, a correspondent of Addison's, lies in the parish church; he was born in 1663, at the manor-house, the seat of his ancestors, and died in 1708. Pope has handed down his name to posterity in the following quotation:

"Such late was Walsh, the muses' judge and friend,  
Who justly knew to blame and to commend;  
To fallings mild, but zealous for desert,  
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart."

— The living (St. Michael) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, valued at £11. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £249: patron, Mrs. Moillett: pres. incumbent, F. Severne, 1828:

contains 2,398 acres: 115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 559: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 660: ass<sup>d</sup>. amount of property, £3,078: poor rates, £250. — N. 1½ m. is Bower House; S. 1 m. are Abberley Lodge; and 2 m. Whitley Court. The latter, the seat of Lord Ward, is situated on an eminence below Woodbury Hill, in the midst of a richly-wooded domain, and commands a view of the valley of the Severn. The grounds are very tastefully laid out and ornamented. The parish church forms the private chapel of the house, being connected with it by a gallery, which is fitted up as the family pew: it is a chaste building, very splendidly decorated.

ABBERTON, ESSEX, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winstree, union of Lexden and Winstree: 55½ miles from London (coach road 48), 4½ from Colchester, 12 from Witham. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 4½ miles: S.E. of Derby, by rail. to London, 132 miles, thence to Colchester. — Money orders obtained at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.; post closes 8½ p.m. and 9 a.m. — The living (St. Andrew) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, set at £14. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £289: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. J. Holroyd, 1830: extent 1,030 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 248: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 300: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,267: poor rates in 1837, £190.

ABBERTON, WORCESTERSHIRE, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Pershore: 145 miles from London (coach road 111), 6 from Pershore, 10 from Worcester. — Nor. West. Rail. to Spetchley station, thence 6 miles: S.E. of Derby, by rail. through Birmingham, 73 miles. — Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. — It is on the banks of the Avon, and is noted for a valuable medicinal spring, which is much frequented. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £161: the patronage is in the hands of the Sheldon family: pres. incumbent, F. Bert, 1834: extent in acres, 1,050: houses, 17: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 81: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 100: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,407: poor rates in 1837, £68.

ABBERWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Edlingham, northern division of Coquetdale ward: distant from London 341½ miles (coach road 310), from Alnwick 4, and 7 from Rothbury. — Nor. West. Rail., then Midl<sup>d</sup>. Co<sup>r</sup>. and Nor. Brit<sup>n</sup>. to Alnwick: N. of Derby, 209 miles distant, thence by Midl<sup>d</sup>. Co<sup>r</sup>. and Nor. Brit<sup>n</sup>. Rails. — Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m. and 2½ p.m.; post closes at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. — Houses, 26: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 146: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 170: poor rates, £45. — N. ½ m. is Bolton; 1 m. Shawdon Hall; 1½ m. Titlington; 2 m. Hulne Abbey; S. ½ m. Broom Park; 1 m., Lemmington Hall. Hulne Abbey was founded in the time of Henry III., by Fresburn, a Northumbrian, who went as a crusader to the Holy Land, and became a monk in the monastery on Mount Carmel; but, returning to England, he selected this spot for the site of an abbey, on account of its resemblance to Mount Carmel. The present mansion was built

about 1760, by Lord Conway, and was considerably enlarged and beautified under the superintendence of Wyatt. The domain is extensive, and the timber on it majestic.

**ABBOTS-ANNE, HANTS.** a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Andover, but principally in that of Wherwell; Andover division and union: distant from London 66 miles, from Andover 2½, from Salisbury 16. —Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road, thence 10 miles: S. of Derby, 192 miles distant, reached from that place by rail. to London, thence as above. —Money orders issued at Andover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —It is an inconsiderable village, situated in a valley below the wild Downs, which in these parts cover the face of the country. —The living (St. Mary) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Winchester: value, £42. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £645: patron, heirs of Sir J. Burroughs, knight: pres. incumbent, Hon<sup>ble</sup>. S. Best, 1831: acres, 3,100: houses, 100: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 619: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,700: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,157: poor rates in 1837, £408. —N. ½ m. is Amport Park, the seat of the Marquis of Winchester, who is premier Marquis of England, and fourteenth of Winchester: S. 1½ m. is Red Rice.

**ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, (or BICKINGTON-ANDOVER,) DEVON,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Black Torrington: distant from London 222 miles (coach road 184), from Gt. Torrington 9, from Holsworthy 6. —Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 38 miles: S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Tiverton, &c., 246 miles. —Money orders issued at Gt. Torrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes at noon. —It was originally a cell to Hartland Abbey, 13 miles distant. In the reign of Henry II., Geoffrey Dynant, lord of Hartland, established an abbey for regular canons, on a foundation which had been made for secular canons, by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin: he released the new establishment from a rent-charge to which the secular canons were liable, and endowed it with the tithes, the patronage of the church, and of several chapels; also, with the lands called "*Bekaton*," doubtless the name now corrupted to *Bickington*. Marble and other building stone is quarried in the vicinity. —The living (St. James) is a perpetual curacy, endowed from the great tithes, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, diocese of Exeter: valued at £14: pres. net income, £93: patron, heirs of Lord Rolle: pres. incumbent, P. D. Foulkes, 1823: acres, 1,510: houses, 13: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 75: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 90: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £424: poor rates in 1837, £26.

**ABBOTS-BROMLEY, STAFFORD.** See BROMLEY-ABBOTS.

**ABBOTSBURY, DORSET,** a parish (formerly a market-town) in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ugges-combe, union of Weymouth: distant from London 149 miles, from Dorchester 8, the same from both Weymouth and Bridport. —Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester: S.W. of Derby, by rail. to London, thence as described, 281 miles. —Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —It is about a mile from the sea, which, together with the culture of the potato, furnishes the inhabitants with their principal employment. The abbey is said to have

been founded in the year 1026, by Orcus, steward to Canute. Edward the Confessor gifted it with all wrecks found on the shores of the district: this privilege was confirmed by Henry I., and others added. On the south side of the altar, in the parish church, used to stand a black marble coffin, said to contain the bones of the founder: in 1750, it was interred at about the spot where it had stood above ground. Coker mentions it in these words:—*The bones of the founder Orc, enclosed in a daintie marble coffin, which I have often seen, were removed (from the monastery) to the parish church.* About a mile S.W. from Abbotbury is a well-wooded decoy, where much wild fowl is taken: also, a swannery, formerly pertaining to the abbey, in which many hundred swans are kept; the numbers are said to have been as many as 7000 or 8000: there is an account of it in "*Hutchins' Dorset*." In the time of James I., a grant was made to Sir John Strangeways of two fairs and a market, to be holden on Thursdays, the market belonging to the abbots having for a long time been discontinued, and the same is now the case with the one granted to Sir John. —The living (St. Nicholas) is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury: valued at £10: pres. net income, £140: patron, Earl of Ilchester: pres. incumbent, J. Foster, 1832: acres, 4,050: houses, 172: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,005: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,150: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5: 24: poor rates in 1837, £376. —Inns, C., Ship, Commercial: and F. H., Swan. —N. 1 m. are Blackdown; and 1½ m. Bride Head House. Near the beach, Strangeway's Castle, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, a Gothic residence, commanding a view of West Bay.

**ABBOTS-CHARLTON, GLOUCESTER.** See CHARLTON-ABBOTS.

**ABBOTSHAM, DEVON,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Shobbear, in the division of Gt. Torrington, union of Bideford: 204 miles from London (coach road 201), 2 from Bideford, 7 from Torrington, 10 from Barnstaple. —Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 39 miles: S.W. of Derby, by rail. through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 247 miles. —Money orders issued at Bideford: London letters arrive 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —The place now called Henny Castle, is supposed to be the same with Kenwith or Cynvit Castle, mentioned by Gough as the scene of a stern encounter between Alfred and Hubba, a Danish chieftain, when the Danes lost their sacred banner, on which was embroidered a black raven, said to predict them victory by extending its wings, or defeat by hanging them as if lifeless: Hubba and 1200 of his followers were slain. —The living (St. Helen) is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter: value, £16. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £159: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Knight Bruce, 1844: acres, 2,090: houses, 75: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 414: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 500: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,481: poor rates in 1837, £106. —N. 1 m. are Rawleigh; 1½ m. Melville Hall; and 2 m. Tapley: S. ½ m. Dad-don Hall; 1 m. Portledge House, the seat of the Rev. T. Coffin Pine, who succeeded his elder brother in the estates, which have been in the family since the time of the conquest; 1½ m. Yeo Vale; 2 m. Annely; and 2 m. Orleigh Court, the seat of John

Lee Hanning Lee, Esq., who, in 1822, took by sign manual his mother's name.

**ABBOTSDALE** (High), YORK, N. RIDING, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, Wapentake of Hang West: 267 miles from London (coach road 251),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  from Hayes, 12 from Richmond. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, from which to Skipton is 105 miles, thence 30 miles. — Money orders issued at Hayes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4 p.m.: post leaves 9 a.m. — In this township is the source of the river Ure, which flows down the beautiful valley of Wensleydale: it subsequently unites with several other streams, until it swells to the width of the Thames at London: it ultimately joins the Trent, and becomes the Humber. Its stream is very rapid, and there are some very beautiful waterfalls; among them is one called Hardraw force, 99 feet high, below which is a deep ravine, 350 yards in length, worn out of the rock by the action of the waters. — In 1841, taken jointly with the chapelry of Hardraw, and the hamlets of Cotterdale, Litherakew, Lunds, Sedbusk, and Simonstone, the extent in acres was 13,740: houses, 113: pop<sup>n</sup>. 700: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 890: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,047: poor rates in 1837, £166.

**ABBOTSDALE** (Low), YORKSHIRE, N. RIDING, a township in the same parish and Wapentake as High Abbotside, — which see for conveyance and postal arrangements. — Whitfield Gill, in which is the beautiful waterfall Whitfield-force, separates the two townships. By the stream are the much-admired ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, situated amidst scenery of the most lovely character. It was founded in 1131, in the reign of Henry I., by Sir Walter L'Espé, who allotted the spot to certain monks sent over by St. Bernard, abbot of Clareval. Pope Alexander III., in a bull dated 1160, gave this monastery very special privileges, which were confirmed and extended by Alexander IV. about 100 years afterwards. — Extent in acres, 4,360: houses, 40: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 200: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 250: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,294: poor rates in 1837, £188.

**ABBOTS-ISLE**, SOMERSET. See ISLE-ABBOTS.

**ABBOTS-KERSWELL**, DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Haytor, union of Newton-Abbots: 244 miles from London (coach road 190), 2 from Newton-Abbots, 6 from Torquay. — Gt. West. Rail. to Newton-Abbots, thence 2 miles: S.W. of Derby by rail. through Birmingham and Bristol to Newton-Abbots, 229 miles. — Money orders issued at Newton-Abbots: London letters arrive 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — In this parish, a considerable quantity of clay is dug for the use of the Staffordshire potteries: there are also works for the manufacture of alum. Here was a cluniac priory, subordinate to the prior of Montacute, Somerset. The frequent recurrence of this word "Abbot" in the composition of the names of localities, together with the traces of ruin which in most cases accompany it, tell a twofold tale of misdirected zeal. Zeal, wasting labour and material, in constructing such massy edifices for the service of Him "who dwelleth not in temples made with hands." And again, zeal, misguided and mischievous, wantonly destroying commodious and beautiful places of assembly for the worship of the Most High. Sir W. Scott has admirably treated this subject in "Rob

Roy," where he makes Andrew Fairservice comment on the conduct of the Glasgow "Trades," who had saved their church from being destroyed:—

*It wasna for luve o' Paperie—na, na!—nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow. Sae they sune cam' to an agreement to tak' a' the idolatrous statues o' sants (sorrow be on them) out o' their nouks; and sae the bits o' stane idols were broken in pieces by scripture warrant, and flung into the Molendinar burn, and the auld kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the fleas are kaimed off her, and a'budy was alike pleased; and I hae heard wise folk say, that if the same had been done in ilka kirk in Scotland, the reform would just hae been as pure as it is e'en now, and we would hae mair Christian-like kirks: for I hae been sae lang in England that naething will driv'd out o' my head, that the dog-kennel at Obaldistone Hall is better than monie a house o' God in Scotland.*

— The living (St. Mary) is a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Totness, diocese of Exeter: valued at £11. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £278: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, G. P. G. Cosserat, 1847: acres, 1,670: houses, 93: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 433: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 500: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,902: poor rates in 1837, £160. — N. 1 m. is Hacombo, the seat of Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart., a member of one of the oldest families in the kingdom, of which several direct branches exist among our landed gentry; 1 m. Agwell: S. 2 m. Compton Castle and Shipley House.

**ABBOTS-LANGLEY**, HERTFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Cashio, liberty of St. Albans, union of Watford: 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 20), 5 from Hemel Hempstead, 4 from Watford. — Nor. West. Rail. to Watford, from both London and Derby: S. of the latter 118 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. — Money orders issued at Hemel Hempstead: London letters arrive 10 a.m.: post closes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — The church stands on the brow of a hill overlooking the valley, along which a river flows from Hemel Hempstead to Watford: on this stream are some large paper-mills. This is a very beautiful valley, but the Nor. West. Rail., which now runs along it on a high embankment, has not improved its appearance as regards pictorial beauty, although it may be deemed an improvement by those who look with an utilitarian eye only. Abbots-Langley has a notoriety beyond that which it would have obtained from local importance, on account of being the birthplace of Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman that ever filled St. Peter's chair. Whether this fact is a slur on the national want of talent, or a testimony to national incapacity for intrigue, is not our place to discuss. Nicholas was educated at St. Alban's Abbey, of which this was a dependency. — The living (St. Lawrence) is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of St. Albans, diocese of London: valued at £15: pres. net income, £270: patron, Rev. R. Gee: incumbent, R. Gee, 1844: acres, 5,100: houses, 371: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,115: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,500: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,290: poor rates in 1837, £361. The pop<sup>n</sup>. at the census of 1801 was 1,205, which, in 1841, had increased to 2,115: this is far beyond the average, but the circumstance is attributable to the establishment of the paper-mills mentioned above. — N. 1 m. are Sirge Hill House; 2 m. Corner Hall: S. rather more than a mile, are Coldharbour, Cali-

pers, and Langleybury, the seat of Edmund Fearnley Whittingstall, Esq., one of the Fearnleys of Yorkshire, who assumed the name of Whittingstall on coming to the property; about 2 m. are Chipperfield, Garston House, High Elms, and Russel Park. This part of the country is very thickly covered with gentlemen's parks and paddocks.

**ABBOTS-LEIGH, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Portberry, union of Bedminster: 121 miles from London (coach road 116), 3 from Bristol, 3 from Bedminster. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol: S.W. of Derby, by rail. through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 134½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters arrive 8 a.m. and 4½ p.m.: post closes 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. — This place once belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine's, from which circumstance it derived its prefix name of "Abbots." After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was concealed in the old manor-house, which has since been replaced by an elegant mansion, overlooking the Severn, called Leigh Court, the seat of W. Miles, Esq., M.P., at whose expense has just been rebuilt the parish church, which stands on an eminence commanding a view over his domain. The whole of the internal fittings had been destroyed by fire; but the tower and chancel being uninjured, the new structure has been designed to harmonize with them. The exterior of the new front of the edifice is of the red sandstone of the vicinity, with Bathstone dressings. The interior is very elegant: the roofs are open with traceried ribs and cusped braces. The tower is thrown into the church, and the east window shown through an arch, under which the font is placed; and stalls have been substituted for pews in the chancel. — The living (Holy Trinity) is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bedminster, archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells: valued at £78: patron, the Prebendary of Bedminster and Redcliffe: pres. incumbent, M. R. Whish, 1806: acres, 2,150: houses, 44: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 366: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 425: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,170: poor rates in 1837, £115. — N. 1 m. are Leigh Court; 1½ m. Sneyd Park; 1½ m. Henley House; 2 m. Pen Park: S. 1½ m. Farland House.

**ABBOTSLEY, HUNTINGDON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Toseland, St. Neot's union: 72½ miles from London (coach road 58), 4 from St. Neot's, 12 from Huntingdon. — East. Co<sup>y</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 15 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, 63, thence 13 miles. S.E. of Derby, by rail. through Rugby to Bedford, 101½, thence 13 miles. — Money orders issued at St. Neot's: London letters arrive 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Margaret) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, in the diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely: valued at £8. 17s.: pres. net income, £85: patronage in Baliol College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. Randolph, 1839: acres, 2,110: houses, 82: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 443: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 500: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,586: poor rates in 1837, £291. — N. 2 m. is Croxton Park: S. ½ m. Gransdown Park; and 1½ m. Wareley Park.

**ABBOTS-MORTON, WORCESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Blackenhurst, Alcester union: 148 miles from London (coach road 109), 6 from Alcester, 10 from Worcester.

— Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham, to Spetchley, thence 9 miles: S. of Derby, by rail. through Birmingham, 76½ miles. — Money orders issued at Alcester: London letters arrive 11½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. Peter) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester: valued at £8: pres. net income, £146: patron, G. J. A. Walker, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Walker, 1839: acres, 1,420: houses, 52: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 234: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 250: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,563: poor rates in 1837, £75. — N. 1 m. is Ragley Hall: S. 1 m. Park Hall.

**ABBOTS-NEWTON, DEVON**. See **NEWTON-ABBOTS**.

**ABBOTS-NORTON, WORCESTER**. See **NORTON-ABBOTS**.

**ABBOTS-STOKE, DORSET**. See **STOKE-ABBOTS**.

**ABBOTSTON, GLOUCESTER**. See **ANSON**.

**ABBOTSTONE, HAMPS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bountisborough, Winchester division, union of Alresford: 63½ miles from London, (coach road 55), 13 from New Alresford, 7 from Winchester. — Sou. West. Rail. to Andover road station, thence 7 miles. S. of Derby, from which by rail. through London, 195½ miles. — Money orders issued at New Alresford: London letters arrive 8½ a.m.; post closes, 7 p.m. — There are some ruins said to be the remains of a religious house once existing in this locality, and from which it probably derived its name; but there are no written records; it was, not unlikely, connected with Itchen Abbots, which lies to the south of it. — The living (St. Peter) is a rectory united to the vicarage of Itchin Stoke, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income (with Itchen Stoke), £375: patron, Lord Ashburton: pres. incumbent, R. C. Trench, 1845. — North is Grange Park, of which Sir H. Walpole makes mention as considering the mansion to be the finest work of Inigo Jones.

**ABDASTON, STAFFORD**, a parish and township in the northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill, union of Newport: 155 miles from London, 4 from Eccleshall, 5 from Newport. — Nor. West. Rail. to Norton Bridge, thence 7 miles. W. of Derby, thence very circuitous by rail. through Tamworth to Stafford. — Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters arrive 9½ a.m.; post closes 7½ p.m. — About a mile N.W. on the borders of Shropshire is Blore Heath, the scene of a severe encounter during the York and Lancaster contest. By order of Margaret of Anjou, Lord Audley, with about 10,000 men, attempted to stop the Earl of Salisbury, who was marching towards Ludlow to join the Duke of York. The Lancastrians were defeated, and Lord Audley with many persons of distinction, slain, A.D. 1459. — The living (St. Margaret) is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the Bishop of Lichfield: pres. net income, £100: patron, Dean of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, J. H. Bright, 1841: including the townships of Bishop's Offlow, Flashbrook, with Batchacre and Tunstall, 5,330 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 625: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 700: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,819: poor rates in 1837, £315. — E. is Gilbert's Lea: S. is Batchacre Hall: W. is Goolstone Park.

**ABDON, SALOP**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Munslow, union of Ludlow: 145 miles from London,

(coach road 153), 9 from Ludlow, 11 from Bridgenorth. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 32 miles. W. of Derby, reached by rail. through Birmingham, &c. 73 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters arrive 9½ a.m.; post closes 4½ p.m. — S.E. lies Brown Clee Hill, one of the highest in Shropshire: it is of a very irregular form, 5 or 6 miles long, about 2 in width, and upwards of 1800 feet high: it consists of many strata, which dip towards the centre from all sides: the coal strata are not very thick, and are worked on a small scale by a class of poor colliers. — The living (St. Margaret) is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £147: patron, Hon. S. Herbert: pres. incumbent, W. S. Dear, 1829: contains 710 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 155: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 186: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £7,609: poor rates in 1847, £72. — W. 2 m. is Broomcroft Castle: E. 2 m. Burwarton Park, the seat of Viscount Boyle: S. 2 m. Stoke Park.

ABENBURY-FECHAN, FLINT, a township in that part of the parish which lies in Flint, union of Wrexham: 199½ miles from London, (coach road 187), 4 from Wrexham, 10 from Chester. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Gresford, thence 4 miles. W. of Derby, rail. through Tamworth and Chester to Gresford, &c. 116 miles. — Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.; post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 130: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 153: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £472: poor rates in 1837, £44. — N. 2 m. are Llay Castle and Llay House: S. 2 m. Brymbro Hall.

ABENBURY-VAWR, DENBIGH, a township in the same parish as Fechan, but in that portion which lies in Denbigh.

ABER, CARNARVON, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Uchaf, union of Bangor and Beaumaris: 242 miles from London, (coach road 240), 6 from Bangor, 15 from Carnarvon. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Aber station. W. of Derby, through Chester, 158½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bangor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.; post closes 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. — This word "Aber," is the same as "Abber" mentioned under ABBER-CWM-HIR, and this village is locally called Aber Gwynnregyr, being situated at the mouth of that river, from which is a ferry to the Isle of Anglesea; but it is a very disagreeable transit, on account of the great distance of sand which is left at low water, and which the passenger has to walk over. About two miles distant is a very fine waterfall, at a spot where the glen is abruptly stopped by a precipice, down which the stream dashes, leaping from ledge to ledge, until, at a distance of 50 or 60 feet from the bottom, it comes down in one unbroken sheet. The appearance of the fall is said to resemble Staubbach in Switzerland. By the side of the stream is a mound on which are a few ruins of a castle, erected by Llewelyn the Great. At this castle, in 1229, Llewelyn put to death William de Breos, a mighty English baron, who was his prisoner, and who was detected in an intrigue with Joan, wife of Llewelyn, and sister of the English King Henry, being a natural daughter of his father

King John. It seems to be admitted that De Breos was put to death by Llewelyn; but the cause was, most probably, to avenge himself on De Breos, who was his son-in-law, for deserting him and joining his foe, the King of England. The story of the intrigue is not likely; for Joan, besides being the wife of his father-in-law, was an old woman at the time referred to. — The living is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Bangor, valued at £14 7s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £382: patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart: pres. incumbent, R. Williams, 1829: contains 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 556: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 570: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,351: poor rates in 1837, £176.

ABERAERON, CARDIGAN, a small post town and port in the parish of Llan-ddewi-aber-arth, hun<sup>d</sup> of Ilar, and in the union to which it gives its name: 235 miles from London (coach road 218), 12½ from Lampeter, 16 from Aberystwith. — Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Spetchley, thence 96 miles. W. of Derby, by rail. to Spetchley, &c. 163½ miles. — Money orders issued at Aberystwith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.; post closes 4½ p.m. — The mouth of the Aeron forms a port for coasting vessels, which take the local produce to the London markets. It is well situated for fishing, but very little is carried on. Court leets are held here in May and October; and petty sessions for the lower division of Ilar. — Pres. incumbent, D. Evans, 1845. — An annual statute fair, Nov. 13. — W. 1 m. is Ciliell Park.

ABERARTH, CARDIGAN. See LLAN-DDEWI-ABER-ARTH.

\*ABERAVON, GLAMORGAN, a borough and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Neath: 203 miles from London (coach road 192), 6 from Neath, 11 from Swansea. — Gt. West. Rail. to Berkeley, 112 miles, thence 3 miles to Purton passage, thence coach 62 miles. W. of Derby through Birmingham to Berkeley, &c. 174½ miles. — Money orders issued at Taibach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ p.m.; post closes 9 a.m. — Situated at the mouth of the Avon, on the E. side of Swansea Bay, it is one of the Swansea district of boroughs, which conjointly send one member to parliament. Copper and tin ore are brought here from Cornwall to be smelted, for which purpose there are some extensive works in the neighbourhood, one especially at Taibach about ½ m. distant. There are also some tin-plate factories. The establishment of these works accounts for the great increase which has taken place in the population, which in 1801 was only 275. It has no charter for a market, but for many years one has been held. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, valued at £9. 4s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £154: patron, J. Richards, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Morgan, 1845: contains 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1290: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1500: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £82: poor rates in 1837, £104: 1 member. — An annual fair on Nov. 12. — N. 3 m. is Baglan Hall.

ABERBAIDEN, BRECON, a hamlet in the parish of Llanelly: 144 miles from London (coach road 150), 5 from Abergavenny. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, 103½ miles, thence 40 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester,

thence 45 miles. Money orders issued at Abergavenny: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.; post closes 3¼ p.m. This is another of those Welsh ports which the events of the last forty years have peopled. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was only 608, and is now nearly 8000. The cause of this increase is the mineral wealth abounding in this part of the country, which has also occasioned the construction of a great many "mineral lines," that is, lines of railroad for the carriage of minerals. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, returned with the parish, gross 7366, of which this place numbers about 2050: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,804.

ABERCWHILER, DENBIGH, a township in the parish of Bodfary: 214 miles from London (coach road 208), 3¼ from Abergavenny. Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Greenfield Abbey station, thence 10 miles. W. of Derby, rail. through Birmingham and Chester, 130 miles. Money orders issued at Abergavenny: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.; post closes 3¼ p.m. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 600: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 650: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3588: poor rates in 1837, £403.

ABERCONWAY, CARNARVON, a parish, borough, and town in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Isaf, union of Conway: 233¼ miles from London (coach road 238), 15 from Llanwrst, 24 from Carnarvon. Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Conway station. W. of Derby: rail. through Tamworth and Chester, &c., 149 miles. Money orders issued at Conway: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.; post closes 11 a.m. and 9½ p.m. Conway (for the prefix is always dropped) attracts the attention of the lover of "olden times," by the ruins of its beautiful and delightfully situated castle, built A.D. 1284, by order of Edward I.; it is said by the same architect who built that of Carnarvon. Situated on a rock washed by the estuary of the Conway, which gives name to the town, it was a very strong place according to the tactics of ancient warfare; but it has been a ruin since the time of King Charles, who gave it to a nobleman, by whom it was stripped of all its timber and lead, which he took to Ireland to repair his mansion in that country. The estuary used to be crossed by a ferry-boat; but for some years there has been a very elegant suspension-bridge, the chains of which on the town side are secured into the rock under the castle. The celebrated Tubular Bridge, through which the Chester and Holyhead Railroad crosses the Conway, and which is preliminary to the great Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, lies by the side of the suspension-bridge: like which, the north end abuts on a mole or embankment, while the other end passes under the south wall of the castle. There are two tubes: each 412 feet long, 14 feet wide, and its height is at the ends 22 feet, in the centre 25 feet, and weighs 1,300 tons. One end is secured into the masonry of the pier, while the other slides on a friction bed, to allow of expansion and contraction of the length of the tube, which is constructed of wrought-iron plates from ¼ inch to 1 inch thick, riveted together: the top and the bottom have a double set of plates secured together by cross plates, like joists between a floor and the ceiling below. It was constructed on a platform, a short distance from the piers which

now carry it, and was floated to its place on six pontoons, each 100 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 10 feet deep: it was then raised to its resting-place by two powerful hydraulic machines, worked by high-pressure steam-engines. A species of muscle is found in this estuary, which furnishes small pearls: the pearl fishery was formerly considered important; it is carried on to a small extent, but is of very little moment. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor, valued at £7. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £121: patron, Sir D. Erskine: pres. incumbent, R. Morgan, 1838: contains 223 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,560: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,123: poor rates in 1837, £401: registered voters, 41: a contributory borough to Carnarvon. Market day, Friday. Fairs, March 26, clover; June 20, wool; first Friday after Sept. 4, honey; Oct. 16, and Nov. 15, butter. Bankers, branch of North and South Wales. C. Inns, Castle, and the Harp. F. Hotel, Mail Coach.

ABERDARE, GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Miskin, union of Merthyr-Tydvil, and includes the hamlets of Cefnpennar, Cromdare, Forehaman, and Llwydcod: 158 miles from London (coach road 183), 4 from Merthyr-Tydvil, 18 from Bridgend. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 55 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham, to Stonehouse, &c. 158½ miles. Money orders issued at Merthyr-Tydvil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ p.m.; post closes 10 p.m. It is situated in a valley, at the confluence of the rivers Dare and Cynon. It has extensive iron-works, and is connected by a canal with the Merthyr and Cardiff navigation, and with the Neath canal by railroads. The church is one of those simple primitive "houses of prayer" which are met with in the Principality: indeed, in most hilly districts the ecclesiastical architecture partakes of the unpretending character of the natives. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Llandaff, valued at £89: pres. net income, £260: patron, Marquis of Bute: pres. incumbent, J. Griffith, 1846: contains 809 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,471: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,000: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,370: poor rates in 1837, £784. Fairs, April 1 and 16, Aug. 10, Nov. 13, Dec. 7.

ABERDARON, CARNARVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Commitmaen, union of Pwllheli: 287 miles from London (coach road 258), 16 from Pwllheli, 5 from Bardsey Isle, 16 from Nevin. Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Bangor, thence 40 miles. W. of Derby: rail. through Tamworth and Chester to Bangor, &c., 203 miles. Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m. and 8½ p.m.; post closes 10 p.m. and 11½ a.m. It is situated on one of the numerous small inlets with which this part of the coast is indented. It is from this village that the traveller usually takes boat to visit the Isle of Bardsey, once famous as a "holy spot." A curious legend is recorded of it, viz., that the Almighty made a covenant with the founder, that the monks, so long as they continued to lead holy lives, should not be subject to death as other men, but that each should die in his turn, according to seniority; however, the legend goes on to record that God kept his covenant until the monks broke their part of the engage-



ment, and then they became subject to the ordinary rules of mortality. This fable bears an instructive moral in "justifying the ways of God to man." The inhabitants are almost wholly employed in agriculture and fishing. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Bangor, is valued at £3. 9s. 4<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £82: patron, St. John's College, Cambridge: contains 268 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,500: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,700: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,720: poor rates in 1837, £575.

**ABERDDAW** (or **ABERTHAW**), **GLAMORGAN**, a hamlet and port in the parish of St. Athan: there is also another hamlet of the same name a little to the east: 168<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 179), 5 from Cowbridge, 10 from Bridgend. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse 103<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, thence 65 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Stonehouse, &c., 168<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles. Money orders issued at Cowbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon; post closes 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m. A little to the east is situated Ffnon Castle, the seat of Oliver Jones, Esq.

**ABERDYFI**, **MERIONETH**, a township in the parish of Penalt, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Estimaner: 206<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London, 9 from Aberystwith, 5 from Towyn. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, thence 80 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c. 122<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles. Money orders issued at Machywlleth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6 p.m.; post closes 10 p.m. A little coasting port on the north side of the Dwyff, one of the numerous estuaries on this coast. The petty sessions for the division are held here.

**ABEREDOW**, (or **ABEREDWY**), **RADNOR**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Colwyn, union of Builth: 199 miles from London (coach road 169), 4 from Builth, 12 from Hay, 13 from Radnor. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 60 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Spetchley, thence 60 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Spetchley, &c. 127<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles. Money orders issued at Builth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.; post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. This is one of the most beautiful localities in this beautiful region. The Edwy flows through a deep valley, and, a little distance below the village, falls into the charming Wye. Like almost every spot in Wales, it has its local interest from traditions of their nationality. The castle, of which a few ruins remain, belonged to Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last sovereign prince of Wales, who, after some time opposing, with varied success, Edward I., one of the most powerful and vigorous of England's kings, was killed by a spear-thrust, while, unarmed, he was directing the retreat of a body of his followers. The living, a rectory with that of Llanwareth, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Brecon, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £12. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £355: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, T. W. Russell, 1846: contains 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 345: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 390: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,201: poor rates in 1837, £304.

**ABERERCH** (or **ABEREIRCH**), **CARNARVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Dinlaen, union of Pwllheli, near the mouth of the Erch, which discharges itself into Cardigan Bay: 277 miles from London (coach road 234), 3 from Pwllheli, 8 from Cric-

cieth. Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Bangor, thence 30 miles. W. of Derby, through Tamworth and Chester, to Bangor, &c., 183 miles. Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon and 7 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. and 10 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Bangor, having Penrhos chapelry annexed to it, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £96: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, D. Pugh, 1841: contains 270 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,613: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,850: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,275: poor rates in 1837, £572.

**ABERFFRAW**, **ISLAND OF ANGLESEA**, a seaport and parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Maltraeth, and partly in that of Menai, union of Anglesea: 258<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 258), 19 from Bangor, 12 from Holyhead. Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Aberffraw. W. of Derby, through Tamworth and Chester, 174<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles. Money orders issued at Bangor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. The bay of Ffraw and the mouth of the river form a harbour for coasters of about 40 tons: some considerable quantity of corn is thus sent to the markets. This was one of the three royal residences of Wales. It is mentioned by Rowlands, in "*Mona Antiqua*." He says, her (then) late Majesty (Queen Anne) held her three crowns, England, Scotland, and Wales, by virtue of her descent from inhabitants of Anglesea. That of Scotland, as a descendant of Walter Steward, who was born at Aberffraw: that of England, in right of descent from Margaret Tudor, who was paternally descended from Owen Tudor, of Penmynydd, in Anglesea: and the principality of Wales she inherited from Gwladus Ddu, who was born and bred in Anglesea, the only daughter and heir of Llewelyn ap Jerwirth, and wife of Sir Ralph Mortimer; which marriage brought the inheritance of the principality into the house of York. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Anglesea and diocese of Bangor, is valued at £20. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £888: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, H. W. Jones, 1815: contains 266 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,336: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,550: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,976: poor rates in 1837, £656. Cattle fairs are held here, March 7, Tuesday before Easter, Wednesday after Trinity, Aug. 5, and Dec. 11.

**ABERFORD**, **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, comprising the greater part of the township of Aberford, and those of Parlington and Sturton Grange: 213 miles from London (coach road 186), 7 from Tadcaster, 8 from Leeds. Nor. West. Rail. through Derby and Leeds to Aberford station, 81 miles. Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon; post closes 2 p.m. It is a long straggling village, situated on the old Roman road, of which Tadcaster, called "Calcaria," was one of the stations. This name, "Calcaria," or "chalky," was very appropriate, for the line of country from Tadcaster to Aberford is a limestone rock. The parish is curiously divided: the west side of the street is in Aberford-cum-Parlington, and the east in Lotherton-cum-Aber-

ford, while the north side of the river is Aberford entire. In this part of the parish are the remains of a Norman fortification, Castle Cary. — The living (St. Richard), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Craven, diocese of Ripon, is valued at £6. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £305: patron, Oriel College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, James Landon, 1805: contains 3,820 acres; 194 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,071: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,020: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,456: poor rates in 1837, £159. — Polling place for the West Riding. — Fairs for cattle, sheep, and pedlary, are held here on the last Mondays in April and May, the first Monday in Oct., Monday after Oct. 18, and Monday after Nov. 2. — N. 1 m. is Lead Hall; and Becca Hall, the seat of William Markham, Esq., a deputy lieutenant of the county. Mr. Markham is the grandson of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, who was the tutor of George IV. Becca was purchased by the father of the present proprietor, on his return from India, where he had been secretary to Warren Hastings. N. 2 m. Halewood Hall; S. 1 m. Parlington Park, the seat of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the late Oliver Gascoigne, Esq.; as is also Castle Oliver, Lincoln.

ABERGAVENTNY, MONMOUTHSHIRE, a parish and market town, partly in the upper, but chiefly in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of the same name: 138½ miles from London (coach road 145), 17 from Monmouth, 7 from Crickhowell. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 35 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c. 97½ miles. — Money orders issued from 10 till 4: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 5.10 p.m. Cross mail to Merthyr 20 m.; Newport 22 m.; penny-post to Pontypool. — It was a Roman station, called "Gobanium," of which its present name is a corruption: Aber, the mouth of Gobanios or Gavenny. A considerable quantity of wool is sold on the market days in June and July. The neighbouring mountains are rich in iron, and in the vicinity are some large iron-works; Blaenavon is one of the chief. The earldom of Abergavenny is one of the few titles which descend with the possession of a royal fortress: as Berkeley Castle, Arundel Castle. The custody of Abergavenny Castle has passed through several families; it now rests with the Nevilles. This fortress has been the scene of more treachery, villainy, and murder, than any stronghold in the kingdom, black as is the history of many of them. It has long been in ruins, for it is mentioned by Churchyard—

"Most goodly towers are bare and naked left,  
That covered were with timber and good lead;  
These towers yet stand, as straight as doth a shaft;  
The walls thereof might serve for some good stead,  
For sound and thicke, and wondrous high withal,  
They are indeed, and likely not to fall;  
Would God! therefore, the owner of the same,  
Did stay them up for to increase his fame."

Of the four town gates, one only remains; it is called Tudor's gate, and was fitted with a portcullis. The prospect through this gate is one of the loveliest views in the kingdom. The lordship of the neighbouring hills rests with the keeper of the castle; but the earl has leased the land to the capitalists who work the mines. — The living (St. Mary) is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and

diocese of Llandaff, valued at £15. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £451: patron, K. K. Tynte, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Williams, 1840: contains 4,290 acres: 830 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,953: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,700: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £11,075: poor rates in 1837, £910. Polling-place for the county. — Market days, Tuesday and Saturday, principally for grain: Fairs, 3d Tuesday in March; May 14; June 24, wool; Tuesday before July 20, wool; Sept. 25, and Nov. 19, flannel. — Bankers: Baileys, Gratner, and Williams—draw on Masterman; Branch of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan-shire Banking Co.—draw on London Joint Stock. C. Inns, Angel, George: F. Hotel, Greyhound. — On the N. 2 m. is Arcadia House; E. 1 m. Hill House; S. 1½ m. Coldbrook House, the seat of Hanbury Williams, Esq. The great-grandfather of the present proprietor, Sir Charles Hanbury, bought the estate on coming into a property left him by his godfather, Williams, of Caerleon, when he assumed his name.

ABERGELEY, DENBIGHSHIRE, a seaport, market town, and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Idwalus, union of St. Asaph: 222 miles from London (coach road 224), 7 from St. Asaph, 17 from Holywell. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Abergeley station. N.W. of Derby, through Tamworth and Chester, to Abergeley station, 138 miles. — Money orders issued at St. Asaph: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m. and 11½ a.m.; post closes 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. — The petty sessions for the hun<sup>d</sup> are held here. The town is within half a mile of the sea, and is much frequented for bathing. Tradition asserts that the sea has overwhelmed some miles of land; and timber is washed up, perished by the action of the water, but retaining its original form. Off the shore, in Abergeley Bay, August 24, 1848, an awful catastrophe occurred in the burning of the "Ocean Monarch" emigrant ship, when, out of 320 passengers and crew, 178 lost their lives. A Brazilian steamer, which was out on a trial cruise, having on board a large party of foreigners of rank, saved a great number. The Prince Joinville especially distinguished himself by his exertions, as did also T. Littledale, Esq., commodore of the R.M.Y.C., who in his yacht saved 32 lives. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £12. 9s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, R. Jackson, 1794: contains 493 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,661: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,051: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,232: poor rates in 1837, £1,722. — Cattle fairs, well attended, are held here on Feb. 12, April 2, the day before Holy Thursday, June 18, Aug. 20, Oct. 9, and Dec. 6. — Bankers, Sub-branch of Nor. and Sou. Wales Bank, open on Saturdays only—draw on London and Westminster Bank. C. Inns, Bodlewiddan Arms, Harp: F. Hotel, Bee Inn.

ABERGORLECH, CARMARTHENSHIRE, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llanybyther: 186½ miles from London (coach road 209), 7 from Llandillo-Var, or Faur, 14 from Carmarthen. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 83 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, 84½, thence 85 miles. — Money orders issued at Llandillo-Var: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2½ p.m.; post

closes 9 a.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy, held together with the vicarage of Llanybyther, is valued at £60: pres. net income, £60: patron, Vicar of Llanybyther: pres. incumbent, David Jones, 1832: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, returned with the parish, gross number, 1120. — N.E. 2 miles is Edwinsford.

**ABERGWAIN, PEMBROKE.** See FISHGUARD.

**ABERGWILLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE,** a village and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Elvet, including the hamlets of Crug-Glass, Fyneu, Glann-Tywi, Hengil, and Ystym-Gwill: 196½ miles from London (coach road 214), 2 from Carmarthen, 15 from Llandilo-Var. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 93 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, 84½, thence 93 miles. — Money orders obtained at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.; post closes 8 a.m. — The episcopal palace of St. David's diocese, is situated in low ground, on the banks of the Tywi. It was repaired some thirty years ago, by Lord G. Murray, who laid out the grounds. Near it is the church, which was made a collegiate by Dr. Beck, bishop of the diocese, 1287. Leland records its foundation:—*The collegiate church of Llangadoc was translated to Abegwily, the canons being killed, or fleeing from it for viciating a maide.* In 1531, Henry VIII. removed the institution to the site of the suppressed priory at Brecknock, the bishop of the diocese representing the inhabitants of that locality to be so disorderly and ignorant, that a religious community was required among them for their improvement. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, together with the P. C. of Llanvhangul-Uwchgilly, £150: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, Enoch Pugh, 1846: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,366: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,700: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,831: poor rates in 1837, £1,529. — Fairs for cattle, horses, and pedlary, are held on May 4, Oct. 2 and 27. — S. 1 m. Llangyuno; 1 m. further, Mount Pleasant.

**ABERHAFESP or ABERHAVESP, MONTGOMERY,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newtown, union of Newtown and Llanidloes: 178 miles from London (coach road 180), 3 from Newtown, 11 from Llanidloes. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 65 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham, 106½ miles. — Money orders issued at Newtown: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.; post closes 11½ a.m. — The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; some find employment in quarrying, and a few in fishing. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph, valued at £9. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £245: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, R. J. Davies, 1827: contains 398 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 535: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 620: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,179: poor rates in 1837, £421. — N. 2 m. is Red House; S. 3½ m. Dolver Hall; E. 1 m. Aberhavesp Hall.

**ABERLUNVEY, BRECKNOCKSHIRE,** formerly a parish, but now a hamlet in the parish of Glasbury: 149 miles from London (coach road 160), 4 miles from Hay, 11 from Brecon. — Gr. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 46 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Spetchley, 67½, thence

50 miles. — Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.; post closes 11½ p.m. — On an eminence in the vicinity, are entrenchments surrounding the site of a British camp. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 194: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 210: poor rates in 1837, £76. — W. 2 m. is Llanego House and Oakfield House; S. 1½ m. Glasbury Lodge.

**ABERMAW, MERIONETH.** See BARMOUTH.

**ABERNANT, CARMARTHEN,** a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Elvet, union of Carmarthen, including the chapelry of Convil-in-Elvet: intersected by the river Cywyn: 203½ miles from London (coach road 222), 4 from Carmarthen, 10 from Llangharne. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 100 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94, thence 100 miles. — Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4 p.m.; post closes 7½ a.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's, valued at £7. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £131: patron, Duke of Leeds: pres. incumbent, David Lewis, 1787: contains 392 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,541: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,923: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,758: poor rates in 1837, £254.

**ABERPERGWYM, GLAMORGANSHIRE,** a chapelry to the vicarage of Cadoxton: 166½ miles from London (coach road 188), 10 from Neath, 20 from Brecon. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 63 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94½, thence 65 miles. — Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.; post closes 9 a.m. — The Neath canal passes the outskirts of the town. — Pres. net income, together with Cadoxton-juxta-Neath vicarage, and the curacy of Cognant, £240: patron, C. H. Leigh, Esq.: pres. incumbent, D. H. Griffith, 1838: pop<sup>n</sup> returned with Cadoxton. — N. 1 m. is Aberpergwm House.

**ABERPORTH, CARDIGANSHIRE,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Troedryaur, union of Cardigan: 208 miles from London (coach road 235), 7 from Cardigan, 9 from Newcastle. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 105 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Wadborough station, &c., 177½ miles. — Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.; post closes 8 p.m. — It is a little fishing town, situated at the mouth of one of the numerous small streams which fall into the sea on this coast: none of them have the opportunity to swell to any importance, the hills in which they rise being so near to the sea. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David, valued at £5. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Bishop of St. David's: contains 104 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 496: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 514: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £704: poor rates in 1837, £180.

**ABER-RHIW, MONTGOMERY.** See BERRIEW.

**ABERYCHAN, MONMOUTH.** See TREVETHIN.

**ABERYSKIR (or ABERESCIR), BRECKNOCKSHIRE,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Merthyr, union of Brecknock: 158½ miles from London (coach road 173), 4 from Brecknock, 16 from Llandovery. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 55 miles. W. of Derby, by rail. through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, 82½, thence 60 miles. — Money orders

issued at Brecknock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ p.m.; post closes 2 p.m. — This is the site of the Roman station Banniura, built by Ostorius Scapula, the general who sent Caractacus to Rome. The ruins are still visible, called Gaer or Caer Bannau, near the confluence of the Usk and Yskir. It was once the capital of the county; but is said to have been destroyed by one of the Lords of Brecknock, to procure materials to build a castle. The family mansion, or "court," is now a farmhouse. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £3. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £136: patron, Rev. David Jones: pres. incumbent, David Jones, 1827: contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 117: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 132: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £934: poor rates in 1837, £4. 16s. — N. 2 m. is Fennoyre House; W. 2 m. Brynahir; S. 1½ m. Pennont House.

ABERYSTWITH, CARDIGANSHIRE, a market town, borough, seaport, and chapelry in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr, hun<sup>d</sup> of Gneur-Glynn: 210½ miles from London (coach road 208), 15 from Tregaron. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 97 miles, or Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 90 miles: W. of Derby to Birmingham, &c., 138½ miles. — Money orders are issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4 p.m.; post closes 8½ a.m. A cross mail from Cheltenham. — The town is situated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, where it receives the waters of the Rheidol and the Ystwith. From the old charters, it appears to have been called Llanbadarn Gaewg; but there are documents of the time of Elizabeth in which it is called by its present name. It was at one time a walled town, and fragments of the defences are still to be seen. The castle, on a rock jutting into the sea, is a very picturesque ruin: it was built by Gilbert Strongbow, who, in pursuance of the policy of the Norman conquerors of England, had received from Henry I. license to possess all that he could take from one of the British chiefs who were so troublesome to them. It was the scene of bloodshed during the civil war. The trade of the town is principally exporting lead ore and pig lead; also oak bark, and the ordinary local produce. The town is resorted to for sea-bathing. The petty sessions of the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. are held here. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cardigan, diocese of St. David's, valued at £86. 2s.: pres. net income, £265: patron, Vicar of Llanbadarn-Fawr: pres. incumbent, John Hughes, 1827: contains 400 acres: 712 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,916: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,666: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,861: poor rates in 1837, £914. Registered voters, 357. One of the Cardigan contributory boroughs. — Market days, Mondays and Saturdays. Fairs, the Monday before Jan. 5, Palm-Monday, Whit-Monday, and the first Monday after Nov. 11. Races, August.

ABERYSTWITH, MONMOUTHSHIRE, a chapelry in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. and in the union of Abergavenny: 143½ miles from London (coach road 153), 7 from Abergavenny, 8 from Pontypool. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 40 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94, thence 42 miles. — Money orders issued at Abergavenny: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Less than

fifty years since, this place was a small village: in 1801, the population was 805; in 1831, it was 5,992; in 1841, 11,272; and now probably numbers 11,922. This vast increase is owing to the opening out of the mineral wealth with which this part of the country teems. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff: pres. net income, £265: patron, Earl of Abergavenny: pres. incumbent, D. Rees, 1823: contains 10,930 acres: 1,008 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,463: poor rates in 1837, £580. — C. Inn, Talbot. C. Inns and F. Hotels, Bellevue Royal Hotel, Gogerddan Arms, and Lion Hotel.

ABINGER (formerly ABINGWORTH), SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wotton, union of Dorking: 33 miles from London (coach road 27), 4 from Dorking, 10 from Guildford. — Sou. East. Rail. through Reigate to Wotton station, thence 2½ miles: S. of Derby, through Rugby to London, thence as described, 165 miles. — Money orders issued at Dorking: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. and 8½ p.m. — On the north, one mile distant, is Wotton House, for centuries the seat of the Evelyn family, one celebrated member of which, "John Evelyn," best known as the author of *Sylva*, died here in 1706, aged 86. He greatly advanced horticulture by his labours at Sayes Court, Deptford, which came into his possession by marriage. He bore arms in the royal cause, was a voluminous author, a great patron of the arts, one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, and held various official appointments. His memoirs, including the celebrated "Diary," were published in 1819. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £12. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £453: patron, W. J. Evelyn, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. M. Dawson: contains 9,780 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 920: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,060: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,152: poor rates in 1837, £499. — N. 1 m. is Wotton; 1½ m. the Rookery; N.W. 2 m. Abinger Hall, the seat of Lord Abinger; E. 2 m. Bury Hall, the seat of C. Barclay, Esq., and Tillingbourne Lodge; S. 1½ m. Parkhurst; 2 m. Tanhurst.

ABINGDON, BERKS, a borough and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hormer, union of Berks: 60 miles from London (coach road 56), 6 from Oxford, 11 from Wallingford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon Road station, thence 4 miles: S. of Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, thence Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon, 155 miles. — Money orders issued for the neighbouring districts: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m. and 9½ p.m.; post closes 9½ a.m. and 10 p.m. — There are various legends concerning the origin of this town, and diversities of opinion as to its former name; however, it appears to have received its present name about the year 700, when Kenwin gave to the abbey, which had been founded by his predecessor, a certain property, and decreed that it should be called "Abendun." It must have been a place of some importance, if Gough is correct, that several synods were held here; one as early as the middle of the eighth century. One writer (the author of the "Old Boke of Abedon," in the Cotton Library) says, *in ancient times it was a famous city, goodly to behold, full of riches, encompassed with very*

fruitful fields, green meadows, spacious pastures, and flocks of cattle, abounding with milk. Here the king kept his court, and hither the people resorted, while consultations were depending about the greatest and most weighty affairs of the kingdom. In the reign of Alfred, the monastery (and most likely the town also) was destroyed by the Danes. Dunstan caused it to be rebuilt in the middle of the 10th century, at which time the celebrated Ælfric became a monk under the Abbot Athelwold: he was a son of the Earl of Kent, and became Archbishop of Canterbury; he drew up a Latin Saxon Vocabulary, which was published in 1659; composed a liturgy for the use of St. Alban's Abbey, of which he was abbot; and translated into Saxon the greater part of the Old Testament. The monks seem to have kept up their character in erudition; for William the Conqueror appointed them instructors of his youngest son Henry, whose cognomen, Beauclerc, would imply that he did credit to their instructions. In the 12th century, it became the sanctuary of the historian, Geoffrey of Monmouth, who gave up his bishopric of St. Asaph in consequence of its disturbed state. His chief work is "Chronicon sive Historia Britonum;" it is a collection of legendary tales concerning the early British monarchs. In 1416, the high road to Gloucester was turned to pass through the town, and the two bridges, Burford and Culham, were erected: Henry V. had the credit of them, but Geoffrey Barbour, a merchant, paid for them. Of this affair Hearne says,—*The best artists that could be found were employed, and every man had a penny a day, which was the best wages and an extraordinary price in those times, when the best wheat was now and then sold for twelve pence a quarter.* At the suppression, in the reign of Henry VIII., very grave charges of immorality were made against the abbot and monks; but, doubtless, this was done in most instances, to make out a better case for the seizure. In the early part of the 17th century, Thomas Godwin was master of the Foundation School at Abingdon: his works, "Romanae Historiae Anthologia," "Synopsis of Hebrew Antiquities," and a treatise on Jewish rites and ceremonies, are still held in great repute. In May, 1644, the Parliamentary forces under Waller, took possession of the town on the retreat of the King's troops; and in spite, on account of a repulse they had experienced, did considerable mischief, destroying, among other things, a very elegant cross, which stood in the market-place. The town hall and market is a very good specimen of a particular style of architecture, built of rough quarried stone. A considerable trade in malting is done here; and the farmers resort hither from many miles round for the purchase and sale of lambs. The living, (St. Helen's) is a vicarage, conjointly with the sinecure rectory of St. Nicholas, diocese of Oxon, added within the last three years. Of this latter church, Leland says,—*It was of old tyme the chefe parochie church of Abingdon; but now the greatest resorte of all the towne is to St. Helen's.* Valued at £29. 15s. 3d.: pres. net income, £225: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, N. Dodson, 1824: contains 3,500 acres: 1,206 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,530: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,289: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup>

£9,023: poor rates in 1837, £1,911. One member: registered voters, 323: polling-place for the county: October sessions alternately with Reading. Market days for corn, Monday and Friday. Fairs, 1st Monday in Lent, May 6, June 20, Aug. 5, Sept. 19, Dec. 11. Wool fair, 1st Monday in July; all the others are for cattle. Monday before old Michaelmas day is a pleasure and statute fair: all held in the principal streets of the town. Races, Sept. Bankers, County of Berks Union Bank; draw on Commercial Bank of London, Knapp & Co., or Williams, Deacon, & Co. C. Inns, New Inn, Queen's Arms, Lion. F. Hotels, Crown and Thistle. Quarter sessions are held here, and on every Tuesday, a petty sessions and a court of record for debts under £10. The county members are nominated at Reading, but elected at Abingdon. E. 1 m. is Nunsham Park; N. 2 m. Radley Hall, the seat of Sir J. B. Stonhouse, Bart., the thirteenth baronet; his ancestors have lived at Radley since the reign of Elizabeth: W. 1 m. Thapstead Lodge; 2 m. Sibney House, and Garford House.

ABINGHALL, Gloucester, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of St. Briavell, union of Westbury: 115½ miles from London (coach road 116), 6 from Newnham, 12 from Monmouth. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 12 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94 miles, thence 12 miles. Money orders issued at Newnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. This place was formerly called Abbenhall, having been the residence of the abbots of Flaxley. The abbey lies about two miles to the south: it was built in the time of Stephen, and had peculiar privileges of cutting timber in the forest of Dean, for the purposes of iron smelting, which gave rise to the production of a class of iron goods of great celebrity. It is now the seat of Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, Bart. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Hereford, but now in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £142: patron, Rev. J. Probyn: pres. incumbent, James Davies, 1837: contains 860 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 239: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 270: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,132: poor rates in 1837, £117. N. 2 m. is Huntley Court.

ABINGTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Spelhoe, union of Northampton; Lewis Loyd, Esq., lord of the manor: 70½ miles from London (coach road 67), 2 from Northampton, 9 from Wellingborough. Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton, thence 3 miles: W. of Derby, via Rugby, 77½ miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.: post closes 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £200: patron, J. H. Thursby, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. W. F. Thursby, 1847: contains 1,190 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 143: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 158: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,401: poor rates in 1837, £111. N. 1 m. is Abington Abbey, now converted into a private lunatic asylum; 2 m. Thorplands; 8. 1½ m. Delapre Abbey, which was originally a Cluniac

nunnery, is the seat of E. Bouverie, Esq., a younger branch of the Radnor family; at the S.W. corner of its park stands the Queen's Cross, one of those exquisite structures which Edward I. erected to mark the spots at which the funeral procession of his wife Eleanor rested.

ABINGTON (GREAT), CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chilford, union of Linton: 55 miles from London (coach road 50), 3 from Linton, 9 from Cambridge. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Little Abington, thence 2 miles: S.E. of Derby, through Peterborough and Cambridge to Little Abington, 171 miles. — Money orders issued at Linton: London letters delivered 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — One mile northward is Babraham Hall, where resided Horatio Palavicini, who was collector of the Pope's taxes; but, taking advantage of the death of Queen Mary, and the accession of Elizabeth, he retained the money, as appears by the following doggrel epitaph:

"Here lyes Horatio Palavarene,  
Who robbed the Pope to aide the Queene.  
He was a thief. A thief! thou lyeest:  
For why? He robbed but Antichrist.  
Him Deathe's besome swept from Ba'bram,  
Into the bosome of ould Abraham:  
But then came Hercules with his club,  
And struck him down to Beelzebub."

— The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, T. Mortlock, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Goodwin, 1845: contains 1,500 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 403: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,881: poor rates in 1837, £210. — Anciently, a market used to be held on Fridays. — S. 2 m. is Abington Park; 2½ m. Great Chesterfield Park.

ABINGTON (LITTLE), CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the same hund<sup>d</sup> and union: 54 miles from London (coach road 50), 3 from Linton, 9 from Cambridge. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Little Abington station, 53, thence 1 mile: S.E. of Derby, through Peterborough and Cambridge, to Little Abington, 170 miles. — Money orders issued at Linton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The following account is given of this place by Coles:—*In this parish is an estate or two belonging to Clare Hall, Cambridge: one of which was given to that college by John of Bolton, on condition that every first Sunday in Lent a member of the college, who is in orders, performs divine service there, which is still observed. One of the fellows goes on that day, and preaches a sermon, for which the vicar is paid 6s. 8d. for the use of his pulpit; and the same sum is given to the poor, which is called 'Bolton's dole.' This is my native parish, and in the church and churchyard lie several of my relations.* — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 6s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £87: patron, T. Mortlock, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Haviland: contains 1,120 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 317: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,515: poor rates in 1837, £163.

ABINGTON-IN-THE-CLAY (or ABINGTON-PIGGOTS), CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Armington, union of Royston: 64 miles from London (coach road 42), 5 from Royston, 7 from Potton. — East Count. Rail. to Whittlesford, thence 13 miles: S.E. of Derby through Peterborough and

Cambridge, to Whittlesford, &c., 171 miles. — Money orders issued at Royston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — This place is also called Abington-Pigotts, almost the whole of the property having been in the Pigott family from the time of William the Conqueror, who gave this and sixteen other manors to one of his followers of that name. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £16. 2s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £310: patron, R. G. F. Pigott, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Adams, D. D., 1808: contains 1,260 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 232: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 260: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,575: poor rates in 1837, £163. — S. W. 2 m. is Kneesworth House; S.E. 2 m. Steeple Morden Hall.

AB-KETTLEBY, LEICESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, and containing the townships of Ab-Kettleby and Holwell: 108 miles from London, 3½ from Melton-Mowbray, 16 from Leicester. — Nor. West. Rail. to Melton-Mowbray, thence 3½ miles: S. of Derby, through Loughborough, Syston, to Melton-Mowbray, &c., 35 miles. — Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. James), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, valued at £15. 10s. 5d.: patron, Rev. T. Bingham: pres. incumbent, T. Bingham, 1827: contains 2,920 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 380: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 438: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,678: poor rates in 1837, £127. — S. 1 m. is Melton Lodge.

ABLINGTON, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the parish of Bibury: 102 miles from London (coach road 85), 5½ from Fairford, 7 from Cirencester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 7 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham and Gloucester to Cirencester, 122½ miles. — Money orders issued at Fairford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.

ABNEY, DERBYSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, hund<sup>d</sup> of High Peak: 175½ miles from London (coach road 164), 5 from Tideswell, 14 from Sheffield. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby and Chesterfield to Whittington, thence 16 miles: N.W. of Derby to Whittington, &c., 43½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 137: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 150: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £991.

ABRAM, LANCASHIRE, a township in the parish of Wigan, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of West Derby: 199 miles from London (coach road 197), 4 from Wigan, 9 from Bolton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, Warrington, Newton, and Abram: N.W. of Derby, through Manchester to Leigh, 102, thence 5 miles. — Money orders issued at Wigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — A church has been built here within the last 15 years, to which has been appended a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £120: patron the Rector of Wigan: pres. incumbent, H. J. Gunning, 1833: contains 1,790 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 901: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,050: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,339. — N. 1 m. is Bickershaw Hall; S. 1½ m. Byrom Hall; E. 2 m. Atherton Hall; W. 1 m. Bryw Hall, and Abram Hall.

**ABRIDGE**, ESSEX, a hamlet in the parish of Lambourne: 18 miles from London (coach road 13),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  from Epping, 6 from Chigwell. — East. Co. Rail. to Romford, thence 6 miles: S. of Derby, through London, thence as above, 133 miles. — Money orders issued at Epping: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Bishop's Hall, in Lambourne parish, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of this hamlet, was the palace of the Bishop of Norwich, who, in the reign of Richard II., put down the insurrection known as "Kit's Rebellion." — Fair held June 2. — N. 2 m. is Hill Hall; E.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. Albyns, the seat of T. Neville Abdy, Esq.; W. 2 m. Rolls.

**ABSON** (ABSTON, or ABBOTSON), GLOUCESTER, a chapelry in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Pucklechurch, union of Chipping-Sodbury, and includes the hamlets of Wick, Berdwick, Church-Eight, and Holybrook: 126 miles from London (coach road 107), 5 from Chipping-Sodbury, 8 from Bristol. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol and Mangotsfield, thence 3 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham and Gloucester to Mangotsfield, &c., 122 miles. — Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The manor of Abson formerly belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury, but was afterwards annexed to the see of Bath and Wells. In this parish the cliffs are very precipitous, being upwards of 200 feet high, and from the variety of strata are interesting to the geologist. So much Roman earthenware is found in one part of the parish, that it is supposed to have been the site of a pottery. In an adjoining field, there stood some time since two stones, with a third lying beside them, supposed to have been a cromlech. Here is also an ancient camp, including within the vallum about 12 acres. Foghill was the theatre of a stern conflict between Sir Ralph Hopton and the Parliamentary troops in 1643, on which occasion, after twelve hours' fighting, the latter were defeated. — The living, a curacy united to the vicarage of Pucklechurch, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Wells: patron, Dean and Chapter of Wells: pres. incumbent, Thomas B. Coney, 1840: contains 2,170 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 794: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 905: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,219: poor rates in 1837, £283. — S. 2 m. are Foghill and Terry Park House; W.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. Siston Lodge; E. 1 m. Derham Park (500 acres area). It was the scene of a desperate battle between the Britons and Saxons A. D. 599.

**ABTHORPE** (with Foscote), NORTHAMPTON, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Towcester: 63 miles from London, 3 from Towcester, 15 from Banbury. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 10 miles: S. of Derby, through Rugby to Roade, 50, thence 8 miles. — Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes  $5\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — Foscote is united with this, making a parish, which is endowed with £400 private benefaction and £400 royal bounty, in the patronage of S. Blencowe, Esq. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £60: pres. net income, £184: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, T. Coldwell, 1832: contains 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,327: poor rates in 1837,

£349. — S. about 2 m. are Silverstone Hall and Sholebrook Hall.

**ABURY**, WILTS. See AVEBURY.

**ABY**, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth, hun<sup>d</sup>. parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 145 miles from London (coach road 142), 9 from Louth, 2 from Alford. — Nor. West. Rail. or East. Co. Rail. to Alford, thence 2 miles: S. of Derby, through Peterborough and Alford, &c., 70 miles. — Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, united in 1762 to the rectory of Belleau, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 3s. 6d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby: pres. incumbent, W. J. P. Burrell: contains 1560 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841 (including the hamlet of Greenfield), 312: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 357: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,184: poor rates in 1837, £174.

**ACASTER-MALBIS** (or OVER-ACASTER), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish including a township of the same name, partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding, York, and partly in the ainsty of the city of York, union of York: 224 miles from London (coach road 190), 4 from York, 8 from Selby. — Nor. West. Rail. or East. Co. Rail. to York, thence 4 miles: N. of Derby, through York, 92 miles. — Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — The town derives the second part of its name from the Mellisse family, which, from the time of the conquest, flourished here for several centuries. In the windows of the chancel of the church are some curious figures in stained glass. — The living (Holy Trinity), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £5. 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £56: patron, F. Lawley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Ellis, 1829: contains 4,500 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 322: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 367: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,476: poor rates in 1837, £135.

**ACASTER-SELBY** (or NETHER-ACASTER), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township on the river Ouse, in that part of the parish of Stillingfleet which lies within the ainsty of York: 225 miles from London (coach road 190), 5 from York, 7 from Selby. — Nor. West. Rail. or East. Co. Rail. to York, thence 5 miles: N. of Derby, through York, &c., 93 miles. — Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — This place in ancient time belonged to the Abbot of Selby, whence its name. The navigable river Ouse passes the town, and also the Northern and Eastern Railways. To the west lies Nun Appleton, which was once a religious institution; but after the appropriation of the lands of those societies, it descended to Lord Fairfax, who built a mansion on the site; it afterwards passed into the hands of a merchant of Leeds, whose descendant, Sir W. M. S. Milner, Bart., now holds it. — Contains 1,360 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 310: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,017: poor rates in 1837, £175.

**ACCONBURY** (or ACORNBURY), HEREFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wormelow, union of Hereford: 133 miles from London (coach road 130), 4 from Hereford, 9 from Ross. — Great West. Rail. to Stonchouse, thence 30



miles: S. of Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, 82, thence 28 miles. — Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The estate, on which is the nunnery, now a farm house, belongs to Guy's Hospital. In Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, are engravings of some stone coffins preserved in the Nun's chapel. The nunnery was founded in the reign of King John, by Margery, wife of Walter de Lacy, who gave her for that purpose the forest of Acornbury. On the summit of the hill may be traced a large square camp. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Hereford, and a peculiar of that see, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £258: patron, Guy's Hospital: pres. incumbent, H. Hampton: contains 1,470 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 158: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 173: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,058: poor rates in 1837, £45. — W. 2½ m. is Allensmore House, the seat of Burnham Pateshall, Esq.; E. 1½ m. Hom Park.

ACCRINGTON (NEW), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Whalley, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Blackburn, union of Haslingden: 209 miles from London (coach road 224), 4 from Blackburn, 5 from Haslingden. — Nor. West. Rail. to Manchester, Bury, and New Accrington: W. of Derby, through Manchester to New Accrington, 107 miles. — Money orders issued at Blackburn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Within the last few years this place has risen into considerable importance on account of its position in the cotton manufacturing districts. The increase of the population, in consequence, has been great. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was only 2000, in 1831 it was 4160, and in 1841 nearly double that number. — Contains 2,480 acres: 861 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,908: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 8,000: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,097: poor rates in 1837, £599.

ACCRINGTON (OLD), LANCASTER, a parochial chapelry usually including New Accrington under one general denomination of Accrington: 212 miles from London (coach road 208), 6 from Blackburn, 4 from Haslingden. — Nor. West. Rail. to Manchester, Bury, and Old Accrington: W. of Derby, through Manchester to Old Accrington, 110 miles. — Money orders issued at Blackburn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — This town is principally inhabited by persons occupied in the various cotton works in the vicinity. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Cheshire, is valued at £15, but returned to parliament at £128: pres. net income, £158: patron, Hulme's trustees: pres. incumbent, J. Hopwood, 1817: 740 acres: 252 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,811: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,511: poor rates in 1837, £170. — N. 1 m. is Accrington House, the seat of Jonathan Peel, Esq.; 2 m. Dunk Park; S. ½ m. Hymnborn House.

ACHURCH, NORTHAMPTON. See THORPE-ACHURCH.

ACKLAM (EAST), EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish including a township of the same name, and another called Barthorpe-Leavening, partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, partly in the west division of Langbaugh liberty, but chiefly in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton: 237 miles from London (coach road 210), 6 from New Malton,

14 from York. — Nor. West. Rail. through York to Barton le Willows station, thence 5 miles: N. of Derby, through York, &c., 105 miles. — Money orders issued at New Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The view from Acklam Wold is one of the finest in the East Riding: this is a fine sporting country. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £108: patron, Chancellor of York: contains 4,130 acres, 173 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 845: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 960: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,440: poor rates in 1837, £110. — N.E. 1 m. is Aldrow House: 1 m. farther, Birdsall.

ACKLAM (WEST), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the liberty of Langbaugh, where the road from Stokesly branches to Stockton and to Newport: 282 miles from London (coach road 244), 5 from Yarm, 3 from Stockton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Darlington and Middlesborough, thence 3 miles. N. of Derby to Darlington, &c., 150 miles. — Money orders issued at Yarm: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The extended line of the Stockton and Darlington Railway passes through this parish. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Cleveland, and diocese of York, valued at £5: pres. net income, £44: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, Isaac Benson, 1824: contains 1,160 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 97: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 112: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,469: poor rates in 1837, £53. — S. 1 m. is Acklam Hall: E. 1½ m. Ormsby Hall; 2 m. Normanby Hall.

ACKLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Warkworth: 329 miles from London (coach road 300), 8 from Alnwick, 13 from Morpeth. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, York, Morpeth, and Acklington: N. of Derby, through York, &c., 197 miles. — Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.; box closes 12½ p.m. — In this vicinity there is abundance of coal. North of the village, beyond the River Coquet, which flows past Warkworth, is Guisance, the seat of a nunnery annexed to Alnwick Abbey, by Edward I. East of which is Brinkburn Priory, beautifully situated on the bank of the river, at the foot of rising ground covered with wood: a little below it, besides other remains, are traces of a bridge, where the Roman road crossed the stream. — Contains 1,160 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 330: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £146: poor rates in 1837, £97. — E. lies Tegston Park.

ACKLINGTON-PARK, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township adjoining the above, in the same parish. — W. lie Acton House and Felton Park, where the Northumbrian barons did homage to Alexander of Scotland, 1215; for which King John cruelly punished the whole neighbourhood. — Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 132: poor rates in 1837, £37.

ACKWORTH, WEST RIDING, YORKSHIRE, a parish and township in the upper division of Osgoldcross wapentake, nominally divided into Upper and Lower Ackworth: 202 miles from London (coach road 174), 3 from Pontefract, 5 from Wakefield. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Wakefield, and Snydale station, thence 2½ miles: N. of Derby,



through Wakefield, &c., 70 miles. Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. South of the village is the celebrated school which was formerly in connection with the Foundling Hospital, and was assisted by a parliamentary grant. In 1777, it was sold, together with 85 acres of land, when it was bought by the Society of Friends, who formed it into a school for the education of children in their religious opinions. This is considered one of the most healthy localities in the kingdom. The living (St. Cuthbert), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £22. 1s. 0½d.: pres. net income, £403: patron, the Crown, as Duke of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, J. Kenworthy, 1844: contains 2,270 acres: 263 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,828: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,098: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,686: poor rates in 1837, £559. N. 1 m. is Ackworth Park; E. 1 m. Houndhill Hall; 2 m. Stapleton Park; W. 2 m. Nostell Park.

ACLE, NORFOLK, a large parish and village in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of S. Walsham, union of Blofield: 140 miles from London (coach road 127), 11 from Norwich, 9 from Yarmouth. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich and Brundell, thence 10 miles: S.E. of Derby, through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 218 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m. and 4½ p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. Acle, or Oclea, as it is locally called, is a village midway between Yarmouth and Norwich, having to the east extensive marshes, wherein are several small lakes or collections of water from the overflowing of the neighbouring rivers and marshes, called "broads," on which the Norwich and Yarmouth people delight to meet in what they call water-frolics, being a collection of gaily-dressed-out boats for sailing-matches and other aquatic amusements. The village stands on a rising ground on the edge of the marshes, and is visible all the way from Norwich to Yarmouth. The living (St. Edmund), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £605: patron and lord of the manor, Lord Calthorpe: pres. incumbent, William Spooner, archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, 1824: contains 4,300 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 864: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 960: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,073: poor rates in 1837, £266. Market days, Thursdays. A fair is held here on Midsummer day for cattle, and on old Michaelmas day a sessions is held for hiring servants. Queen's Head Inn and Hotel. W. 2 m. are Burlington Hall and Burlington House; 2½ m. Blofield Hall, the seat of J. Hustler, Esq.

ACOMB (or AKEHAM), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the ainsty of the city of York, comprising the townships of Acomb and Knapton: 221 miles from London (coach road 201), 2 from York, 10 from Wetherby. Nor. West. Rail. to York, thence 2 miles: N. of Derby, to York, &c., 89 miles. Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The Great North of England Railway intersects this parish. Here are the mounds called Siver's Hills, or Severus' Hills, raised by the army of Severus on the spot where his body was consumed, it having been brought from York for that purpose. On his death-bed, he made one of those true observations, of

which many are recorded of different great men in the heathen world. After giving his two sons very sound advice, and cautioning them that their security and happiness lay in seeking each other's good, he told them, "Cherish the soldiery, and you may despise the rest of mankind: I found the republic disturbed, but I leave it firm and tranquil." Then, turning to his attendants, he said, in allusion to his rise from obscurity, "I have been all, and what am I now the better for it." His remains were sent to Rome in an urn of porphyry. The living (St. Stephen), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, is valued at £3. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £109: patron, T. Tireman: pres. incumbent, Isaac Spencer, 1836: contains 7,330 acres: 186 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 880: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,015: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,930: poor rates in 1837, £244. E. lie Aydon Castle, Close House, and Beaufront.

ACOMB (EAST), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bywell St. Peter: 318 miles from London (coach road 275), 3 from Corbridge, 11 from Hexham. Nor. West. Rail. to York, Gateshead, and Stocksfield station, thence 1 mile: N. of Derby, through York, &c., 189 miles. Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Contains 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 45: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 49: poor rates in 1837, £9. N. ½ m. is Newton Hall; S. 1 m. Styford House; S.E. 2 m. Prudhoe Castle.

ACOMB (WEST), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of St. John Lee: 313 miles from London (coach road 275), 4 from Corbridge, 3 from Hexham. Nor. West. Rail. to York, thence to Gateshead and Acomb West, or Hexham station: N. of Derby, through York, &c., 181 miles. Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Situated in the coal districts, it is bounded on the south by the Tyne, and intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Poor rates in 1837, £57.

ACORNBURY. See ACCONBURY.

ACRISE, KENT, a parish, partly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Folkestone and partly in that of Loninborough, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham: 81½ miles from London (coach road 67) 2 from Elham, 4 from Folkstone, 8 from Dover. Sou. East. Rail. to Reigate and Westernhanger station, thence 6½ miles: S. of Derby, to London 132, and as above. Money orders issued at Elham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (St. Martin), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £171: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. Chapman, 1845: contains 1,170 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 207: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 238: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,026: poor rates in 1837, £110.

ACTON, CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Weaverham: 180 miles from London (coach road 177), 4 from Northwich, 15 from Chester. Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, Crewe, and Acton station: W. of Derby, through Crewe to Acton station, 96 miles. Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 a.m. There are several places of this name, which is by some writers derived from "ac," an oak, and "tun," a town; and supposed to

imply that the locality so named was thickly clad with oaks. — Contains 1,300 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 350: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 395: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,847: poor rates in 1837, £132.

ACTON, CHESHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Nantwich, comprising the townships of Acton, Aston-juxta-Mondrum, Austerson, Bad-dington, Brindley, Burland, Cholmondstone, Cool-Pilate, Eddleston, Faddiley, Hinnull, Hurleston, Newhall, Poole, Stoke, and Worleston: 162½ miles from London (coach road 166), 2 from Nantwich, 9 from Taporley. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham and Crewe, thence 5 miles: W. of Derby, through Crewe, &c., 78½ miles. — Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — This part of Cheshire, and all the vale of the Wever, consists of fine grass land, which, not having been broken up for ages, forms the rich pasture which produces the famous cheese. The old church was used as a prison after the celebrated battle of Nantwich, when Lord Byron was defeated by Fairfax; and among other officers of distinction who fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians was Monk, who afterwards took so prominent a part in effecting the restoration of King Charles II. Dorfold Hall, which lies to the south-west of the town, was built in the early part of the 17th century, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time: it was the scene of a great deal of strife during the civil wars. The great hall is left unmodernized, and contains some rich plaster ornaments. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Chester, is valued at £19. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £627: patron, J. Tollemache, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. Storr, 1846: contains 7,200 acres: 710 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,134: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,154: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £25,288.

ACTON, MIDDLESEX, a village and parish in the Kensington division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ossulstone, union of Middlesex, and includes the hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place: 6½ miles from London (coach road 5), 8 from Harrow, 3 from Brentford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Ealing, thence 1 mile: S. of Derby, to London, 132, and as above. — Money orders issued at Turnham Green: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m., 1 p.m., and 4 p.m.: post closes 8 a.m., 12½ p.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. — The village consists of one long narrow street, situated on a rising ground, and is well supplied with water. The only historical interest connected with it is, that it was the head-quarters of the Earls of Warwick and Essex before the battle of Brentford; and that, on Cromwell's return from "the crowning mercy," as he called the battle, of Worcester, he was here met by a splendid cortege from London, consisting of the officers of state and those of the city. The recorder read a very eulogistic address, and the procession accompanied the victor to the metropolis. Berrymead priory is now a gentleman's residence. In the middle of the last century, it was a very fashionable resort for the waters of the mineral spring, at a place called Old Oak Common, towards Wormwood Scrubs; but it is no longer resorted to. On this side of the village are the Goldsmiths' almshouses, erected in 1811. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued

at £14: pres. net income, £968: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, W. Antrobus, 1797: contains 2,260 acres: 426 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,665: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,063: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £11,321: poor rates in 1837, £1,161. — Fairs, Holy Thursday, a pleasure fair. — N.E. is Fordhook House; and in the vicinity are many gentlemen's houses.

ACTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a joint township with Old Felton, in that part of the parish of Felton which is in the east division of Coquetdale ward: 323 miles from London (coach road 300), 8 from Alnwick, 10 from Morpeth. — Nor. West. Rail. to York, Newcastle, and Aclington station, thence 2 miles: N. of Derby, through York, &c., 191 miles. — Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, with the hamlet of Old Felton, 136: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 152: poor rates in 1837, £58.

ACTON, WEST RIDING, YORKSHIRE, a township in the parish of Featherstone: 200 miles from London (coach road 178), 3½ from Pontefract, 10 from Wakefield. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Rotherham, and Snydale station, thence 1 mile: N. of Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 68 miles. — Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 1,090 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 93: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 109: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,199: poor rates in 1837, £89.

ACTON (or AXETON), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Babergh, union of Sudbury: 59½ miles from London (coach road 60), 2½ from Lavenham, 5 from Sudbury. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Chelmsford and Mark's Tey station, thence 13 miles: S.E. of Derby, through London, and as above, 191½ miles. — Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Sudbury, diocese of Ely, is valued at £9. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £255: patron, Earl Howe: pres. incumbent, Lawrence Ottley, 1837: contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 555: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 638: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,035: poor rates in 1837, £467. — Fair on July 6. — W. is Acton Place, formerly belonging to the Jennens family, the last of whom died here in 1791, at a very great age. N.W. is Melford Hall, the seat of Sir Hyde Parker, Bart.

ACTON-BEAUCHAMP, WORCESTER, a parish in the Worcester division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Dodding-tree, union of Bromyard: 152 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Bromyard, 11 from Worcester. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, Droitwich, and Spetchley station, thence 13 miles; or Gt. West. Rail. to Cheltenham and Wadborough station, thence 15 miles: S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham, &c. 81 miles. — Money orders issued at Bromyard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £320: patron, Mrs. Cowpland: pres. incumbent, W. Cowpland, 1828: contains 1,600 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 217: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 249: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,615: poor rates in 1837, £217. — N. 2 m. is Whitehouse, the seat of W. S. Wood, Esq.; E. 2 m. Kingshill Lodge.

**ACTON-BURNELL**, SHROPSHIRE, a parish and township in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Conover, union of Atcham; and includes the chapelries of Acton-Pigott, and Ruckley with Langley: 152 miles from London (coach road 155), 7 miles from Shrewsbury, 7 from Wenlock. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham and Wolverhampton, thence 25 miles: S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 80 miles. — Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The castle was rebuilt by Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, in 1292, was sent to Scotland to demand that the Scots should admit the right of his master to dominion over their kingdom. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament here, which is memorable for having pardoned many of the Welsh nobles who had taken up arms: also for passing the celebrated "Acton-Burnell Statute," called *statutum de mercatoribus*. It had special reference to the merchants of London, York, and Bristol: it declared what constituted a statute merchant, when a debtor should be imprisoned, and under what circumstances sureties should be compelled to pay. The remains of the castle show it to have been a square building, with a tower at each corner, the walls very thick and much ornamented. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £6. 10s.: pres. net. income, £350: patron, Sir E. J. Smythe: pres. incumbent, E. H. Wainwright, 1837: contains 2,650 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 394: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 453: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,824: poor rates in 1837, £179. — N. 2 m. is Pitchton Hall; S. 2 m. Frodesley Lodge.

**ACTON-GRANGE**, CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Runcorn: 179 miles from London (coach road 183), 4 from Warrington, 10 from Northwich. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, and Acton-Grange station: W. of Derby, through Crewe, &c., 95 miles. — Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The Mersey and Irwell Canal passes through the parish, and so does the Bridgewater Canal. — Contains 780 acres: 24 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,826: poor rates in 1837, £148. — S.E. 1 m. is Norton Park; S.W. 2 m. Appleton Hall, the seat of T. Lyon, Esq.: S. 2 m. Daresbury Hall.

**ACTON-ILGAR**, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in that part of the parish of Iron-Acton which is in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Grumbold's Ash. — For particulars as to distance, &c., see ACTON-TURVILLE.

**ACTON-IRON**, GLOUCESTER. See IRON-ACTON.

**ACTON-PIGOTT**, SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of Acton-Burnell, hund<sup>d</sup>. of Conover, which see for distance, &c. — Money orders issued at Much-Wenlock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The chapel is desecrated: pop<sup>n</sup>. returned with parish.

**ACTON-REYNOLD**, SALOP, a township in the parish of Shawbury: 157½ miles from London (coach road 158), 8 from Shrewsbury, 12 from Drayton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby and Stafford, thence 25 miles: W. of Derby, through Tamworth, Stafford, &c., 74 miles. — Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 690

acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 203: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 230: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,442. — S. 1½ m. is Hardwicke Grange; 2 m. Shawbury Park.

**ACTON-ROUND**, SALOP, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth: 146 miles from London (coach road 145,) 6 from Bridgenorth, 17 from Ludlow. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 20 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 75 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued in the parliamentary returns at £59: pres. net income, £85: patron, Sir F. R. E. Acton: pres. incumbent, B. Howell, 1838: contains 3,040 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 180: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 207: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,110: poor rates in 1837, £81. — E. 2 m. is Aldenham Hall.

**ACTON-SCOTT**, SALOP, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Munslow, union of Church-Stretton, near a branch of the Teme: 153 miles from London (coach road 155), 4 from Church-Stretton, 10 from Ludlow. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 40 miles: W. of Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 81 miles. — Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5. 10s.: pres. net income, £238: patron, F. W. Pendarves, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Walter Corbett, 1833: contains 930 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 204: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 235: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,397: poor rates in 1837, £125. — N. ½ m. is Acton-Scott Hall.

**ACTON-TRUSSELL**, STAFFORD, a township and parochial chapelry in the parish of Baswick: 130½ miles from London (coach road 131), 3 from Penkridge, 4 from Stafford. — Nor. West. Rail. (via Trent valley) to Rugely, thence 7 miles: W. of Derby, through Tamworth to Rugely, &c., 47 miles. — Money orders issued at Penkridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The Stafford and Worcestershire Canal and the river Trent pass through this township. — The living, (St. James), a perpetual curacy, united with that of Bednall, and a peculiar of the dean of Lichfield, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £234: patron, Hulme's trustees: pres. incumbent, M. Davis, 1841: contains 1,400 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 574: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 660: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,698: poor rates in 1837, £155. — S. 1 m. is Teddesley Hall.

**ACTON-TURVILLE**, GLOUCESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Tormarton, lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Grumbold's Ash: 103½ miles from London (coach road 102), 5 from Sudbury, 12 from Chippenham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 10 miles. S. of Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, and Yate, 121, thence 7½ miles. — A stone building in the centre of the town, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was formerly used as a sanctuary. — The living (St. Mary), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is subordinate to the rectory of Tormarton—(which see.) Contains 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 276: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 316: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,264: poor rates in 1837,

£61. — E. 2 m. is Tanner's House; N. 1 m. Badminton, the domain of the Dukes of Beaufort, a park nearly 9 miles in circuit. The house was erected in 1682, by the first Duke.

ADBASTON, STAFFORD. See ABDASTON.

ADBEER, SOMERSET, a hamlet in the parish of Trent, 165 miles from London (coach road 129), 4 from Yeovil. — Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, 141, thence 24 miles. S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, and Taunton, 177, thence 22 miles. — Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — A chapel that formerly stood here was demolished during the civil wars.

ADBOLTON, NOTTINGHAM, formerly a parish, now a hamlet in the parish of Holme-Pierpoint, southern division of the wapentake of Bingham: 134 miles from London (coach road 124), 2½ from Nottingham. — Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby and Nottingham. E. of Derby, through Nottingham, 18½ miles. — Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m. and 5½ p.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living was a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, valued at £2. 13s. 9d.; but in 1707, it was consolidated with the rectory of Holme-Pierpoint—which see. The church is desecrated.

ADDERBURY (EAST), OXFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bloxham, union of Banbury: it comprises the chapelrys of Little Barford (or Barford St. John) and Badicott, the townships of East and West Adderbury, and the hamlet of Milton: 75 miles from London (coach road 70), 3½ from Banbury, 3 from Deddington. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, 52, thence 23 miles; or by Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, 63, thence 20 miles. S. of Derby, to Rugby and Weedon, 62, thence 18 miles. — Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The oldest record we have of this place is in Knyghton, who says that a blasphemous impostor (most likely a lunatic) was condemned to be crucified here by a council of Bishops, assembled at Oxford in 1219. On the east side of the village stood the palatial mansion of the Argyll family, which, in the time of Charles I., was occupied by Henry Wilmot, Baron Adderbury and Earl of Rochester, whose son John obtained for the town, at the hands of Charles II., a charter of immunities. He is too well known as the dissipated companion of his profligate sovereign, to need biographical notice in such a work as this. He died at the age of 30, in premature senility. This building has been reduced, and converted into a gentleman's residence. The church is a Gothic building, with a very lofty spire. The living was given by William of Wykham to New College, Oxford, which he founded. In the deed of endowment, dated 1365, which is in New College Hall, it is written Ebburbury. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £21. 4s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £818: patron, New College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, — Alcock, 1836: contains 6,380 acres, 491 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. (with Adderbury West) in 1841, 2,525: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,904: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,705: poor rates in 1837, £458: the impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of New College, Oxford, were commuted in 1766; those

of Little Barford in 1793. — N. 1 m. is Bloxham Grove; 2 m. Wykham Park.

ADDERBURY (WEST), OXFORD, a township in the above parish, which see for population, distance, mode of access, &c., &c.

ADDERLEY (or ATHERLEY), SALOP, a parish in the Drayton division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bradford North, union of Drayton: 155 miles from London (coach road 157), 4 from Drayton, 8 from Whitchurch. — Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, Stafford, and Whitmore station, thence 8 miles: W. of Derby, through Tamworth, Stafford, and as above, 71 miles. — Money orders issued at Whitchurch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — This parish is in the north-east corner of the county, which extends out between Stafford and Cheshire. The Hall Park is on the borders of the latter. The Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal passes through the parish. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £11. 6s. 0½d.: patron, Rev. H. C. Cotton: pres. incumbent, William Cotton, 1820: contains 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,603: poor rates in 1837, £206. — N. ½ m. is Adderley Hall; W. 1 m. Shavington Park, the seat of Viscount Kilmorey; 2 m. Cloverley Hall; N.E. 2 m. Brand Park.

ADDERMINTON, GLOUCESTER. See ADMINGTON.

ADDERSTONE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the chapelry of Bambrough, in which it is included in population, &c., on the post road from Alnwick to Berwick: 343 miles from London (coach road 319), 3 from Belford, 12 from Alnwick. — Nor. West. Rail. to York, Newcastle, and Lucker station, thence 1 mile: N. of Derby, through York, and as above, 211 miles. — Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — On the west side of the great north road lies Adderstone Park; and just south of it, also abutting on the high road, Twizell Park. The castle came into the possession of the Selby family in the early part of the 14th century, and continued with them several generations. The present structure, a fine piece of Gothic architecture, built by Sir F. Blake, Bart., was many years in course of erection: it stands on a bold rock, at the foot of which runs the Till. The best view of the castle is from the bridge, which was built in the 16th century: it consists of one arch 90 feet span, and is nearly 50 feet from the stream. It was over this very bridge that Lord Surrey marched to the attack of the Scots at the memorable battle of Flodden Field. Sir W. Scott has given a very graphic description of the scenery of this locality, with that seductive mixture of reality and fiction in which he stood pre-eminent:

"Even so it was;—from Flodden ridge  
The Scots beheld the English host  
Leave Barmore-wood, their evening post,  
And heedful watched them as they crossed  
The Till by Twisel Bridge.  
High sight it is, and haughty, while  
They dive into the deep defile;  
Beneath the caverned cliff they fall,  
Beneath the castle's airy wall.  
By rock, by oak, by hawthorn tree,  
Troop after troop are disappearing;  
Troop after troop their banners rearing,  
Upon the eastern bank yon see,  
Still pouring down the rocky den,  
Where flows the sullen Till,

And rising from the dim-wood glen,  
Standards on standards, men on men,  
In slow succession still,  
And sweeping o'er the Gothic arch,  
And pressing on, in ceaseless march,  
To gain the opposing hill.  
That morn, to many a trumpet clang,  
Twisel, thy rock's deep echo rang;  
And many a chief of birth and rank,  
St. Helen! at thy fountain drank.  
Thy hawthorn glade, which now we see  
In spring-tide bloom so lavishly,  
Had then from many an axe its doom,  
To give the marching columns room."

St. Helen's fountain is a spring at the foot of a rock near the bridge.---Contains 55 houses: poor rates in 1837, £178.

ADDETON, WEST RIDING, YORKSHIRE. See ADWALTON.

ADDINGHAM, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, containing the townships of Gamblesby, Glassonby, Hunsonby with Winkile, and Little Salkeld: 290 miles from London, via Trent valley (coach road 291), 8 from Penrith, 12 from Aldston Moor.---Nor. West. Rail. to Penrith, thence 8 miles: N. of Derby, through Tamworth, Crewe, Penrith, &c., 206 miles.---Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---Dr. Todd derives Addingham or Aldingham from Hald-hingham, implying a dwelling near hanging stones; but Bullet says it means nothing more than a place on the summit of a hill. At Little Salkeld, in this parish, is the celebrated Druidical monument, "Long Meg and her daughters," which is a space nearly circular, of which the circumference is 350 yards, surrounded by 67 stones, varying very much in size, but all unhewn: these are the daughters. "Long Meg" is a single stone, 18 feet high and 14 in girth, which stands at the south-west corner of the area surrounded by the daughters, and about 20 yards distant outside of it. At the same place was anciently a chapel, and, tradition says, a village; but there are no remains of it: human bones, crosses, and other traces of the existence of such a place have been dug up. The Roman road called "Maiden way," may be traced in several parts of this parish. The celebrated Dr. Paley held this living at the time of his death.---The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £9. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income £253: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, William Sharp, 1839: contains 9,520 acres: 132 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 735: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 845.---S. 1 m. is Salkeld Lodge.

ADDINGHAM, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish and township, partly in the wapentake of Claro, and partly in that of Staincliffe, union of Skipton, and includes part of the township of Beamsley: 233 miles from London (coach road 213), 5 from Skipton, 9 from Otley.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leeds and Keldwich station, thence 5 miles: N. of Derby, through Leeds, and as above, 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---About a mile distant are traces of a Roman camp. Considerable quantities of cotton and woollen goods are manufactured here.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £9.

7s. 8d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Mrs. M. Cunliffe: pres. incumbent, William Thompson: contains 4,310 acres: 446 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,812: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,084: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,117: poor rates in 1837, £410.---N. 1 m. is Fairfield Hall; W. 2 m. Low Hall.

ADDINGRAVE, BUCKINGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Oakley. It had formerly a chapel of ease, which is now in ruins.---See OAKLEY.

ADDINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: 52 miles from London (coach road 50), 2 from Winslow, 5 from Buckingham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leighton Buzzard, thence 11 miles: S. of Derby, through Rugby and Leighton Buzzard, and as above, 103 miles.---Money orders issued at Winslow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---In this parish is a place called Gallows Gap, where stood the barony gallows, which was first erected by one of the Molines family, who, in the reign of Edward III., was lord of the barony, in which capacity he had power of "pit and gallows," as it was called; that is, he might hang culprits or keep them in his dungeon. This is an agricultural district.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bucks, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, J. Powlett, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. W. Scurr, 1839: contains 1,320 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 84: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 97: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,101: poor rates in 1837, £70.---N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Addington House; S. 2 m. Claydon Hall, the seat of Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

ADDINGTON, KENT, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling: 49 miles from London (coach road 27), 7 from Maidstone, 8 from Rochester.---Sou. East. Rail. to Toubridge, thence 8 miles: S. of Derby, through London, and as above, 181 miles.---Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---In this parish is a curious intermittent spring, which flows only at the interval of several years.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £253: patron, Hon. J. W. Stratford: pres. incumbent, J. Paulson: contains 920 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 208: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 239: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,236: poor rates in 1837, £161.---E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Leybourne Grange; 2 m. Preston Hall; Clare Hall; and Sytham Court.

ADDINGTON, SURREY, a parish in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wallington, union of Croydon: 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 12), 3 from Croydon, 5 from Bromley.---Sou. West. Rail. to Croydon, thence 3 miles: S. of Derby through London, and as above, 145 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.---Money orders issued at Croydon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m. and 9 p.m.: post closes 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.---Here is the country seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with about 500 acres of land attached to it. It was purchased in 1807 by Dr. Sutton, then primate, with the funds produced by the sale of the palace at Croydon. The late Archbishop, Dr. Howley, nearly rebuilt the house. The manor is held by the service of making and presenting to the king on his coronation-day a mess of pottage; but it does not seem to be requisite

that it be made according to any particular receipt. This custom appears to have originated in the fact of the manor being given by William the Conqueror to Tezelin, his cook, as appears by Domesday Book. The service was performed at the coronation of George IV. This service is now due from the Archbishop, as holder of the manor, unless the act of parliament, by which he was enabled to sell the old palace at Croydon and buy this manor, dispensed with the service. Situated on the north-east of Croydon stands Addiscombe House (once the residence of the first Lord Liverpool), which was purchased by the Hon. East India Company, in 1809, for the establishment of their military college, previously formed at Woolwich Common, for the education of cadets for the engineers and artillery, but in 1825 opened to receive cadets for the whole military service of the Company, the cavalry being excepted. There are generally about 150 students, who are at present under the inspection of Major-General Stannus, assisted by General Sir Charles Paisley, to whom is intrusted the examination of the cadets, previously to their obtaining their commissions. There are fourteen professors and masters engaged in the several departments of instruction, and two public examinations take place annually, at which the chairman and deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors preside, assisted by some of the superior officers of the state. Under the auspices and patronage of the Hon. East India Directors, this establishment has obtained a rank equal to that of any military institution in the kingdom; the course of mathematical study being of a very advanced order, embracing the whole of Dr. Hutton's course, as arranged, extended, and adapted to the more modern analysis by Professor Cape. The other subjects of study are fortification, civil and military drawing; the Hindustani, French, and Latin languages, more especially the former; with occasional instruction, by professors from London, in chemistry, geology, &c. At the end of each half-yearly term, those who have completed their four terms in the college, receive, according to the results of the general examination, their appointments, either as engineers, artillery, or infantry officers. The mathematical reading of the engineers is very considerable, comprising the differential and integral calculus, and the several subjects of mechanical philosophy, &c. The engineers appointed, of whom the usual number is seven twice a year, proceed to Chatham, to study further the operations of gunnery, mining, fortification, &c., after which they are sent out to India, to enter upon the duties of the service. The course of action by which the officers educated at Addiscombe have distinguished themselves in India, and the great achievements they have accomplished, bear honourable testimony to the claims which Addiscombe can make, of being one of the most efficient establishments in Europe, for the education of those destined for military service. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £4. 16s. 5d.: pres. net income £206: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, M. T. Farrer, 1843: contains 3,210 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 580: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 667: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,118: poor rates in 1837, £220. —

N. 2 m. is Addiscombe House; Shirley House, the seat of S. Skinner, Esq.; W. 2 m. Hayling House; S. 2 m. Chelsam Lodge.

ADDINGTON (GREAT), NORTHAMPTON, a parish and township in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Huxloe, union of Thrapston: 87 miles from London (coach road 70), 4 from Thrapston, 7 from Kettering. — Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton and Ringstead, 85½ miles, thence 1½: W. of Derby, through Tamworth, Northampton, and as above, 87 miles. — Money orders issued at Thrapston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The Northampton Canal passes through the parish. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10. 12s. 8d.: pres. net income, £315: patron, Rev. J. Tyley: pres. incumbent, J. Tyley, 1832: contains 1,230 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 266: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 306: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,590: poor rates in 1837, £130. — N. 1 m. is Woodford Lodge; N.E. 2½ m. Burton House; S. E. 2½ m. Finedon House.

ADDINGTON (LITTLE), NORTHAMPTON, a parish and township. Situation, access, and postal arrangements, same as GREAT ADDINGTON: 5 from Thrapston, 8 from Kettering. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £7. 12s.: pres. net income, £245: patron, G. Capron, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Sanderson, 1813: contains 1,170 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 299: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 344: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £999: poor rates in 1837, £195: tithes commuted.

ADDLE (or ADEL), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Skyrack, comprising the townships of Addle-cum-Eccup and Arthington, and the hamlets of Breary and Cookridge: 211 miles from London (coach road 205), 5 from Leeds, 8 from Bradford. — Nor. West. Rail. to Leeds and Kirkstall station, thence 3 miles. N. of Derby, to Leeds, and as above, 79 miles. — Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — In the year 1702, the remains of a Roman town were discovered in the adjacent moor, and many antiquities have been obtained from it: it is supposed to be the ancient Burgadunum. The parish is within the bounds of the parliamentary borough of Leeds. The church is reckoned one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £16. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £623: patron, Major-Gen. Davy: pres. incumbent, G. Lewthwaite, 1809: contains 6,350 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,219: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,402: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,370: poor rates of Addle-cum-Eccup in 1837, £275.

ADDLETHORPE, LINCOLN, a parish and township in the marsh division of the wapentake Candleshoe, parts of Lindsay, union of Spilsby: 150 miles from London (coach road 134), 7 from Alford, 11 from Spilsby. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Peterborough, Boston, and Burgh station, thence 3 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Peterborough, and as above, 161 miles. E. of Derby, through Lincoln, Boston, &c., 97 miles. — Money orders issued

at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 12s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £72: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. Whitworth, 1842: contains 1,170 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 238: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 274: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,279: poor rates in 1837, £239. — S.W. 1½ m. is Boothby Hall.

ADFORTON, HEREFORD, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, union of Knighton, including the hamlets of Payton and Grange: 165 miles from London (coach road 150), 8 from Ludlow, 8 from Presteign. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham and Bromsgrove, thence 15 miles; or Gt. West. Rail. to Bromsgrove, &c., 189 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham, and as above, 93 miles. — Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — Contains 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 250: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 280: poor rates in 1837, £123.

ADGARLEY, LANCASHIRE, a township in the parish of Urrwick, hun<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale. For population, distance, and access, see Urrwick.

ADISHAM, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Downshamford, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge: 87 miles from London (coach road 62), 3 from Wingham, 6 from Canterbury. — Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 6 miles. S. E. of Derby, through London, and as above, 219 miles. — Money orders issued at Wingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (Holy Innocents), a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Staple, in the diocese of Canterbury, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is valued at £28. 3s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £952: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, W. W. Dickens, 1818: contains 1,810 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 372: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 428: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,903: poor rates in 1837, £384. — N. 1½ m. is Dene Park; W. 1½ m. Higham Park; S. 1 m. Woodlands; S. E. 1½ m. Ilden Park; 2 m. Charlton Park, the seat of G. L. Roupell, Esq.

ADLESTROP, GLOUCESTER, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Slaughter, union of Stow-in-the-Wold: 86 miles from London, 4 from Stow-in-the-Wold, 11 from Burford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 23 miles. S. of Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, 82 miles, thence 20 miles. — Money orders issued at Moreton-in-Marsh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — From the time of the grant of the manor to Sir Thomas Leigh, in 1554, when it was taken from the Abbey of Evesham, it has not passed out of the hands of his lineal descendants. — The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a curacy to the rectory of Broadwell, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. — See BROADWELL. Contains 1,320 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 200: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 230: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,199: poor rates in 1837, £64: tithes commuted in 1775. — S. 1 m. is Daylesford House.

ADLINGFLEET, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, union of Goole, comprising the townships of Adlingfleet, Fockerby, Haldenby, and Eastoft:

218 miles from London (coach road 170), 5 from Goole, 2 from Burton. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Peterborough and Barton-upon-Humber, 198, thence 20 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Pontefract, and Goole, thence 5 miles. From Derby, take rail. to Pontefract, &c. 95 miles. — Money orders issued at Goole: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £9. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Frank Sugden, 1845: contains 1,680 acres: 92 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 448: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 515: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,986: poor rates in 1837, £207: tithes commuted in 1767.

ADLINGTON, CHESHIRE, is one of a series of busy townships comprised in the parish of Freshbury, and in which its ecclesiastical statistics are included: 192 miles from London (coach road 172), 6 from Macclesfield, 6 from Stockport. — Nor. West. Rail. to Tamworth, Crewe, Congleton, and Adlington. W. of Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 109 miles. — Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There are valuable mines of coal and flagstone in the neighbourhood. N. 1½ m. is Adlington Hall, the seat of Banastre Leigh, Esq.: it has been in the family from the time of Edward II. It was a member of this family, Sir Urian Leigh, who, while serving under Essex in the expedition against Cadiz, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the hero of the romantic adventure which formed the foundation of the well-known ballad, "The Spanish Lady's Love." — Contains 3,350 acres: 197 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,731: poor rates in 1837, £548. — E. 1 m. Shrigley Hall; 1½ m. Stypherson Hall; Benistall Hall; S. 2 m. Leigh Hall; Butley Hall; W. 1½ m. Newton Hall; 2 m. Hough Park.

ADLINGTON, LANCASHIRE, a township in the parish of Standish, which see for statistics: 206 miles from London (coach road 205), 6 from Wigan, 9 from Bolton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Tamworth, Crewe, Wigan, and Adlington. N. of Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 122 miles. — Money orders issued at Wigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — A new church has been erected by the parliamentary commission. — S. ¼ m. is Adlington Hall, built at the end of last century on the site of the old house. The property once belonged to a family of this name; but it has been in the Clayton family for more than two centuries. The present owner, Clayton Browne Clayton, obtained it by intermarriage with the heiress of the branch of the family in which it descended; on which occasion he assumed the Clayton surname and arms. N. 2 m. is Duxbury, the seat of Sir F. Standish, principally used as a stud farm. N. 1 m. Ellerbeck Hall; 2 m. Park Hall; S. 1½ m. North Hall; W. 2 m. Blams Clough Hall.

ADMARSH, LANCASHIRE, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster: 238 miles from London, 12 from Garstang, 11 from Burton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Garstang, thence 12 miles. From Derby, take rail. to Crewe, &c., 154 miles. — Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the arch<sup>d</sup> of Rich-



mond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £32. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, H. Short, 1846: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 249: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 300.

ADMINGTON (or ADDERMINTON), GLOUCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Queinton: 90 miles from London, 6½ from Chipping-Camden, 6 from Stratford-on-Avon.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leamington, thence 15 miles. W. of Derby, through Tamworth to Leamington, &c., 70 miles.---Money orders issued at Chipping-Camden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---For ecclesiastical statistics, see QUEINTON. Contains 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 200: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 230.

ADMISTON (or ATHELKAMPSTON), DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Piddletown, union of Dorchester: 140 miles from London (coach road 129), 6½ from Dorchester.---Sou. West. Rail. to Moreton, thence 4 miles. S. of Derby, through Gloucester to Taunton, 180, thence 45 miles; or through London, &c., in all, 272 miles.---Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---A little north of this place stands the most ancient seat in the county, built in the old English style of architecture, occupied by George James Wood, Esq.---The living, a rectory united to that of Burleston, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £2: pres. net income, £200: patron, Earl of Mornington: pres. incumbent, J. P. W. Greenly, 1841: contains 290 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 84: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,773: poor rates in 1837, £21.

ADPAR, CARDIGAN, a town and borough in the parish of Llandyfrïog, hun<sup>d</sup> of Troedyrour: 208 miles from London (coach road 225), 10 from Cardigan, 15 from Carmarthen.---Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 105 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, 81, thence 105 miles.---Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Adpar is situated on the Teivi, opposite Newcastle Emlyn, which is in Carmarthen, the river dividing the counties. The two towns (or rather the two parts of the town, for, although in different counties and in different parishes, they have a post-office and a market in common) are united by a good bridge. The united borough is one of the five associated boroughs which, together, send one member to parliament; the other four are Aberystwith, Cardigan, Lampeter, and Tregaron. The town has no particular tradé; but is a central point for the sale of cattle, for which purpose eleven fairs are held during the year; and in the spring it is noted for seed-barley, that grown on the sea-coast, and brought to this market, being specially esteemed. One writer, describing Newcastle Emlyn, thus speaks of the Teivi: "*The Teivi enters the valley from the north-east, and flows in a straight line till it arrives nearly underneath the castle; it then takes a sudden turn, and, instead of winding immediately about the foot of the hill, darts back again for a considerable way, in a course parallel with its first channel, and close by it. It then sweeps round majestically in front, leaving a long and very beautiful meadow between it and the castle, and comes down*

*again on the opposite side with features of a different character. Here its bed becomes impeded by rocks, through which it furrows a deep, tortuous, and noisy course, and rolls with much impetuosity under the venerable bridge.*"---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 600: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 690: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £49.

ADSTOCK, BUCKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: 57 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from Winslow, 4 from Buckingham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 10 miles. S. of Derby, through Tamworth and Coventry to Bletchley, &c., 95 miles.---Money orders issued at Winslow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Cecilia), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, Adam Baynes, 1809: contains 1,130 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 482: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,882: poor rates in 1837, £293: tithes commuted in 1797.---C. Inn and Family H., Chandos Arms.---N.W. 2 m. is Loughboro' House: S. ¼ m. Addington House; S. 3 m. Claydon Park.

ADSTONE, NORTHAMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Canons Ashby, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Green's Norton: 69 miles from London (coach road 67), 7 from Towcester, 8 from Daventry.---Nor. West. Rail. to Roade, thence 9 miles. E. of Derby, through Tamworth to Roade, &c., 85 miles.---Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Living (All Saints), a curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough. The corporation of the Sons of the Clergy are lords of the manor, as also patrons: pres. incumbent, S. H. White: contains 1,390 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 220: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,878: poor rates in 1837, £90.

ADVENT (or ST. ADVEN), CORNWALL, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Lanteglos, now a distinct parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Leaneath, Camelford union: 274 miles from London (coach road 230), 2 from Camelford, 10 from Bodmin.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 30 miles. N.W. of Derby, through Birmingham and Exeter to Plymouth, &c., 291 miles.---Money orders issued at Camelford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.---A copper mine is worked in this neighbourhood.---The living is subordinate to the rectory of Lanteglos, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £474: patron, Duchy of Cornwall: pres. incumbent, R. Bird, 1845: contains 4,020 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 291: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 335: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,596: poor rates in 1837, £110.

ADWALTON (or ADDERTON), WEST-RIDING, YORK, a hamlet in the township of Drighlington, parish of Birstall, and wapentake of Morley: 205 miles from London (coach road 192), 4 from Bradford, 7 from Leeds.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Wakefield, and Methley station, thence 8 miles. N. of Derby, through Wakefield, &c., 63 miles.---Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The inhabitants of this hamlet, in common with those of the surrounding districts, are principally employed in woollen fabrics. A battle was fought on



the moor, in 1642, between the Royalist forces, headed by the Duke of Newcastle, and the Parliamentarians, under Fairfax, when the latter were defeated.---The living, &c.,---see BIRSTALL.---Fairs, Feb. 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, fortnight after Easter, month after Easter, first fortnight in May, Whit-Thursaday, Nov. 5, Dec. 23.

ADWELL, OXFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Lewknor, Thame union: 45 miles from London (coach road 41), 2 from Tetworth, 5 from Thame.---Gt. West. Rail. to High Wycombe, thence 13 miles.---S.E. of Derby, through London, &c., 177 miles.---Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---In this vicinity is an ancient intrenchment, called Adwell-Cop, supposed to have been made by the Danes in 1010, when they burned Oxford.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £105: patron, Mrs. E. Jones: pres. incumbent, W. L. Buckle, 1813: contains 500 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 52: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2795: poor rates in 1837, £31.

ADWICK-UPON-DEARNE, WEST-RIDING, YORK, a parochial chapelry in the wapentake of Tickhill, union of Doncaster: 180 miles from London (coach road 167), 6 from Rotherham, 7 from Doncaster.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Rotherham, and Wath station, thence 1 mile. N. of Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 48 miles.---Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---It is about a mile from the spot where the North Midland Railway crosses the Dearne and Dove Canal. To the west 2 miles, nearer to Doncaster, lies Sprotborough Hall, the seat of Sir J. N. Copley, Bart., which was built in the time of Charles II. by Sir Godfrey Copley, the first baronet.---The living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wath-upon-Deerne, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £20. 5s.: pres. net joint income, £350: patron, Christ Ch. Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. Partington, 1833: contains 1,130 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 180: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 207: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,375: poor rates in 1837, £144.---E. 2 m. is Grose House; N. 1½ m. Bamborough Hall.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, WEST-RIDING, YORK, a parish in the same wapentake and union: 189 miles from London (coach road 166), 4 from Doncaster, 9 from Pontefract.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Rotherham, and Darfield station, thence 8 miles. N. of Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 57 miles.---Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---This place lies on the north of Doncaster, and derives the adjunct to its name from being situated on the Roman Road or Street, which runs in almost a straight line through Bawtry and Doncaster.---The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £364: patron, T. Fullerton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. R. Symonds, 1843: contains 2,950 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 554: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 637: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,456: poor rates in 1837, £84.---N.W. 1½ m. Red House; S. ½ m. Woodlands.

AFF-PUDDLE (or AFF-PIDDLE, or AFF-POX-

DELL), DORSET, a parish and township in the south division of Blandford, hund<sup>d</sup> of Hundred's-Barrow, Wareham union. The parish consists of the following hamlets and farms:---Pallington, Briant's Puddle, Oker's-wood, Roger's-hill, Thrope, and Waddock. 138½ miles from London (coach road 111), 9 from Dorchester, 12 from Blandford.---Sou. West. Rail. to Southampton and Moreton station, thence 2½ miles. S. of Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, and Taunton, 176 miles, thence 48 miles.---Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---On the summit of a hill, on the road from Piddleton to Poole, are 112 pits, the largest 60 yards across, which in the wettest seasons do not contain water; and on the heath are many more. It is matter of conjecture and discussion whether they are natural or artificial; if the latter, for what purpose they could be intended.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, formerly in the diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £8. 14s. 9d.: pres. net income, £64: patron, J. Frampton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Richard Waldy, 1824: contains 4,940 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 507: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 523: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,000: poor rates in 1837, £155.

AGDEN, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Malpas: 181 miles from London (coach road 177), 3 from Malpas, 11 from Nantwich.---Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford and Crewe, thence 15 miles. W. of Derby, through Tamworth, Crewe, &c., 90 miles.---Money orders issued at Malpas: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 670 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 105: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 120: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £619: poor rates in 1837, £30.---E. 1½ m. is Wickstead Hall; and 2 m. Marbury Hall.

AGDEN, CHESTER, a township partly in the parish of Rosthern, but chiefly in that of Bowdon: 201 miles from London (coach road 179), 6 from Knutsford, 10 from Warrington.---Gt. West. Rail. to Birmingham, Crewe, Warrington, and Heatley station, thence 3 miles. W. of Derby, through Crewe, 94 miles.---Money orders issued at Knutsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 670 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 135: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,026: poor rates in 1837, £72.---N. 1 m. Outrington Hall, the seat of Trafford Trafford, Esq.; ½ m. Agden Hall, Garland Hall, and High Leigh Hall, the seat of Cornwall Leigh, Esq., M.P. Several branches of this family have lived in this part of the county for centuries. The present possessor traces his pedigree nearly to the Norman conquest.

AGEL-THORPE (or AYLETHORPE), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Coverham, wapentake of Hang-Weash: 269½ miles from London (coach road 226), 3 from Middleham, 4 from Masham.---Nor. West. Rail. to York and Bedale, thence 13 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 137 miles.---Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 12 noon.---Contains 1,090 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 210: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 240: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,946.---N. 1 m. Penhill Park; 2 m. Bolton Hall.

**AGLONBY**, CUMMERLANE, a township in the parish of Warwick: 271 miles from London (coach road 302), 3 from Carlisle, 18 from Penfith.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Carlisle, thence 3 miles. N. of Derby, through Tamworth, Crewe, &c., 187 miles.---Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.; post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 122; probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 139.

**AGMONDESHAM**, BUCCA. See **AMERSHAM**.

**AGNES** (St.), CORNWALL, a parochial chapelry and market-town, situated on the Bristol channel, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, union of Truro, western division of the county of Cornwall: 294 miles from London (coach road 256), 9 from Truro, 14 from Falmouth.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 50 miles. S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Plymouth, &c., 306½ miles.---Money orders issued at Truro: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 5 p.m.; post closes 10 p.m.---There was once a port here, but it is choked up with sand. The coast is bold and rocky. St. Agnes' beacon is a pyramidal hill, upwards of 600 feet above the level of the sea: its geological structure is very peculiar; it is thus described by Borlase:—*The strata, upon digging, appear in the following order: the vegetable soil, and common rubble under it, 5 feet deep; a fine sort of white and yellow clay, 6 feet; under this, a layer of sand of the same nature as that of the sea below, 6 feet; beneath this, a layer of smooth rounded pebbles like those on the beach; under this, 4 feet of a white stony rubble and earth, and then the firm rock (hills), in which the tin lodes slope their course.* Hals observes: *On the summit there are three sparrows' nests consisting of a vast number of these stones, great and small, piled up together in memory of some once notable human creatures, before the sixth century interred here.* During the war, these were converted into a beacon, to communicate intelligence into the interior in case of invasion. On the south-east, and also on the north, are some rich mines: in the principal one, the Huel Fewan, pronounced Wheal Fuan, 800 hands are employed. Peranzabuloe, the mother church of this chapelry, has recently excited considerable notice with the religious world, from the bearing it has on the question—whether England received Christianity through the Romish church? There was a record or tradition of a chapel, which never belonged to that church, being here buried in the sand; and one has been discovered and dug out. A few miles eastward of St. Agnes is one of those *al fresco* amphitheatres, of which there are several in this part of the country: it consists of a succession of raised turf seats, seven in number. There is great diversity of opinion as to the purpose for which these amphitheatres were originally intended: some suppose them to have been constructed by the ancient Britons, as places to assemble for the administration of justice: others imagine them to be of later construction, and designed to accommodate the spectators of the primitive *pastimes* and *plays* of the country: more recently they were used as arenas for the exhibition of the feats of wrestling, in which the natives of this county vied with those of Somerset. The name of this one, "Piran's round," together with its proximity to Peranzabuloe, which is a corruption of *St. Piran in sabulo*, i. e. *St. Piran*

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*in the sand*, suggests another purpose for which it may have been intended. While St. Piran lived at Peranzabuloe, this may have been a place of assemblage of worshippers of the True God, in very early days of the Christian dispensation.---The living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Piran in Sabulo, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £33: contains 8,660 acres: 1,081 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 7,757; probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 8,920: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,929: poor rates in 1837, £1,210.---Market days on Thursday: Fair on the 30th of April.

**AGNES** (St.) See **SCILLY ISLANDS**.

**AIQBUEETH**, LANCASHIRE, a hamlet in the township of Allerton: 205½ miles from London, 4½ from Liverpool.---Nor. West. Rail. to Liverpool, via Trent Valley, 201, thence 4½ miles. N. of Derby, through Tamworth to Liverpool, &c., 121½ miles.---Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.; post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Anne),—see **CHILDWALL**. The patronage is in Trust: pres. incumbent, W. J. Purdon, 1842.

**AIGHTON**, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Mitton, and returned in connection with the hamlets of Bailey and Chaigley, as having a population of 2,277 in 1841: 22½ miles from London (coach road 210), 6 from Clitheroe, 12 from Preston.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, Wigan, Preston, and Thornley, thence 3 miles. N. of Derby, through Tamworth, Crewe, &c., 140 miles.---Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 5 p.m.---In this township is Stoneyhurst, once the princely mansion of the Sherburnes. It came into the hands of the Wilds in 1754, as heirs at law of their cousin, the Duchess of Norfolk, who was the daughter of Sir Nicholas Sherburne. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley, says:—*This venerable house stands on an eminence, which commands some extensive views both of Calder bottom and Ribblesdale; but it is well screened from the north, by the vast bulk and extent of Longridge Fells. It was probably begun by Sir B. Sherburne, who died in 1594. The heavy cupolas were added by Sir Nicholas, who resided here in 1695: the canals were dug and the gardens laid out by himself in the Dutch taste. According to the custom of our old mansions, the domestic chapel was above the gateway; but a spacious and handsome oratory has been more recently fitted up, which, together with the size and general disposition of the apartments, render the whole easily convertible to the purpose of a large Catholic seminary, to which it is now appropriated.*---Contains 5,780 acres: 286 houses: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,580: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,084: poor rates in 1837, £408.---N. 1½ m. is Chaigley Manbr: S. 2 m. Huntingdon Hall.

**AIKBAR**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Finghall: 262 miles from London (coach road 234), 5 from Middleham, 6 from Richmond.---Nor. West. Rail. to York and Bedale, thence 5 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 130 miles.---Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.; post closes 12 noon.---Contains 750 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 60: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 69: poor rates in 1837, £32.---N.W. 2 m. is Garviston Park; N. 2 m. Hornby Castle; E. 2 m. Grosewood House.

**AIKE, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township, partly in the parish of Lockington, and partly in that of St. John, Beverley: 213½ miles from London (coach road 190), 6 from Beverley, 7 from Great Driffield. —East. Co. Rail. to Peterborough and New Holland, 198½ miles, from which cross the Humber to Hull (by steam-packet in connexion, taking about 20 minutes), thence per rail. to Lockington, 12½, thence 1 mile; or by Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Wakefield, Selby, Hull, &c., 265 miles; from Derby take rail. to Wakefield, &c., 133 miles: or by Derby, Wakefield, Selby, to Lockington, &c., 265 miles. —Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Contains 630 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 97: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 111: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £648: poor rates in 1837, £40.

**AIKTON, CUMBERLAND**, a parish in the union of Wigton, comprising the townships of Aikton, Biglands, Gamelsby, Wampool, and Wiggonby: 314 miles from London (coach road 309), 4 from Wigton, 9 from Carlisle. —Nor. West. Rail. to Carlisle and Wigton, thence 4 miles. N. of Derby, through Crowe to Carlisle, &c., 230 miles. —Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £14. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £546: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, S. J. Goodenough, 1844: contains 5,270 acres: 150 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 802: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 923: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,174: poor rates in 1837, £362. —S. lies Crofton Hall, the seat of Sir Westall Brisco, Bart., the late proprietor of which, by planting and draining, greatly improved this part of the county.

**AILESBUURY, BUCKS.**—See **ATLESBURY**.

**AILESWORTH, NORTHAMPTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Castor, hun<sup>d</sup> of Nasseburgh, union of Peterborough: 107½ miles from London (coach road 83), 5½ from Peterborough, 9 from Stamford. —East. Co. Rail. to Peterborough, thence 5½ miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton and Castor, 109, thence 2 miles. S.E. of Derby, through Stamford to Peterborough, 70, thence 5½ miles. —Money orders issued at Peterborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —In the parish of Castor was the site of the Roman station, Durobrivis-on-the-New, of which further mention is made under the head **CASTOR**. —For ecclesiastical statistics, see **CASTOR**. Contains 56 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,000: poor rates in 1837, £80. —E. 1½ m. is Milton Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, once belonging to the abbots of Medenhamstead. The house is an irregular structure of various dates.

**AILSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE**: 181½ miles from London, 4 from Great Grimsby, 9 from Caistor, 15 from Barton. —East. Co. Rail. to Peterborough, 102½ miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to do., 110½, thence by Gt. North. Rail. to Great Grimsby, 75, thence 4 miles. E. of Derby, through Lincoln, 50, thence 28 miles. —Money orders issued at Great Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.: post closes 12 noon. —S. 1½ m. is Lanby Hall; W. 1 m. Riby Grove.

**AINDERBY-MYERS (or AINDERBY-IN-THE-MIRE)**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a joint township

with Holthby, in the parish of Hornby: 256½ miles from London (coach road 222), 3 from Catterick, 4 from Richmond. —Nor. West. Rail. to York and Northallerton, thence 7½ miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 124½ miles. —Money orders issued at Catterick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 112: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 129: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,222: poor rates in 1837, £66. —S. 1 m. is Quernhow Hall; 2 m. Lean's Hall; N. 1 m. Hornby Castle, a seat of the Duke of Leeds.

**AINDERBY-QUERNHOW, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Pickhill: 248 miles from London (coach road 217), 6 from Thirsk, 7 from Ripon. —Nor. West. Rail. to York and Thirsk, thence 6 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 116 miles. —Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —Contains 330 acres: 24 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £948: poor rates in 1837, £65.

**AINDERBY-STEEPLE, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of East Gilling, union of Northallerton, comprising the townships of Ainderby-Steeple, Morton-upon-Swale, Thirntoft, and Warlaby: 251½ miles from London (coach road 223), 2 from Northallerton, 12 from Darlington. —Nor. West. Rail. to York and Northallerton, thence 2 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c. 119½ miles. —Money orders issued at Northallerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5.40 p.m. —The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income £200: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, F. P. Walton, 1839: contains 4,500 acres: 173 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 760: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 875: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £866: poor rates in 1837, £98.

**AINSTABLE, CUMBERLAND**, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith: 297 miles from London (coach road 295), 11 from Penrith, 11 from Carlisle. —Nor. West. Rail. to Penrith and Moorhousehill station, thence 5 miles. N. of Derby, through Tamworth and Penrith, &c. 214 miles. —Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. —On the east lies Armathwaite Castle, on the bank of the Eden, which here flows through a deep valley, and spreads out into a broad lake-like sheet of water; and then, assuming another character, "*rushes down a cataract in sonorous violence over a bed of opposing rocks, whose immovable crags whirl the stream into eddies as it passes them in its impotent fury.*" —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £8. 8s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £225: patron, F. Aglionby, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Bird, 1832: contains 4,119 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 501: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 576: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,668: poor rates in 1837, £160.

**AINSWORTH (or COCHRY-IN-MIDDLETON), LANCASHIRE**, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton: 196 miles from London (coach road 189), 7 from Manchester, 3 from Bury. —Nor. West. Rail. to Manchester and Middleton station, thence 3 miles. N.W. of Derby, through Tamworth to Manchester, &c., 112 miles. —Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post

closes 10 p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £27: pres. net income, £136: patron, Rector of Middleton: pres. incumbent, R. Heslop, 1836: contains 1,090 acres: 258 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,598: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1837: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,213: poor rates in 1837, £345.

**AINTHORN** (or **ANTHORN**), **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Bowness, situated at the entrance of the Whampool river, on a small lake communicating with Morecombe Bay: 312 miles from London (coach road 315), 10 from Wigton, 12 from Carlisle.—Nor. West. Rail. to Carlisle, thence 12 miles. N.W. of Derby, through Tamworth to Carlisle, &c., 216 miles.—Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4 p.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Contains 39 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £631.

**AINTREE**, **LANCASHIRE**, a township in the parish of Sephton: 207 miles from London (coach road 212), 6 from Liverpool, 8 from Ormskirk.—Nor. West. Rail. to Liverpool and Aintree station. N.W. of Derby, through Tamworth to Liverpool, &c., 123 miles.—Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Contains 840 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 310: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,222: poor rates in 1837, £170. S. 2 m. is Fazakerley Hall; W. 2 m. Stord Park.

**AIRTON**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Kirkby, in Malham dale, on the river Aire: 240 miles from London (coach road 230), 6 from Settle, 8 from Skipton.—Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Leeds, and Skipton, thence 8 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Manchester, Skipton, &c., 253 miles. North of Derby, through Leeds, &c., 103 miles.—Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—Contains 2,790 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 209: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 239: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,056: poor rates in 1837, £59.

**AIRYHOLME**, **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Hovingham: 235 miles from London (coach road 223), 7 from New Malton, 16 from York.—Nor. West. Rail. to York and Thornton, thence 6 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 103 miles.—Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—Contains 690 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841 (with that of Hawthorpe), 57: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 72: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £454: poor rates in 1837, £21.—S. 1½ m. is Wiggenthorpe Park.

**AISENBY** (or **AYSTENBY**), **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Topcliffe: 240 miles from London (coach road 211), 6 from Boroughbridge, 6 from Ripon.—Nor. West. Rail. to York and Sessay station, thence 3 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 108 miles.—Money orders issued at Boroughbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—Contains 800 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 268: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 304: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,481: poor rates in 1837, £78.—N. 1½ m. is Newby Hall, the seat of Lord Grantham. The house was built from designs by Sir C. Wren, who also chose the site. The statue gallery is perhaps the finest in the kingdom.

**AISHOLT**, **SOMERSET**. See **ASHOLT**.

**AISHOLT** (**LOWER**), **SOMERSET**, a hamlet in the parish of Aisholt, hun<sup>d</sup> of Cannington: 159½ miles from London (coach road 148), 8 from Bridgewater.—Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 8 miles. S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham, Bridgewater, &c., 172 miles.—Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—N. 1 m. is Barford House; E. 2 m. Park House; S.E. 1½ m. Broomfield Park.

**AISKEW**, **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Bedale: 247 miles from London (coach road 223), 1 from Bedale, 6 from Northalerton.—Nor. West. Rail. to York and Bedale, thence 1 mile. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 115 miles.—Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 661: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 754: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,289: poor rates in 1837, £230.—E. 1½ m. is Newton House; S. 1½ m. Firby Park; 2 m. Thorpe Perrow.

**AISLABY** (or **AYSLEBY**), **DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Eaglescliffe, a little to the south of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and situated on the river Tees: 273 miles from London (coach road 244), 4 from Stockton, 11 from Darlington.—Nor. West. Rail. to York, Darlington, and Yarm station, thence 1½ miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 141 miles.—Money orders issued at Stockton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 1,660 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 161: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 181: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,466: poor rates in 1837, £175.

**AISLABY** (or **AYSLABY**), **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Whitby: 273 miles from London (coach road 237), 2 from Whitby, 18 from Scarborough.—Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, York, and Sleights, thence 2 miles; or East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Peterborough and New Holland, and across the Humber to Hull, thence per rail to Sleights, &c., 289 miles. N.W. of Derby, through York, &c., 141 miles.—Money orders issued at Whitby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 9½ p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York, is valued in the Parliamentary return at £45: pres. net income, £87: patron, Mrs. Boulby: pres. incumbent, J. Harrison, 1844: contains 1,080 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 474: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 545: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,251: poor rates in 1837, £42.—N.E. 1 m. is Carr Hall; N.W. 2 m. Alder Park; S. 1 m. Grove Hall; 1½ m. Esk Hall.

**AISLABY** (or **AYSLABY**), **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a township, partly in the parish of Whitby, partly in that of Middleton: 252 miles from London (coach road 224), 2 from Pickering, 6 from Kirby-Ironside.—Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, York, and Pickering, thence 2 miles; or East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Peterborough and New Holland, crossing the Humber to Hull, thence per rail to Pickering, 268 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 120 miles.—Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1½ p.m.—Contains 2,190 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 462: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 530: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,333: poor rates in 1837, £75.—N.W. 2 m. is Bog Hall, and Sunnington Manor.

**AISMUNDERBY**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the chapelry of Ripon: 247 miles from London (coach road 212), 1 from Ripon, 6 from Boroughbridge. — Nor. West. Rail. to York and Boroughbridge, thence 6 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 115 miles. — Money orders issued at Ripon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 2,830 acres: 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, returned with the townships of Bondgate and Markingfield, 825: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 947: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,916: poor rates in 1837, £268. — W. 1 m. is Studley Hall. Brigland says that the park contains about 700 acres, and the pleasure grounds about 300. "*Studley is remarkable for its pleasure grounds, which are generally ranked among the first in England. They are situated at the distance of at least three-fourths of a mile from the house, in a valley, through which a small brook runs from Fountain's Abbey, and the hills on each side are covered with wood; a number of fine trees, displaying the most luxuriant foliage, adorn the entrance,*" &c. — See ALDFIELD.

**AISTHORPE** (or EAST THORPE), LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union of Lincoln: 172 miles from London (coach road 140), 7 from Lincoln, 12 from Gainsborough. — Nor. West. Rail. to Lincoln, thence 7 miles; or East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Peterborough, Lincoln, &c., 173 miles. S. of Derby, through Lincoln, &c., 57 miles. — Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the vicarage of Thorpe-le-Falwols, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 10s.: pres. net income, £289: patron, J. Milnes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Milnes, 1833: contains 1,150 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 82: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 94: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,068: poor rates in 1837, £45.

**AKA**, NORTHUMBERLAND. See ROCK.

**AKEBAR**. See AKEBAR.

**AKELD**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton: 365 miles from London (coach road 322), 2 from Wooler, 9 from Coldstream. — Nor. West. Rail. to York, Newcastle, and Belford, thence 11 miles. N. of Derby, through York, &c., 233 miles. — Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 226: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,503: poor rates in 1837, £130.

**AKELY** (or OAKLEY-CUM-STOCKHOLT), BUCKS, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: 59½ miles from London (coach road 59), 3 from Buckingham, 6 from Stoney-Stratford. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 7 miles. S. of Derby, through Wolverton, &c., 87 miles. — Money orders issued at Buckingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £255: patron, New College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. H. Risley, 1841: contains 1,080 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 362: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 410: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,354: poor rates in 1837, £146: tithes commuted in 1794.

**AKENHAM**, SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and

union of Bosmere and Claydon: 75 miles from London (coach road 73), 4 from Ipswich, 9 from Woodbridge. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Ipswich and Claydon station, thence 2 miles. S.W. of Derby, through London to Ipswich, &c., 207 miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, united with Claydon, is valued at £9. 11s. 5d.: pres. net income, £549: patron, Miss E. Drury: pres. incumbent, G. Drury, 1846: contains 1,060 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 117: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 135: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,052: poor rates in 1837, £102.

**ALBANS** (St.), HERTFORD, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the liberty and union of St. Albans: 26 miles from London (coach road 21), 8 from Watford, 12 from Dunstable. — Nor. West. Rail. to King's Langley, thence 5 miles. S. of Derby, through Tamworth and King's Langley, &c. 116 miles. — St. Albans stands on the site of Verulam, a town of greater antiquity than London. It was of great importance under the Romans, standing on their main north road, and being the point from which many cross roads diverged, and had the rank of a municipium. It was sacked by Boadicea; but, after her defeat by Suetonius, it recovered its former position. In 303, during the persecution of Diocletian, Albanus, a Roman officer, was put to death for holding the Christian faith; and at that time, so great was the hatred of the inhabitants to him, who has since become the tutelary saint of the town, that a stone was inserted in the city walls recording his execution, in order to deter others from embracing Christianity; but a very few years afterwards a church was built to his memory on the spot where he suffered, which was the site of the Abbey Church. The abbey was founded by Offa, king of Mercia, in the middle of the 8th century, by way of a set-off against the atrocities he had committed, which were not of an ordinary character even for those times. With a view to the carrying out of this undertaking, Offa made a journey to Rome, on which occasion he renewed and confirmed to the Pope the right to Peter's pence, a tax which the English paid for several subsequent centuries. After his return, he collected a convent of monks from houses of the most regular discipline, and founded the monastery. Antiquarians have disputed whether Offa's was an original structure, or whether he built at all at St. Albans. Matthew Paris says, "*Offa, at his own expense, constructed all the buildings, except an old edifice, which he found erected formerly, out of the ancient edifices of the heathen.*" It seems that, to the time of the Conquest, the abbots, at intervals, employed themselves in collecting from the remains of the old Roman town, which lay on the banks of the river, materials to rebuild the abbey; and during the time of Eadmar, the eighth abbot, a very extraordinary discovery was made. The workmen found in a small chamber, in the walls of a massive building, "*among some lesser books and rolls, an unknown volume of one book, which was not mutilated by its long continuance there, of which neither the letters nor the dialect, from their antiquity, were known to any person that could then be found; but the inscriptions and titles in it*

shone resplendent in letters of gold." The narrative goes on, that at last an old monk, named Unwon, was found, very learned in dialects, and that he read the work, and also parts of the other books which were with it, "*for the letters were such as used to be written when Verulam was inhabited, and the dialect was that of the ancient Britons, then used by them.*" "*In the first book, the greater one, was found written the HISTORY OF ST. ALBAN, the proto-martyr of the English.*" The conclusion of the tale is, that when Eadmar had caused it to be translated into Latin, "*what is wonderful to tell, the primitive and original work fell away into round pieces, and was soon reduced irrecoverably to dust.*" In 993, Ælfrie (who is mentioned under ABRINGDON), became abbot, succeeding his brother Leofric, who was promoted to Canterbury; but who, while abbot, in order to relieve the poor during a terrible famine, sold a considerable portion of the material which his predecessors had collected from the ruins of the old town. Ælfrie obtained from King Ethelred a grant of the royal manor and palace of Kingsbury, which was confirmed by Canute. In 1066, the abbacy devolved on Frederic, who was of the royal Saxon blood. It was this spirited ecclesiastic who, near Berkhamstead, impeded the march of the Normans, by felling the trees which grew along the line of their route; and who, when interrogated by the conqueror, justified himself, saying "*that he had done but his duty, and that if all the other ecclesiastics in the kingdom had done theirs, the Normans would not have become masters of it.*" He was the prime mover in the confederation which compelled William to swear, before the nobles and prelates assembled at Berkhamstead, that he would govern according to the ancient laws of the realm (or, in modern parlance, made him swear to the constitution). But William bided his time, and punished the abbot severely, and nearly ruined the abbey. In Stephen's time, the abbot was Robert de Gorham, the first who was mitred: he procured from Pope Adrian IV., who was a native of the place, very valuable privileges and immunities: among others, that of precedence over all other abbots in the kingdom. In the middle of the 15th century, Duke Humphrey of Gloucester was interred here. His bones are shown in a small vault. And a few years after, the first battle of St. Albans was fought between Henry VI. in person, against the Duke of York and the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury. Six years later, the second battle was fought on Shrove-Tuesday. After the death of the Duke of York, Queen Margaret overcame the Earl of Warwick, who lost many officers of distinction; among others, Grey of Groby, the first husband of Elizabeth Woodville. His effigy still exists as a monumental brass in the floor of the chancel. About 20 years after this event, Abbot Wallingford made the place memorable by introducing the art of printing, then new. In 1523, Wolsey, who was Bishop of Winchester, Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England, a Cardinal, and Legate, took this abbacy "*in commendam.*" On his disgrace, the abbey came into the hands of Henry VIII., who pardoned Wolsey, and allowed him to resume the style of Abbot of St. Albans; but reserved to himself the revenues, which he distributed among his courtiers. However, he kept the Abbey

Church, which his son, Edward VI., sold to the town for £400, and at the same time gave a charter of incorporation. Local tradition asserts that Cromwell used the abbey as a stable, which accounts for the mutilated state of the sepulchral inscriptions and brasses. Besides the brass of Sir J. Grey of Groby, is one of Thomas de la Marre: it is the largest in the kingdom, being nearly 10 feet long by 6 wide, but is unfortunately broken in two. It is in a chapel under one of the arches, called Whethamstead's tomb, being built for the abbot of that name. Facing it is a very splendid tomb to Abbot Ramrydge. The church, or abbey, is 200 yards long, 60 wide, and 65 feet high; the tower is 174 feet high. The material of which it is built bears out the statement of its being gathered from the ruins of Verulamium, for much Roman material is worked up in it. Attempts are made to restore it; but its immense extent, and the amount of work required, prevent much being done beyond preventing it getting worse. The old abbey gate, west of the church, is the jail for the liberty of St. Albans. There are two other churches, St. Michael, which contains the monument of Lord Bacon, and St. Peter's, which, after much parish squabbling and jobbing, was obliged to be rebuilt about 40 years since. There are here several good schools; and "the Buildings," a charitable institution, founded by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough for 86 poor men and women; also almshouses for 10 poor widows. The town-hall and market-house is in Peter Street: near it is a tower, which is part of the palace of Kingsbury, mentioned above. There are here a silk-mill and a cotton-factory; but straw-plait is the great source of occupation. The borough returns two members to Parliament, and includes St. Albans, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and part of St. Stephen's. Under the charter of Edward VI., it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, who hold a court the first Wednesday in the month: on Saturday there is a court of requests. Gorhambury, the seat of Lord Verulam, was originally granted by Abbot de Gorham to one of his relatives. Abbot de la Marre repurchased it. At the dissolution, the King gave it to Sir Ralph Rowlat, whose daughter's husband, Sir John Maynard, sold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon. At the death of Lord Bacon, it became the property of Sir T. Meautys, who is buried in St. Peter's church. From his family it was purchased by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, a member of an old Norman family, and who became distinguished in the Parliamentary contest, in which he appears to have taken an active part, being one of the first to oppose the illegal exactions of the King, and again foremost in pressing the acceptance of the King's concessions, for which he was forcibly expelled the house by Cromwell. The present Earl is a direct descendant from him in the female line. The house is beautifully situated in a park of 600 acres, containing a fine head of deer. One part of it forms an excellent race-course. The Gorhambury races are well attended, and there is some good running. In the house are some fine pictures, especially portraits. The living, a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Corporation, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £111: pres. incumbent, H. J. B. Nicholson, 1835: contains 320 acres: 996 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

2,904: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,353: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £20,881: poor rates in 1837, £2,880.---Market-days, Saturday. Fairs, March 25 and 26, for horses, cattle, &c., and Oct. 11. C. Inns, Pea-hen, Wool Pack, Turf Hotel. F. Hotels, Great Red Lion, Angel, Wool Pack, Verulam Arms, Cross Keys.

ALBERBURY, SALOP. See ABERBURY.

ALBORNE (or ALNESBORN), SUFFOLK, a depopulated hamlet in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Colneis.---"Here," says Tanner, "was a small priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which seems, about 1466, or at all events some time before the general suppression, to have been joined and appropriated to the monastery at Woodbridge."

ALBOURN, SUSSEX, a parish in Tipnook hun<sup>d</sup>. rape of Bramber, union of Cuckfield: 46½ miles from London (coach road 42), 2 from Hurst-Pierpoint, 8 from Brighton.---Sou. East. Rail. to Reigate and Hastings junction, thence 3 miles. S. of Derby, through London to Reigate, &c., 178½ miles.---Money orders issued at Hurst-Pierpoint: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £225: patron, John Goring, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Campion, 1842: contains 1,280 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 395: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 454: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,647: poor rates in 1837, £294.---Inn, King's Head.

ALBRIGHTON, SALOP, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the Shiffnall division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brimstree, union of Shiffnall: 134 miles from London (coach road 137), 6 from Shiffnall, 7 from Wolverhampton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 7 miles. S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 55 miles.---Money orders issued at Shiffnall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Salop, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £5. 10s.: pres. net income, £651: alternate patrons, the Company of Haberdashers, and Christ's Hospital: pres. incumbent, G. W. Woodhouse, 1836: contains 2,970 acres: 211 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,058: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,216: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,357: poor rates in 1837, £289.---Fairs, first Monday in March, May 23d, July 18th, for cattle, sheep, and swine.

ALBRIGHTON, SALOP, a township and chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury: 160 miles from London (coach road 157), 4 from Shrewsbury, 7 from Wem.---Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, *via* Trent Valley, thence 27 miles. S.W. of Derby, through Tamworth and Stafford, &c., 77 miles.---Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. John), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Salop, diocese of Lichfield.---See SHREWSBURY.---Contains 9 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £883: poor rates in 1837, £23.

ALBURGH, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Earsham, union of Depwade: 106 miles from London (coach road 103), 3 from Harleston, 5 from Bungay.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich and Haughley Road station, thence 23 miles. S.E. of Derby, through Peterborough and Norwich, 202 miles, thence 12½ miles.---Money orders issued at Har-

leston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The tower of the church is square, Norman, and the interior fittings are very finely carved in oak.---The living (All Saints'), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £395: patron, St. John's Coll. Cam.: pres. incumbent, J. A. Coombe, 1846: contains 1,512 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 589: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 657: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,393: poor rates in 1837, £228.---Inn, King's Head.

ALBURY, HARTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Edwinstree, union of Bishop-Stortford: 40½ miles from London (coach road 35), 5 from Bishop-Stortford, 4 from Standon.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Stanstead, thence 5 miles. S.E. of Derby, through London to Stanstead, 172½ miles: or through Peterborough, Cambridge, Stanstead, &c., 190 miles.---Money orders issued at Bishop-Stortford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---This place is mentioned in Domesday-book as *El-derberie*, belonging to the bishopric of London. It came into lay hands in the reign of Henry II., when it was held by Hugh de Bokeland. After passing through the possession of various families, it was bought by one of the Calvert family, of which there are several branches having seats in this county. The hall, which lies on the north, is now occupied by John Calvert, Esq. The church contains several ancient tombs of lords of the manor. One in the nave is remarkable on account of the dame lying at the right side of the knight, who is in armour; from which circumstance it is supposed to be the monument of John de la Lee and his wife, in whose right he obtained the manor, in the reign of Edward I., she being the heiress of the last of the Beards, who held it from the reign of Richard I. This is not an uncommon method of indicating that the wife was the holder of the manor.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, is valued at £7. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, treasurer of St. Paul's: pres. incumbent, T. L. Bayliff, 1846: contains 3,200 acres: 132 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 641: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 723: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,852: poor rates in 1837, £386.

ALBURY (or ALDBURY), OXFORD, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bullington, union of Thame: 56½ miles from London (coach road 45), 3 from Tetworth, 4 from Thame.---Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 13 miles; or Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, 63 miles, thence 10 miles. S. of Derby, through Tamworth to Aylesbury, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Helen), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £276: patron, Earl of Abingdon, who is also lord of the manor: pres. incumbent, Hon. F. Bertie, 1820: contains 550 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, with Tiddington, of which Albury contributes 57 only, 244: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 281: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,453: poor rates in 1837, £87.---Inn, Three Pigeons.

ALBURY (or ALDERBURY), SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackheath, union of Guildford: 38 miles from London (coach road 29), 6 from Guildford, 7 from Dorking.---Sou. West. Rail. to



Guildford and Chilworth, and thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. S. of Derby, through London to Guildford, &c., 170 miles. Money orders issued at Guildford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The old church situated in the park is dilapidated, and service is not performed in it. It contains two remarkable octangular pillars, resting on circular bases of Sussex marble, supposed to be part of the remains of a Roman temple, which stood on the heath south-west, called Blackheath, of which we quote the following description:—"Mr. Bray, who visited this place in 1803, informs us, that the spot is marked by a square bank, 22 yards on each side, covered with short grass instead of surrounding heath. It occupies the centre of a square piece of ground 220 yards on each side, just ten times the size of the site of the building, containing 10 acres; on the west side is a double bank and a ditch, perfect. On digging into the banks, they were found to be full of fragments of Roman tiles, some having a raised ledge on one side, and mortar. Among them was also thrown up part of a stag's horn, and a small piece of an urn." "The Park," the seat of Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., a member of an old Guernsey family, was, in 1678, the property of the first Baron Guernsey, and Earl of Aylesford, who built the house, the old one having been burned. Just without the park, at the foot of the chalk hills, rises the spring which supplies the "Shirebourne Ponds," which are well worth the attention of the visitor. They lie on high ground: the larger one comprises an area of several acres, completely overshadowed by large elms, making a most delicious cool retreat in summer: the water is so remarkably pure and clear that the shoals of gold and silver fish with which it is tenanted, and which are of extraordinary beauty, may be seen swimming about as if there was very little depth of water. The temperature is so even, that though in summer the water is remarkably cold, yet they are rarely frozen over. In this parish was born the celebrated Malthus, whose Essay on Population has given his name to a system. He was professor of History and Political Economy at Haileybury, and died, aged 70, in 1835. The Malthusian, or anti-connubial system, is founded on the hypothesis that population increases in a geometrical, while provisions only increase in an arithmetical ratio. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, diocese of Winchester, rated in "the valor of Edward I. at 18 marks," and in the king's books at £17. 12s. 8d.: pres. net income, £429: patron, H. Drummond, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Hooper, 1834: contains 4,920 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,079: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,241: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,241: poor rates in 1837, £607. Drummond Arms Inn and Hotel. N.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Netley Place: W. 2 m. Thalford House, the seat of Sir H. E. Austen: S. 1 m. Abinger Hall, the seat of Lord Abinger.

ALBY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylesham: 146 miles from London (coach road 126), 6 from Aylesham, 5 from Cromer. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 20 miles. N.E. of Derby, through Peterboro', Norwich, &c., 222 miles. Money orders issued at Aylesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (St. Ethelbert), a disch<sup>d</sup>

rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 11s.: pres. net income, £140: patron, Earl of Orford: pres. incumbent, Samuel Rees, 1843: contains 840 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 299: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 344: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £839: poor rates in 1837, £228: tithes commuted for £200. C. Inn and Family H., Horse Shoes. N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Aldborough Hall, the seat of Johnson Gay, Esq.: N. 2 m. Hanworth: E. 2 m. Gunton, a very extensive well-planted domain, the seat of Lord Suffield: S.W. 2 m. Wollerton Hall, a seat of Lord Orford.

ALCANNINGS, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Swanborough, division and union of Devizes, at the source of the Avon: 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 92), 3 from Devizes, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  from Marlborough. Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 19 miles. W. of Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Swindon, 131, thence 19 miles. Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a rectory in the diocese of Sarum, united with Etehill Hampton: pres. net income, £1,200: patron, Lord Ashburton, who is also lord of the manor: pres. incumbent, T. A. Methuen, 1809: contains 3,221 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 663: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 720. St. Ann's-hill fair held Aug. 6, for cattle and sheep. Inn, King's Arms.

ALCESTER, DORSET, a liberty in the parish of St. James, Shaftesbury, and partly within that borough. "This liberty contains the manors and farms of Anketilplace, Blintisfield, Glydeford, Le Gore, and that of the dean of Sarum." Hutchins' Dorset, II. 31.—See ST. JAMES.

ALCESTER, WARWICK, a parish and market-town in the Alcester division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Alcester, pleasantly situated at the junction of the Arrow and Alne rivers: 143 miles from London (coach road 105), 16 from Warwick, 8 from Stratford. Nor. West Rail. to Birmingham and Droitwich, thence 11 miles. S.W. of Derby, through Birmingham to Droitwich, &c. 72 miles. Money orders issued and paid here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. It derives its name from having been a "cestre," or castrum, on the Roman way, which may still be traced in the vicinity. In the time of the Saxons, it was an important place; but it is not mentioned in Domesday Book, nor are any records known earlier than Henry I., who made it a borough. In Stephen's time, a monastery was founded by Ralph Boteler; and in Henry III.'s reign, a moiety of the manor was purchased by the Beauchamps, who resided here till the time of Henry VIII., when the male line failing, the manor came to the Greilles, by marriage with the heiress of Sir R. Beauchamp. The site of their mansion is now occupied by a farm-house; and in the church is the tomb of the distinguished Sir Fulke Greville, who was highly esteemed by Elizabeth, and created Lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick Castle. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. In 1628, he was stabbed by a servant, whom he had reprimanded for insolence; the man committing suicide with the same weapon. After his death appeared the life of his friend, Sir Philip Sydney, and some poetical works. Some years since, the inhabitants of Alcester were



very extensively engaged in the manufacture of needles; but this trade is very much fallen off, or removed elsewhere. In the market-hall, the Marquis of Hertford, lord of the manor, holds his courts. In the church, which was built in 1752, is a splendid monument by Chantrey, of the late Marquis of Hertford. Ragley Hall, the seat of the Marquis, lies 2 miles south-west. It was built by Lord Conway, but was very extensively improved under Wyatt. The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £14. 2s. 10d.: pres. net income, £259: patron, Marquis of Hertford: pres. incumbent, T. A. Methuen, 1809: contains 1,530 acres: 491 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,399: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,759: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,354: poor rates in 1837, £714. Market-days, Tuesday, principally for corn, which is extensively carried on here. Fairs, Tuesday before Jan. 29, Tuesday before Lady-day, third Tuesday in April, May 18, last Tuesday in July, third Tuesday in Sept., Oct. 17, and first Tuesday in Dec. Bankers, Gloucester Banking Company; draw on Williams, Deacon, and Co.: Stoussbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company, on market day; draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith: C. Inns, Bear, Swan. F. Hotels, Swan, Angel.

ALCISTON, SUSSEX, a hilly parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of the same name, union of West Fife, rape of Pevensey: 65½ miles from London (coach road 64), 7 from Lewes, 5 from Seaford. Sou. East. Rail. to Reigate, Lewes, and Berwick, thence ¼ mile: from Derby, through London to Reigate, &c. 197½ miles. Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £6.—(See SELWICKTON.) Contains 1,620 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 316: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,606: poor rates in 1837, £370. S. 1 m. is Berwick Court; N.W. 2 m. Firle Park; N. 2 m. Mays House.

ALCONBURY (or ALKMUNDSBURY), HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Leightonstone, union of Huntingdon, intersected by the Alconbury brook, a branch of the Ouse: 82 miles from London (coach road 63), 4 from Huntingdon, 8 from Kimbolton. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Huntingdon, thence 4 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, 63, thence 22 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Bedford, &c. 118 miles; or through Loughborough, Stamford, Peterborough, and Huntingdon, &c. 144 miles; or get out at Peterborough, 105, thence 15 miles. Money orders issued at Huntingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8. 6s. 1d.: pres. net income, £162: patron, Dean and Chapter of Westminster: pres. incumbent, Jenkin Hughes, 1838: contains 3,700 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 823: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 947: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,622: poor rates in 1837, £505. Fair, June 24, for pedlar's ware. Lord of the manor, J. Rust, Esq. S. 1 m. is Stukely Hall; E. 1 m. Broughton Hall. This was given by King John to David, Earl of Huntingdon; and John the Scot, his son,

bestowed it on Sir Stephen Segrave, which I rather mention, as he was one of those noblemen who serve as instances of the instability of power. He reached the summit of his ambition with difficulty, supported himself there with much trouble, and met with a sudden fall. In youth, from clerk he turned soldier; though of low birth, by his diligence he acquired so much wealth and honour, that he was reckoned among the chief men of the kingdom, was appointed judiciary of England, and managed almost all the affairs of the nation as he pleased: at length he quite lost the King's favour, and lay concealed till his death in a monastery. Thus, he who, at first, through pride, renounced the priesthood for the army, returned to the tonsure he had left.

ALCONBURY-WITH-WESTON, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Leightonstone: 63 miles from London, 5 from Huntingdon, 8 from Kimbolton. For access and postal arrangements, see ALCONBURY. The living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Alconbury, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is parochially united with Alconbury: contains 1,540 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 491: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 565: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,153: poor rates in 1837, £206. Lord of the manor, J. Rust, Esq.

ALDBOROUGH (or ALDBOROUGH), SUFFOLK, a seaport town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Plumegate, bounded on the west by the river Alde, from whence the town derives its name: 90 miles from London (coach road 94), 7½ from Saxe Mundham, 5 from Orford. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 22 miles: from Derby to London, and as above, 222 miles. Money orders paid and granted here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Aldborough is very pleasantly situated; sheltered by a hill on the west, and facing the North Sea on the east. The river Alde rises in this county, and after a short course used to discharge at this spot, as appears by old records, and a plan dated 1559, still extant: at this time the town was separated from the sea by *dunes* of some extent, but they have disappeared before the action of the waters, or rather have formed the slip of land called the Lanthorn marshes, on which is Orford light: this slip of land turns the Alde, and makes it flow south-west, parallel with the shore, forming a fine estuary until, below Orford, it receives another small stream and falls into the sea. This was church property till Henry VIII. made his sweeping change, when he gave it to the Duke of Norfolk, at which time it was incorporated. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, and continued to do so till disfranchised by the reform bill. The present constitution of the corporation is under a charter of Charles II. A very productive fishery is carried on here; cod, soles, and lobsters being taken in considerable quantities: sprats and herrings are also taken and dried here. The class of vessels belonging to the port average fifty tons; there are forty or fifty of them. Since the commencement of the present century, Aldborough, having good sands, has been frequented for bathing, which has caused a considerable improvement in the town. This was the birthplace of Crabbe (1754), whose "Tales of the Hall,"

"The Village," &c., depict to the life, the subjects of which he treats with a simplicity and vigour painfully truthful, stirring the feelings far beyond what can be effected by elaborated sentimental descriptions.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £33. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £383: patron, F. J. V. Wentworth, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. T. Dowler, 1839: contains 1,600 acres: 320 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,757: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,994: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,500: poor rates in 1837, £760.---Market days, Wednesday and Saturday, but they have lately been discontinued. Fairs, 1st of March, 3d of May, for toys. Lion and New Commercial Inns. White Hart Hotel.

ALDBOROUGH, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Claro: it contains the townships of Aldborough, Boroughbridge (a market and post town), High and Low Dunsforth (and parts of Milley), Minskip, and Rocliffe (now constituted a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes, the Rev. Arthur Maister, incumbent): 243 miles from London (coach road 207), 16½ from York, 6½ from Ripon.---Nor. West. Rail. to York and Boroughbridge, thence 1 mile: from Derby through York, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued at Boroughbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Aldborough, or Aldburgh, is the ancient Isaur, the capital of the Brigantes, by the Romans idiomized into Isurium. Julius Agricola was the first who completely subjugated the Brigantes, A.D. 79; and all the defences, ramparts, &c., of which remains are so plentiful here, must have been subsequent to that period, because they consist of stone; and Cæsar, in his Commentaries, tells us that the military defences of the Britons were earthen ramparts and the trunks of trees. Morris states that the area within the walls of Isurium was 60 acres, on the side of a hill sloping northward towards the river Ure. Coins, urns, tessellated pavements, domestic and sacrificial implements, &c., have been found in abundance. The ruins have formerly been laid under contribution for building purposes, but much still remains: the foundations are in most parts five yards thick. This space is now cultivated, and from the level at which the pavements are found, it appears that the ruins raise the surface three feet. Aldborough Lodge is the seat of Andrew Lawson, Esq., who inherits it from his elder brother Marmaduke.---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the D<sup>n</sup> and Chp<sup>r</sup> of York, is valued at £9. 19s. 5d.: pres. net income, £368: pres. incumbent, G. K. Holdsworth, 1822: contains 1,890 acres: 116 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,365: poor rates in 1837, £259.---Returned 2 members, but disfranchised by Reform bill.---Market day, Saturday. Chartered Fairs in April, June (the largest), August, October, and December.

ALDBOROUGH, NORFOLK, a parish in the northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Erpingham, union of Erpingham: 143 miles from London (coach road 126), 5 from Aylesham, 6 from Cromer.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 18 miles: from Derby through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 220 miles.---Money orders issued at Aylesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.

---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £173: patron, Lord Suffield: pres. incumbent, R. Shackburgh, 1832: contains 590 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 293: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 337: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,108: poor rates in 1837, £193.---Stock fair, 21st and 22d June, but if these days fall on Friday and Saturday, then held on the Monday and Tuesday following.---N. Aldborough Hall and Hanworth House; E. Gunton Hall, the seat of Lord Suffield.

ALDBOURNE (or AUBOURNE), WILTSHIRE, a parish in the division of Marlborough and Ramsbury, union of Hungerford: 69½ miles from London (coach road 73), 8 from Hungerford, 7 from Marlborough, 8 from Swindon.---Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 8 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Gloucester, and Swindon, 131, thence 10 miles.---Money orders issued at Hungerford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---It is a place which was formerly of more importance than it is at present. To go back to an early period, there was a royal chase, and tradition asserts that King John had a hunting seat in this locality---(if King John had all the palaces which are assigned to him, he might have lived in a different house every day of the year);---another tradition is, that it was John of Gaunt who had the house here, and that part of it is now the vicarage. The town suffered considerably during the civil war; the parliamentary forces being defeated by Charles in person: but it suffered more severely in 1760, when a great part of it was destroyed by fire. Some years back the manufacture of fustians was carried on, but it has decayed. The forest or chase continued in the hands of the crown, till Henry VIII. gave it to the Duke of Somerset. In the "Ordinances of Royal Households" it is thus mentioned:---*Among the forestes and parkes of the prince's, not disparted, and under his highness's government, is Alborne chase, in Wiltshire, in a maner disafforested by reason of the warren of conyes, these being in lease for a long time.*---The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wiltshire, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £26. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £367: patron, Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, J. Seagram, 1832: contains 8,060 acres: 336 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,556: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,789: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,576: poor rates in 1837, £735.

ALDBROUGH, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Stanwick, on a tributary of the Tees: 265½ miles from London (coach road 240), 7 from Richmond, 7 from Darlington.---Nor. West. Rail. to York and Dalton, thence 6½ miles: from Derby through York, &c., 133½ miles.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 1,150 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 577: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 660: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,919: poor rates in 1837, £198.---N.W. 1½ m. Carlton Hall: W. 1 m. Stanwick Park; 2 m. Forcett Park, the seat of John Michell, Esq.

ALDBROUGH, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Skirlaugh, bordering on the northern sea. It contains the townships of Aldborough, East and West Newton, and part of Cawden: 257 miles from

London (coach road 185), 11 from Hull, 6 from Hornsea. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Wakefield, and Hull, thence 13 miles; or East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Peterborough, 104, New Holland, 97, by steam-packet in connexion, cross the Humber to Hull, 13, in all 214 miles. — Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £13. 15s.: pres. net income, £185: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. Craven, 1834: contains 5,240 acres: 213 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,119: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,287: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,913: poor rates in 1837, £574.

ALDBURY, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dacorum, union of Berkhamstead: 32½ miles from London (coach road 34), 3 from Tring, 7 from Dunstable. — Nor. West. Rail. to Tring station, thence 1 mile: from Derby through Tamworth, Tring, &c., 104 miles. — Money orders issued at Tring: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £20. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £448: patrons, Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater: pres. incumbent, D. Jenks, 1818: contains 2,020 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 790: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 907: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,942: poor rates in 1837, £322. — 1 m. Stocks House: E. 1½ m. Ashridge Park, the seat of the Countess of Bridgewater. The house was erected by the late duke on the site of the old abbey. It is said to have been a royal palace: afterwards it was a monastery of Austin Friars, and was endowed with the manors of Ashridge, Gaddesden, and Hemel Hempstead. Edward I. held in it a parliament, which was made memorable by a discussion on the subject of inflicting fines. Norden says: "Our most worthy and ever famous Queen Elizabeth lodged here." Elizabeth alienated it, and it quickly passed through several hands. The park is five miles in circuit, and is curiously situated: the centre is in Bucks, and the two sides in Herts: it contains some fine timber trees.

ALDBURY, SURREY. See ALBURY.

ALDBURY, HERTS. See ALBURY.

ALDBURY, OXFORD. See ALBURY.

ALDBY, NORFOLK. See ALBY.

ALDBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK. See BOSSALL.

ALDCLIFFE, LANCASTER, a hamlet in the parish of Lancaster, on the estuary of the Lune: 231½ miles from London, via Trent Valley, (coach road 238), 2 from Lancaster, 10 from Garstang. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Lancaster, thence 2 miles: from Derby through Manchester, Lancaster, &c., 141 miles. — Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 680 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 126: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,335: poor rates in 1837, £117. — N. 1 m. Springfield Hall: S. 1 m. Aldcliffe Lodge; 2 m. Ashton Park, the seat of — Podder, Esq., Banker, Preston.

ALDEBY (or ALDEBURGH), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, bounded on the south by the Waveney river: 150 miles from London (coach road 112), 3

from Beccles, 11 from Yarmouth. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Norwich and Dalton, thence 11 miles: from Derby through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 217 miles. — Money orders issued at Beccles: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There was here a religious establishment; the building is now used as a malt-house. Aldeby Hall farm, consisting of 380 acres, belongs to the trustees of Ampton school, Suffolk. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Norwich: pres. incumbent, A. H. Bellman, 1843: contains 2,690 acres: 72 houses: in 1841, the village of Alderby had a pop<sup>n</sup> of 496: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 573: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,867: poor rates in 1837, £201. — Tuns Inn. — W. 1 m. All Saints' Hall: S. ½ m. Aldeby Hall.

ALDENHAM, HERTS, an extensive parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cashio, union of Watford: 20½ miles from London (coach road 17), 3 from Watford, 6 from St. Alban's. — Nor. East. Rail. to Watford, thence 3 miles: from Derby through Tamworth, Watford, &c., 118 miles. — Money orders issued at Watford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £24: pres. net income, £425: patron, Trustees of P. Thellusson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. Benbow, 1833: contains 5,830 acres: 278 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,662: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,911: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,186: poor rates in 1837, £411. — Chequers, and Three Horse Shoes Inns. — N. ½ m. is Aldenham Abbey, the seat of W. Stuart, Esq., grandson of the Earl of Bute, who filled several high official stations in the reign of George III.; but becoming unpopular, he resigned his situations and retired into private life, in which he was esteemed and beloved: 1½ m. Garston House: S. ¾ m. Dell's Row: W. 1½ m. Bushey Grove, the seat of H. H. Burchell, Esq.

ALDERBURY, WILTS, a parish in the division of Salisbury and Amesbury, union of Alderbury, containing the chapelries of Farley and Petton, and the tything of Alderbury: 99 miles from London (coach road 80), 3 from Salisbury, 4 from Downton. — Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Stroud, Reading, and Salisbury, 229, thence 3 miles; or through Birmingham, Stroud, and Swindon, 121, thence 38 miles. — Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — It stands on a hill in a fine sporting country. A woollen factory furnishes employment to a portion of the inhabitants. Clarendon, which lies about 1½ m. W., is the seat of Sir F. Bathurst, Bart. It is one of the hundred and one palaces assigned by tradition to King John. In 1164, Henry II. held a council here, which passed the celebrated "Constitution of Clarendon:" it consists of sixteen articles, the purport of which was to carry all ecclesiastical disputes, or rather all questions respecting ecclesiastical privileges, before the civil courts; and its object was to preserve the liberties of the subject from the encroachments of the hierarchy. Thomas à Becket was the only prelate who opposed it; but he, on finding the king resolute, signed the deed. Yet, afterwards on the

pope declaring against the articles, he obtained absolution for the offence he had committed, and commenced that course of arrogant opposition to the government, which at length drew down retributive justice, through the unjustifiable violence of men whose pride was as great as his own, and their conduct as lawless. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, a peculiar of the treasurer of Salisbury cathedral: pres. net income, £162: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, N. Smart, 1843: contains 2,100 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,440: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,656: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,689: poor rates in 1837, £218. — New Inn, and Green Dragon Inns. — S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Alderbury House, the seat of G. Fert, Esq.; 1 m. Bodenham: W. 1 m. Longford Castle.

**ALDERFORD**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eynesford, union of St. Faith's: 135 miles from London (coach road 108), 3 from Reepham, 9 from Norwich. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 9 miles: from Derby to Peterborough and Norwich, &c. 211 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the vicarage of Attlebridge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £219: patron, Dean and Chapter of Norwich: pres. incumbent, J. D. Parmeter, 1844: contains 454 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 44: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 50: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £532: poor rates in 1837, £54. — Bell Inn. — N. 2 m. is Girtton Hall; S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Great Withingham, the seat of C. Kett Thompson, Esq.; 2 m. Weston Hall.

**ALDERLEY**, GLOUCESTER, a village and parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grumbald's Ash, union of Chipping-Sodbury: 115 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 108), 2 from Wotton, 8 from Tetbury. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse and Charfield, thence 3 miles: from Derby to Birmingham, Gloucester, and Charfield, &c. 117 miles. — Money orders issued at Wotton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — It is situated in the fork of two small streams, which shortly after they unite, fall into the Avon. It was the birth place of Sir Matthew Hale (1600), whose remains lie in the church, in which is also his monument. His name is proverbial for an upright judge. He was counsel for Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, and the King. Under the commonwealth, he for some time sat on the bench; but, being required to pervert justice, he refused to try any more criminal cases. After the restoration, he filled the highest offices, and died in 1676. He wrote many works, religious, philosophical, and legal. — The living (St. Kenelme), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £11. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, R. H. B. Hale, Esq.: pres. incumbent, M. H. Whish, 1846: contains 730 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 174: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,787: poor rates in 1837, £181. — N. 1 m. Newark Park; S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Manor House, the seat of R. Hale, Esq., a descendant of Sir Matthew.

**ALDERLEY**, CHESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Macclesfield, comprising the townships of Superior and Inferior Alderley, and Great

Warford. The pop<sup>n</sup> of the township of Upper Alderley in 1841 was 468; and of Lower Alderley, 662: 183 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 172), 8 from Congleton, 5 from Macclesfield. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Alderley: from Derby, through Tamworth, Crewe, &c. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. — Money orders issued at Congleton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 p.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The Park is a seat of the Stanley family, who are the chief proprietors of the neighbouring property. On the north of the Park, the ground rises rather abruptly, and forms a range of hills called Alderley Edge, of which the summit is about 360 feet above the church, and commands a very fine view. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £14. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £750: patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley: pres. incumbent, W. C. Cruttenden, 1847: contains 6,240 acres: 243 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,538: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,772: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,826. — S. 2 m. is Heawood Hall; E. 1 m. Clarendon Hall.

**ALDERMASTON**, BERKS, a parish and market-town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Theale, union of Bradfield: 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 49), 10 from Reading, 8 from Newbury. — Gt. West. Rail. to Reading and Aldermaston station: from Derby, through London, and as above, 176 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; or through Birmingham, Gloucester, Reading, &c. 178 miles. — Money orders issued at Reading: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £12. 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: patron, W. Congreve, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Sept. Bellas, 1835: contains 2,240 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 662: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 739: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,596: poor rates in 1837, £285. — Fairs, May 6, July 7, and Oct. 11, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. — S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., on the navigable river Kennet, stands Aldermaston Hall, the seat of W. Congreve, Esq., built in 1636; is remarkable for fine stained windows, its massive staircase, and lofty hall: it stands in a park of 800 acres, in which is some splendid oak timber. In 1664, Colonel Gage halted here on his way from Oxford to Basing House; and the Earl of Essex passed it on his way to the second battle of Newbury. In the house are some very fine pictures. N. 1 m. is Padworth House; E. 2 m. Mortimer House.

**ALDERMINSTER**, WORCESTER, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslo, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pershore: 115 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 89), 5 from Stratford-on-Avon, 10 from Evesham. — Nor. West. Rail. to Leamington, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Coventry and Leamington, &c. 69 miles. — Money orders issued at Stratford-on-Avon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £170: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, M. C. Thompson, 1830: contains 3,480 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 508: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 576: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,831: poor rates in 1837, £196.

**ALDERSEY**, CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Coddington, on a small branch of the Dee: 180 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 175), 8 from

Chester, 8 from Tarporley.---Nor. West Rail. to Crewe and Tattenhall, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 98 miles.---Contains 840 acres: 23 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,178: poor rates in 1837, £80.---N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Calveley Hall; W. 1 m. Aldford Hall; S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Aldersey Hall.

ALDERSHOLT (or ALDERHOLT), DORSET, a tything in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Cranborne, union of Winborne.---(See CRANBORNE.) 95 miles from London,  $\frac{1}{2}$  from Cranborne.---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 310: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 355.

ALDERSHOLT, SOUTHAMPTON, a parish and hamlet in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Crondall, division of Basingstoke: 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 35), 3 from Farnham, 6 from Frimley.---Sou. West. Rail. to Farnham, thence 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, endowed with £1,800 parliamentary grant, is valued at £15: pres. net income £64: in the patronage of the principal landed proprietors, who are J. Eggar, S. Andrews, J. Aldens, and W. Tice, Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, H. Carey, 1838: contains 4,070 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 685: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 788: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,864: poor rates in 1837, £210.---Red Lion Inn.---S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Farnham Park.

ALDERTON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tewkesbury, union of Winchcomb: 137 miles from London (coach road 102), 7 from Cheltenham, 7 from Tewkesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Tewkesbury, thence 7 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham and Tewkesbury, &c., 166 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £22. 1s. 10d.: pres. net income, £337: patron, Rev. C. Covey: pres. incumbent, C. Covey: contains 1,750 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 411: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 473: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,108: poor rates in 1837, £109.---On the N. W. is Toddington Manor and Park, the domain of Lord Sudeley, in whose family it has descended from before the Conquest. The holder of it at the Doomsday survey was a great grandson of Ethelred II. The present Lord Sudeley assumed the arms of the Tracy family on marrying the sole heiress of the last Viscount Tracy.

ALDERTON (or ALDRINGTON), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cleley, union of Potterspury, between the line of London and Birmingham Railway, and the post road from Dunstable to Towcester: 63 miles from London (coach road 58), 4 from Towcester, 9 from Northampton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Roade, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Roade, &c., 78 miles.---Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in conjunction with Grafton-Regis, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £277: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incum-

bent, R. J. Sams, 1833: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 166: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1096: poor rates in 1837, £81.---N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Stoke Park; W. 2 m. Easton-Neston, the seat of Sir G. W. Denys, Bart., who inherits it through his mother, the heiress of the last Earl of Pomfret. It was once enriched with the collection of antiques, marbles, and pictures, which, in 1755, the Countess of Pomfret gave to the University of Oxford.

ALDERTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wilford, union of Woodbridge; the village is one mile west from the sea, and near the mouth of the river Deben: 80 miles from London (coach road 79), 7 from Woodbridge, 12 from Ipswich.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 212 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Its ruinous church is a very conspicuous sea-mark.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £14. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income £720: patrons, Norton's trustees, and Bishop of Norwich every fourth turn: pres. incumbent, W. A. Norton, 1835: contains 2,680 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 620: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 713: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,664: poor rates in 1837, £331.---N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is the Rectory, in a park.

ALDERTON (or ALDERNETH), WILTS, a parish in the division and union of Malmesbury: 102 miles from London (coach road 103), 6 from Malmesbury, 7 from Tetbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Gloucester, to Tetbury road, 111, thence 13 miles.---Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m.---This manor was for 300 years in the possession of the Gore family. The manor-house is to the north of the village.---The living (St. Giles), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, annexed to the vicarage of Sherston-Magna: pres. net income, £80: patron, J. Neeld, Esq., M.P.: pres. incumbent, Anthony Austin, 1843: contains 1,700 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 210: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,822: poor rates in 1837, £91.

ALDERWASLEY (or ALDERWASHLEY), DERBY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Wirksworth: 144 miles from London (coach road 138), 2 from Wirksworth, 4 from Matlock.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby and Alderwasley: from Derby as above, 12 miles.---Money orders issued at Wirksworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Alderwasley Hall is the seat of Francis Hurt, Esq., into whose family it came in 1670, by marriage with the heiress of the last of the Lowes, to which family the manor was granted by Henry VIII. In Wirksworth church are monuments of both the Lowes and the Hurts; among others, that of Antonye Lowe, the original grantee of the manor. The inscription on the tomb states him to have been in the service of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, and from the neck of the figure hangs a medallion of Mary, the original of which, together with the gold chain which carried it, is in the possession of Mr. Hurt. The neighbourhood furnished lead ore, and there are iron furnaces.---Patron, F. Hurt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, M. Hubberdy: contains

3,024 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 398: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 456: poor rates in 1837, £169.

ALDFIELD, *West Riding, York*, a chapelry in the parish of Ripon: 254 miles from London (coach road 208), 3 from Ripon, 4 from Ripley. — Nor. West. Rail. to York and Ripon; from Derby, through York, &c., 122 miles. — Money orders issued at Ripon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.; post closes 2½ p.m. — On the E. is Studley Royal, with its domain, including the ruins of Fountain's Abbey, which was founded about the year 1132, under the following circumstances:— Some of the monks of St. Mary's at York, wished to change that monastery for the more severe discipline observed at Rievaulx Abbey, which had just been established. (See *ABBOTSDALE, Low.*) The abbot refusing to allow them to do so, because of the imputation it cast on his government, they applied to the Archbishop of York, who went to St. Mary's; but the abbot and the majority of the monks, being satisfied with the degree of austerity (?) they practised, turned him out; a fight ensuing, the archbishop laid the place under ban, and withdrew, accompanied by those monks who wished to be under stricter rule. After keeping them some time at his house, he gave them this spot, whither they repaired, and lived under the shelter of trees until they had builded the monastery. They suffered great privations, being entirely dependent on supplies from the archbishop, and Burton says— *At one time a stranger coming to beg a morsel of bread, only two loaves and a half were found for all the monks, one of which the abbot caused to be given to the stranger, saying, "God would provide for them," which was accordingly done; for, immediately after, two men came from the neighbouring castle of Knaresborough, with a cart load of fine bread, sent by Eustace Fitzjohn, who had been informed of their great want.* They soon received considerable accessions of wealth; but owing to the incursions of the Scots, and other causes, they fell again into poverty: in the time of Edward III. they became very prosperous, and had large endowments from nobles who wished to be interred within their precincts. The last abbot but one was hanged at Tyburn for his sacrilegious offences. When Henry VIII. seized it, he sold it to Sir R. Gresham, and he to Sir Stephen Proctor, and from him it passed to his son-in-law, John Messenger, whose descendants sold it to W. Aislebie, Esq., the owner of Studley Royal, who included it in his grounds. He dying without heir male, it came to the eldest of his daughters, and from her to her niece Miss Lawrence; at her death, two years since, it came to Earl de Grey. The ruins cover about 2 acres, the building and offices occupied 10 or 12. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £72: patron, Earl de Grey: pres. incumbent, S. H. Atkins, 1846: contains 850 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,261: poor rates in 1837, £53.

ALDFORD, *Chester*, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Broxton, union of Great Boughton: it is on the river Dee, and intersected by a small tributary stream of that river: it comprises the townships of Aldford and Churton, the chapelry of Bruera or Churton-Heath, and the townships of Great

Boughton, Buerton, and Edgerley: 185½ miles from London (coach road 177), 5 from Chester, 10 from Malpas. — Nor. West. Rail. to Chester and Boulton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Chester, &c., 101½ miles. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.; post closes 4½ p.m. — The name is the old spelling of Oldford, there being, in former times, a ford across the River Dee, over which a bridge is now thrown. — The living (St. John the Baptist) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, valued at £16. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £330: patron, Marquis of Westminster: pres. incumbent, F. Brandt, 1843: contains 3,760 acres: 321 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 835: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 960: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,271. — N. 1 m. is Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster; S. 1 m. Aldford House; S.W. 2 m. Darland Hall.

ALDHAM, *Essex*, a parish in the Witham division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree: 42½ miles from London (coach road 48), 6 from Halstead, 6 from Colchester. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Witham and Mark's Tey, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, to Witham, &c., 174½ miles. — Money orders issued at Halstead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.; post closes 2 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £327: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, C. Bannatyne, 1840: contains 2040 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 382: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 439: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,345: poor rates in 1837, £254. — Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and Nov. 1. Queen's Head Inn.

ALDHAM, *Suffolk*, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Cosford: 76 miles from London (coach road 66), 2 from Hadleigh, 8 from Ipswich. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, to Ipswich, &c., 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Hadleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. — On Aldham common, which really belongs to Hadleigh, was burned, in 1555, Dr. Taylor, the rector of the latter place: on the spot was erected a stone with this inscription:—

"ANNO 1555.  
"Dr. Taylor, for defending what was god,  
In this place shed his blood."

— The living (St. Mary), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £10. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £290: patron, T. B. Leonard, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Uthoff, 1782: contains 2,170 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 293: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 337: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,953: poor rates in 1837, £175. — N. 1 m. is Berrard's Hall; S.E. 2 m. Hintlesham Hall.

ALDINGBOURN, *Sussex*, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Box and Stockbridge, union of Westhampnett, rape of Chichester: 75 miles from London (coach road 62), 4 from Chichester, 7 from Arundel. — Sou. East. Rail. to Bognor station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, to Bognor, &c., 207 miles. — Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10. 6s. 10d.: pres. net income, £212: patron, Dean of

Chichester: pres. incumbent, John Moss, 1819: contains 3,080 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, including the hamlets of Lidsey and Westergate, 772: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 886: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,854: poor rates in 1837, £481: tithes commuted in 1777. —E. 1 m. is Knyghton Park, or Nyton; was formerly a grange to Boxgrove Priory: it is the seat of C. P. Peckham, Esq. Aldingbourne House is the seat of R. N. Harler, Esq. Norton House, the seat of J. Greathead, Esq.

ALDINGHAM (UPPER AND LOWER), LANCA-SHIRE, two united parishes and townships in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lonsdale, north of the sands, union of Ulverstone. The lower division is situated on Morecombe Bay. It contains the townships of Upper and Lower Aldingham, Glaston, and Leece: 264 miles from London (coach road 277), 5 from Ulverstone, 15 from Lancaster. —Nor. West. Rail. to Lancaster and Milnthorpe, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Lancaster, &c., 180 miles. —Money orders issued at Ulverstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. —It is situated on the shore of that portion of Lancaster called Furness, which is entirely separated from the rest of the county by Morecombe Bay, an encroachment of the sea on this part of the coast. It is stated in "West's Antiquities of Furness," that this parish was, a few centuries since, much more extensive. About 3 miles north of Aldingham, the estuary of the Leven is fordable at low water, where it is about 2 miles across; and there is one part of the bay which is forded at low water, a distance of 7 miles. —The living (St. Cuthbert), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £39. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £1,093: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, J. Stonard, 1814: contains 4,680 acres: 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 907: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,043: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,800: poor rates in 1837, £321.

ALDINGTON, KENT, a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney-marsh, partly within the franchise and barony of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford: 72½ miles from London (coach road 60), 7 from Ashford, 6 from Hythe. —Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford and Mersham, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through London, to Ashford, &c., 204½ miles. —Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —This living was held in the reign of Henry VIII. by the celebrated Erasmus, who, being left an orphan, was by his guardians brought up to the ecclesiastical order, that they might retain his patrimony. He twice visited England; the second time he remained four years, and was in great favour with Sir T. More, as well as with the king. It was after his last return to the Continent that he wrote his "Colloquies," which gave rise to the remark, that "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." Luther, however, was incensed against him by his "Treatise on Free Will." He died in 1536. The living was afterwards held by R. Masters, who was one of the ecclesiastics hanged in 1534 for aiding the imposture of "the Holy Maide of Kent," who was a servant girl in this parish. —The living (St. Martin), a rectory, with the chapel of Smeeth, a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued

at £38. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £1,014: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, W. Knatchbull, 1823: contains 3,420 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 733: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 843: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,811: poor rates in 1837, £497: tithes commuted in 1842. —N. 1½ m. is Somerfield Hall.

ALDINGTON, WORCESTER, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Badsey: 143 miles from London (coach road 96), 3 from Evesham, 10 from Alcester. —Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse and Eckington, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Eckington, &c., 86 miles. —Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 4 p.m. —The living is attached to the curacy of Badsey, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, —which see: pres. incumbent, C. Phillott, 1808: contains 22 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,339: poor rates in 1837, £56: the tithes of this township, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, the impropiators, and the curate, were commuted in 1807. —W. 2 m. is the Abbey Manor House.

ALDMONDBURY, WEST RIDING, YORK. See ALMONDBURY.

ALDRIDGE, STAFFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Offlow, union of Walsall. It contains the chapelry of Great Barr, and the township of Aldridge, the latter with a population in 1841 of 967: 120 miles from London (coach road 116), 3 from Walsall, 6 from Lichfield. —Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Lichfield, 30, thence 6 miles. —Money orders issued at Walsall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —This is supposed to have been a place of some consequence with the Druids; for the hill on which the township of Barr stands, called Barr Beacon, is said to be the place from which they gave notice of their sacrifices. There is a pool, of which the appellation, Druid's-meer, accords with the other tradition: this pool sometimes overflows; and when this takes place, it is supposed to foretell a dearth. A fine pottery clay is dug here. —The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £8. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £905: patron, Sir E. D. Scott, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Harding, 1820: contains 7,980 acres: 303 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,094: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,408: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,773. —S.E. 1 m. is Little Aston Hall; S. 1½ m. Aldridge Lodge; 2 m. Sutton Hall Park.

ALDRINGHAM, SUFFOLK, a parish on the east coast, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Blything: 89 miles from London (coach road 94), 2 from Aldeburgh, 5 from Saxmundham. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich, thence 21 miles: from Derby, through London, to Ipswich, &c., 221 miles. —Money orders issued at Saxmundham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The spire of the church has just been taken down, and the building has been repaired by subscription, Lord Huntingfield, the lord of the manor assisting considerably. —The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy not in charge, in connection with the chapel of Thorpe. It is in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £59: patron, Rev. E. Holland: pres. incumbent, R. Bond, 1838:



contains 610 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 401: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 461: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £692: poor rates in 1837, £110.---Fairs, Oct. 11, for hiring servants, but little attended; Dec. 11, a pleasure fair.

**ALDRINGTON, SUSSEX.** See **ATHERINGTON** and **PORTSLADE**.

**ALDSTONE** (or **ALSTON-MOOR**), **CUMBERLAND**, a parish in Leath ward, situated near the borders of Northumberland, and consists of a narrow valley surrounded by high lands, and enclosed on the west by the Cross, Hartside, and Thackmoor Fells: 309 miles from London (coach road 272), 25 from Carlisle, 12 from Kirk-Oswald.---Nor. West. Rail. to York, Darlington, and Walsingham, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 177 miles.---Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Augustine), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in connection with the chapelry of Garragill, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £7. 13s.: pres. net income, conjointly with Garragill, £139: patron, Greenwich Hospital: pres. incumbent, H. Salvin, 1841: contains 35,060 acres: 1,285 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,062: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,070: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £25,590: poor rates in 1837, £1,684: tithes commuted in 1803.---The manor of Aldstone, as the extent in acres above given shows, is very extensive; nearly the whole of it is grass land, very thinly wooded; the fences are chiefly low stone walls. The value lies beneath the surface in the form of lead ore: the leases of the mines furnish a splendid revenue to Greenwich Hospital, to which this manor and the other estates of the attainted Earl of Derwentwater were, in 1735, given by the crown. From the largest mine the water flows for five miles along an aqueduct, called Nent Force. In the parish are several extensive caverns, furnishing fine study to the geologist. N.W. lies Whitley Castle.

**ALDSTONE CUMBERLAND**, a township in the above parish, which see for mode of access and postal arrangements.---This is the most eastern town in Cumberland: it consists of a number of small houses, chiefly of stone, covered with slate, irregularly built on the declivity of a steep hill, near the river Tyne, over which there is an old narrow stone bridge of one arch. The chief trade carried on is making shot, sewing thread and flannel, and there is a large brewery.---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,044: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,750: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,006.---Market day, Saturday. Fairs, last Thursday in May, Friday before Sept. 27, 1st Thursday in Nov. for cattle, horses, and linen and woollen cloth. Races, Easter Monday and Tuesday.---Bankers, Newcastle Union Bank Branch.

**ALDSWORTH, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Northleach: 93 miles from London (coach road 78), 4 from Northleach, 6 from Fairford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Swindon, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Cheltenham, 87½, thence 15 miles.---Money orders issued at Northleach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The church, standing on a hill, is visible for many miles round.---The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy, united with Turkdean, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of

Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £23. 10s.: pres. net income, £66: patron, Vicar of Turkdean: pres. incumbent, J. C. Bellingham: contains 3,460 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 365: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 419: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,735: poor rates in 1837, £70.---N. 1½ m. is Easington Park.

**ALDWARD** (or **ALDWARK**), **WEST RIDING, YORKSHIRE**, a township in the parish of Ecclesfield. It is separated from the parish to which it belongs, being completely surrounded by other parishes: 174 miles from London (coach road 172), 2 from Rotherham, 4 from Sheffield.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby and Rotherham: from Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 42 miles.---Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---S. 2 m. is Eastwood House, on an eminence commanding a view over Rotherham, along the valley of the Don, to Sheffield. N. is Aldwark Hall.

**ALDWARK, DERBY**, a hamlet in the parish of Bradborne, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirksworth. This township is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. The Peak Railway runs along its southern boundary: 156 miles from London (coach road 145), 4 from Wirksworth, 6 from Ashbourn, 2 from Matlock-Bath.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby and Wingfield, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Wingfield, &c., 24 miles.---Money orders issued at Wirksworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 16 houses: poor rates in 1837, £50.

**ALDWART, NORTH RIDING, YORKSHIRE**, a township in the parish of Alne, on the Ure, which is here navigable: 232 miles from London (coach road 202), 5 from Boroughbridge, 9 from Knaresborough.---Nor. West. Rail. to York and Toller-ton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 100 miles.---Money orders issued at Boroughbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 2,220 acres: 34 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,031: poor rates in 1837, £21.---N. 1 m. is Winchett Hall.

**ALDWINKLE (ALL SAINTS), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Huxloe, union of Thrapston: 92 miles from London (coach road 76), 8 from Thrapston, 10 from Kettering.---Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton and Thrapston, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Northampton, &c., 95 miles.---Money orders issued at Thrapston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---In 1631, John Dryden here first saw the light, whose literary productions, during the last ten years of his life, are among the finest in the English language. But the brilliancy of his talents renders the more conspicuous the meanness of his character: his prostitute muse first lauding the Protector, then panegyricizing Charles, to whose service it was thenceforward given up, for which he was paid by an appointment of £200 a year, as poet laureate: bowing his genius to pander to the licentiousness of his master, his writings are most immoral and indelicate. In 1681, appeared the first of his famous political satires. On the accession of James II., Dryden again evinced his determination to obtain court favour, by professing his conversion to the religious views of the new king; and in justification of himself, published "The



Hind and the Panther," which Prior and Montague replied to in "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse." On the abdication of James, his only dependence was the precarious earnings of literature, on which he subsisted ten years, till his death in 1700. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

—The living (All Saints) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, valued at £12. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £311: patron, Rev. Dr. Roberts: pres. incumbent, R. Roberts, 1838: contains 2,450 acres, and ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,798, (in these two returns is included the parish of St. Peter's,—see below;) 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 272: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 313: poor rates in 1837, £143.—Rose and Crown Inn.

ALDWINKLE (St. Peter's), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Huxloe, union of Thrapston: 92 miles from London (coach road 76), 3 from Thrapston, 10 from Kettering.—For access and postal arrangements, see ALDWINKLE (All Saints).—Situat<sup>d</sup> on the Nene, which is navigable to the sea, and communicates with the Northampton canal. It is the birth-place of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, who was born at the parsonage in 1608: his father was rector. He was early a popular man, and obtained church preferment. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was lecturer at the Savoy Chapel in the Strand; and, on the anniversary of the king's accession, preached from 2 Sam. xix. 30, "Yea, let them take all, so that my lord the king return in peace," which put him in some jeopardy with the Independents. He subsequently held the living of Waltham, then that of Cranford, and at the Restoration was reinstalled in a prebend of Salisbury, of which he had been deprived. He was rather a voluminous writer: his most famous works are "England's Worthies," and "Holy State." His style of writing is humorous, vivacious, and quaint.—The living (St. Peter's) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, valued at £11. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Lord Lilford: pres. incumbent, Hon. F. Powys, 1806: contains 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 210: poor rates in 1837, £93.

ALDWORTH, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Compton, union of Wantage: 48 miles from London (coach road 50), 11 from Reading, 7 from Wallingford.—Gt. West. Rail. to Reading and Goring, thence 3½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Goring, &c., 166 miles.—Money orders issued at Reading: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m.—The village is situated on a hill, in an agricultural district, and is considered to be a place of great antiquity. Beche Farm is traditionally held to be the site where, in the reign of Edward III. a fortified residence was constructed by one of the De la Beche family, of whom there are some very fine old monuments and tombs in the church; some of them are much mutilated, it is said by the fanatics in the civil war. The enormous old yew in the churchyard, is supposed to be older than the building itself.—The living (St. Mary) is a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, valued at £8. 16s. 0½d.: pres. net income, £449: patrons, St. John's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent,

J. T. Austen, 1832: contains 1,960 acres, 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 361: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,201: poor rates in 1837, £155.—S. E. is Basilden Park, the seat of Sir W. Sykes, Bart.

ALEMOUTH (Ailmouth or Alnemouth), NORTHUMBERLAND, a small township and seaport in the parish of Lesbury, situated at the mouth of the river Alne, whence its name: 338½ miles from London (coach road 311), 5 from Alnwick, 19 from Morpeth.—Nor. West. Rail. to Newcastle and Lesbury, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Newcastle, &c., 206 miles.—Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m.—A small exportation of agricultural produce takes place at this little seaport, but not so much now as twenty years ago, and even then there were only 10 or 12 vessels of 50 to 150 tons engaged in it. The sea has encroached, and has almost swept away the churchyard.—Contains 99 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £200: poor rates in 1837, £188.

ALESHAM, SUSSEX. See HAILSHAM.

ALESHAM, NORFOLK. See AYLISHAM.

ALESWORTH (or Ailesworth), NORTHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Castor, hun<sup>d</sup> of Nasseburgh: 107 miles from London (coach road 87), 3 from Wandsford, 5 from Peterborough.—East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Peterborough, thence 5 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton and Castor, 105, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Northampton, &c., 113 miles.—Money orders issued at Peterborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.; post closes 6½ p.m.—Wheat Sheaf Inn.—E. 2 m. is Milton Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam.

ALFOLD (or AWFOLD), SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackheath, union of Hambledon, and partly in the county of Sussex: 41 miles from London, 7 from Godalming, 10 from Guildford.—Sou. West. Rail. to Godalming, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 173 miles.—Money orders issued at Godalming: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—From an old inscription found in the church, it would seem that a glass factory was established here in the latter part of the 16th century by some French protestants, who settled here after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day.—The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £6. 11s. 2d.: pres. net income, £205: patron, Rev. L. W. Elliott: pres. incumbent, R. J. Sparkes, 1839: contains 2,610 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 519: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 597: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,225: poor rates in 1837, £231.

ALFORD, LINCOLN, a parish and township in the Wold division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby. A rivulet runs through the town, from a ford over which, the name is derived: 152 miles from London (coach road 142), 22 from Boston, 11 from Louth.—East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Peterborough and Alford: from Derby, through Peterborough, to Alford, 120 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The Alford grammar school is governed by a corporation, which holds the advowson of Salesby; and quinquen-

nially two scholars from Alford are entitled to fellowships in Magdalene College, Cambridge. The scholars of this foundation have also a claim, conjointly with those of Caistor and Louth, on a scholarship in Jesus College. The school was founded and endowed by Francis Spanning in 1565; and the revenues being increased by private benefactions, it was, in 1576, made a royal corporation. —The living (St. Wilfrid), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapelry of Rigby, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £180: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, E. Dawson, 1808: contains 1,410 acres: 353 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,945: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,237: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,637: poor rates in 1837, £764. —Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday, for cattle and sheep, and another Nov. 8. —S. 2 m. is Well Hall.

ALFORD, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton: 129½ miles from London (coach road 115), 2 from Castle Cary, 8 from Glastonbury. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bath, &c., 272 miles. —Money orders issued at Castle Cary: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —About three-fourths of a mile from the church is a chalybeate spring, which was once much frequented; it is now rarely used. The farm on which it rises is called Alfordwell. —The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath, is valued at £9. 9s. 9d.: pres. net income, £188: patron, Rev. J. G. Thring: pres. incumbent, J. G. D. Thring, 1808: contains 710 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 90: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 104: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £964: poor rates in 1837, £57.

ALFRETON, DERBY, a market town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale, consisting of the townships of Alfreton and Alfreton Outseats: 148 miles from London (coach road 140), 9 miles from Mansfield, 14 from Derby. —Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, 132 miles, thence to Wingfield 14, and on to Alfreton 2 more. —Money orders issued here from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ p.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The church is a very old building, constructed at various periods. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistracy; and at the court leet, the lord of the manor appoints the constables and other officers. A large trade is done in stocking weaving; and brown pottery is made. In the vicinity are extensive collieries; and also iron-works, in which some of the largest iron bridges were cast. —The living (St. Martin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £17. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, W. P. Morewood, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Pepper, 1818: contains 4,560 acres: 1,047 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 7,577: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 8,713: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,634: poor rates in 1837, £903. —Market day, Friday, chiefly for grain, and is well attended. Fairs, Jan. 26; Easter Tuesday; Whit-Tuesday; July 31, very large, for cattle, horses, &c.; Oct. 6, and Nov. 24. —Bankers: Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Co<sup>y</sup>; draw on London and Westminster Bank: open every Friday and fair day, from 2 till 4 p.m. Wyld & Co<sup>y</sup>; draw on Sir J. W. Lubbock & Co<sup>y</sup>.

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London: open daily from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. —Inns, the George; and the Angel. —N. is Alfreton Hall, the seat of W. Palmer Morewood, Esq., lord of the manor, who assumed the name on coming to the estate, bequeathed to his aunt by her husband, the last of the Morewoods, of which family there are some good monuments in the church. The house is a large handsome stone edifice, occupying an elevated site overlooking the Derby road, and has been considerably improved by the present proprietor. E. 2 m. is Cornfield Hall.

ALFRICK, WORCESTER, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Suckley, union of Martley: 149 miles from London (coach road 119), 8 from Worcester, 10 from Great Malvern. —Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Spetchley, thence 10 miles: or Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, Spetchley, &c., 149 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 77 miles. —Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living is a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, but not in charge, being appended to the rectory of Suckley—(which see.) Contains 1,790 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 434: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 499: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,790: poor rates in 1837, £210.

ALFRINGTON (or ADLINGTON), DORSET, is thus spoken of in "Hutchin's Dorset":—*—Anciently, a manor and hamlet, now a tithing and farmhouse in Roubarrow hundred, 1 mile south-east of Corfe, near the foot of the hills. A market and fair were granted here 54 Henry III. There was anciently a chapel, of which there are no remains. It seems to have been a free chapel. To it belonged a portion of tithes, perhaps the whole tithes of the hamlet; for this farm pays no tithes to the rector of Corfe.* —See CORFE.

ALFRISTON, SUSSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Alciston, rape of Pevensey, union of Eastbourne, and within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster: 68½ miles from London (coach road 55), 3 from Seaford, 6 from Hailsham. —Sou. East. Rail. through Lewes to Berwick, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 200½ miles. —Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m. —In this part of the county, wheat-ears are caught in great numbers in the autumn. —The living (St. Andrew) a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £11. 16s. 0½d.: pres. net income, £135: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. B. Smyth, 1832: contains 2,120 acres: 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 668: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 768: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,656: poor rates in 1837, £626.

ALGARKIRK, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, union of Boston: 127½ miles from London (coach road 111), 9 from Spalding, 6 from Boston. —East Co<sup>y</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Algarkirk station: from Derby, through Stamford, Peterborough, &c., 95 miles. —Money orders issued at Spalding: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The church, which is partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style, is rich in its details, and contains monuments to the Beridge family since the time of James I. In the burying-ground is a stone image, said to be that of Algar, Earl of

Mercia, who, with the assistance of his seneschals Wibert and Leofric, obtained a victory over the Danes near this place in 870. He was defeated, however, and slain in an engagement the day after. —The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory with the curacy of Fosdyke, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £50. 18s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £1,310: patron, Rev. B. Beridge: pres. incumbent, B. Beridge, 1822: contains 6,050 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 754: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 867: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,692: poor rates in 1837, £479.

ALHAMPTON, SOMERSET, a tithing in the parish of Ditcheat, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whitestone, union of Shepton Mallet: 3 miles from Castle Cary, 2 from Bruton.—See DITCHHEAT.

ALKERTON, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the parish of EASTINGTON—(which see)—3 miles from Stroud.—Contains 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,205: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,350.

ALKERTON (or AWKERTON), OXFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bloxham, union of Banbury: 77<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 77), 6 from Banbury, 6 from Kington.—Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Weedon, 62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, thence 17 miles.—Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.—In the middle of the 17th century, the rectory of this parish was held by Timothy Lydiat, a man of first-rate attainments as a mathematical and chronological writer. He saw great vicissitudes, and was ruined through being security for a friend, and afterwards suffered greatly for his attachment to the Royal cause. He was the friend of Archbishop Usher, who did much to assist him. His latter years were spent here in indigence, and he died 1649. Dr. Johnson has taken him as an instance of the vanity of human wishes in his poem on that subject:—

"If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,  
Hear Lydiat's fate and Galileo's end."

A record less enduring, but which, if true, will outlive the other, has been obliterated from the wall by the *cleaning* process of the whitewasher. It mentioned him as *the faithful pastor of that church*.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 3s. 6d.: pres. net income, £153: patron, Rev. R. E. Hughes: pres. incumbent, R. E. Hughes, 1846: contains 650 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 229: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,019: poor rates in 1837, £66.

ALKHAM, KENT, a parish in the upper half of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, union of River: 86 miles from London (coach road 69), 4 from Dover, 4 from Folkestone.—Sou. East. Rail. through Ashford to Folkestone, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 218 miles.—Money orders issued at Dover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The "Magna Britannia" says—*In this parish is an eylebourn, which, from no appearance of head or spring, sends out such store of water as will carry a vessel of a considerable burden. The inhabitants look upon it to be a fatal presage of death or dearth whenever it happens.*—The living (St. Anthony), a

vicarage, with the chapelry of Capel-le-Fern, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £11.: pres. net income, £152: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, James Eveleigh, 1835: contains 3,190 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 595: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 684: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,246: poor rates in 1837, £385.

ALKINGTON, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the hun<sup>d</sup> and parish of Berkeley, situated on the Severn: 110<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 113), 1 from Berkeley, 3 from Dursley.—Gt. West. Rail. to Berkeley, thence <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile: from Derby, through Birmingham, Berkeley, &c., 110 miles.—Money orders issued at Dursley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.—For living, &c., see BERKELEY. Contains 193 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,317: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,468: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,298: poor rates in 1837, £638.

ALKINGTON, SALOP. See WHITCHURCH.

ALKINGTON, LANCAIRE, a township in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwick: 192<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 187), 4 from Manchester, 1 from Oldham.—Nor. West. Rail. to Manchester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 108 miles.—Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring cotton-factories.—N. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> m. is Alkington Hall, which was noted at the end of the last century for the museum of natural history collected by Mr. Lever. It is said that his taste that way was first formed by killing a white sparrow, which he succeeded in preserving: the pursuit became so absorbing, that he seriously impaired his fortune, and obtained an act of parliament to enable him to dispose of his collection by a lottery, which was done in 1788. The fortunate gambler who obtained it, exhibited it near Blackfriars' Bridge, London; and in 1806 disposed of it by an action sale. W. 1 m. Litchfield Hall.

ALKMONTON, DERBY, a township in the parish of Longford: 142 miles from London (coach road 134), 5 from Ashbourn, 10 from Derby.—Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, thence 10 miles.—Money orders issued at Ashbourn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £917: poor rates in 1837, £33.—N. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> m. is Longford Hall.

ALLARTHORP (or ALLERTHORPE-WITH-SWAINBY), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Pickhill: 248 miles from London (coach road 218), 5 from Bedale, 6 from Thirsk.—Nor. West. Rail. through York to Otterington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 116 miles.—Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.—Allarthorpe Hall, now a farm-house, was for some time the residence of Mrs. E. Montague, a well-known literary character in the middle of the last century, contemporaneous, though thirty years younger, with the equally celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Mrs. Montague formed a literary society, known by the name of the "Blue Stocking Club," from the circumstance of Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the members, wearing stockings of that colour, which has given rise to the name of

"blue-stocking," applied to female literati. Ecclesiastical statistics returned with SWAINBY—(which see.) W. 2 m. is Thorp Perrow, the seat of Mark Millbank, Esq.

ALLATHORNE (or ARROWTHORNE), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a hamlet in the parishes of Hornby and Brompton-Patrick: 241 miles from London (coach road 228), 5 from Bedale. Nor. West. Rail. to York and Bedale, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 109 miles. Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. Contains 850 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 66: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 75: poor rates in 1837, £17.

ALLEN (Str.), CORNWALL, a parish in the western division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of Truro: 289 miles from London (coach road 252), 4 from Truro, 12 from Falmouth. Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 45 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Plymouth, 258½, thence 45 miles. Money orders issued at Truro: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4 p.m.: post closes 7 a.m. The living (St. Allyn), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £8. 13s.: pres. net income, £174: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, G. Morris, 1842: contains 3,610 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 652: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 750: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,468: poor rates in 1837, £232.

ALLCANNINGS, WILTS. See ALCANNINGS.

ALLENDALE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a hilly parish in the southern division of Tindale ward, union of Hexham: 338 miles from London (coach road 273), 6 from Haydon Bridge, 8 from Hexham. Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, Newcastle, to Haydon Bridge, thence 6 miles; or to Carlisle, &c., same distance: from Derby, through York, &c., 206 miles. Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. This parish is intersected by the Allen, which flows through it from south to north. It is of considerable extent, and is subdivided into eight divisions, some of which are called grieveships. Owing to the great extent of this parish, it was, in 1811, divided ecclesiastically into four, with as many rectories. In 1831, 574 of the inhabitants were employed in the lead mines here, which produce upwards of 2,500 tons of lead annually. At a place called Old Town, about three miles north-west, are vestiges of an ancient entrenchment, of a square form, supposed to be Roman. The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the diocese of York, and peculiar jurisdiction of Hexham, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £26. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £143: patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Rawes, 1843: contains 45,810 acres: 956 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,729: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,589: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £12,184: poor rates in 1837, £1,175. Fairs, last Friday in April, August 22, and first Friday after October 29, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

ALLENDALE, a market town in the above parish—(which see for access and postal arrangements.) Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,150: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,365: is a polling-place for the southern division of the county. Market day, Friday.

E. 3 m. is Whitefield Hall, the seat of W. Orde, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ALLENHEAD (ALLONHEAD, or HEDWALLEN), NORTHUMBERLAND, a hamlet, formerly a distinct parish, in the southern division of Tindale ward: 344 miles from London (coach road 268), 12 from Hexham, 4 from Allendale. Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, Newcastle, to Haydon Bridge, thence 12 miles; or through Derby, Carlisle, &c., the same distance: from Derby, through York, &c., or Carlisle, &c., 212 miles. Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. In the vicinity are several lead mines, which furnish the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The surrounding country is mountainous and desolate. The living, a vicarage, formerly a peculiar of Hexham, but now united to the perpetual curacy of St. Peter's in Allendale, is valued at £4. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £50: patron, Incumbent of Allendale: pres. incumbent, W. Walton, 1818. The population is enumerated in Allendale.

ALLENMORE, HEREFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Weibtree: 144½ miles from London (coach road 131), 4 from Hereford, 12 from Ross. Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 26 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Spetchley, 67, thence 30 miles. Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Hereford, is valued at £5. 12s. 6d.: patron, Dean of Hereford: pres. incumbent, F. E. Baker, 1842: contains 1,930 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 668: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 768: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,166: poor rates in 1837, £238.

E. ¼ m. is Allensmore House, the seat of Burnam Pateshall, Esq.

ALLENTON (or ALLWINTON), NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish in the western division of Coquetdale ward, union of Rothbury, comprising eleven townships, viz., Allenton, Biddleston, Borrowdon, Clennell, Fairhaugh, Farnham, Linbriggs, North and South Netherton, Peals, and Sharperton: 352 miles from London (coach road 310), 15 from Alnwick, 8 from Rothbury. N. W. Rail. through York, Newcastle, to Warkworth, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 220 miles. Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The river Coquet winds through this parish, and unites with the Alwine, which latter gives the locality its name. On the south side of the Coquet are traces of our ancestors, supposed to be burial places of the ancient Britons, called Barrow Peel and Riddle Cairn. The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy, is united with Hallystone, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £100: patron, Duke of Northumberland: pres. incumbent, A. Procter, 1833: contains 31,940 acres: 158 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 812: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 934: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £19,966.

ALLER, SOMERSET, a parish in the division of Somerton, union of Langport: 159½ miles from London (coach road 128), 6 from Somerton, 8 from Bridgewater. Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bridgewater, &c., 172½ miles.

Money orders issued at Somerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m.---At this village, Alfred caused to be baptised the Danes, under Guthrum or Godrum, after his final triumph over them at Edington, on which occasion he stood sponsor himself to the chief, and giving him the name of Athelstane, adopted him for his son. In 1645, it was the theatre of one of those sad spectacles of which England saw too many at that time—Englishmen arrayed against their own countrymen, each party zealous in what it considered a good cause: the event is known as the battle of Aller Moor. It was the birth-place of Dr. Cudworth, who, at the period of the civil war, was in great repute as a scholar: his father was rector of the parish. His most noted work, "The Intellectual System," was published in 1678. Its professed object was "to confute all the reason and philosophy of atheism," but he appears to have shared the fate of many other controversial writers, in being considered by many persons to have put the objections of his adversaries more forcibly than his own refutation of them. He was undoubtedly a very learned man: died 1688.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £36. 15s.: pres. net income £623: patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, W. Young, 1829: contains 4,290 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 559: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 642: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,242: poor rates in 1837, £316.

ALLERBY (or ALWARDBY), CUMBERLAND, a township in connection with Outerside, parish of Aspatria: 321½ miles from London (coach road 313), 7 from Cockermouth, 8 from Wigton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Carlisle, to Allerby: from Derby, through Carlisle, &c., 237½ miles.---Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The Maryport and Carlisle Railway passes in the immediate vicinity.---Contains 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 421: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 476: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,259.---W. ¼ m. is Allerby Park.

ALLERSTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Pickering-lythe, union of Pickering: 249½ miles from London (coach road 220), 5 from Pickering, 10 from Scarborough.---Nor. West. Rail. to York and Knapton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 117½ miles.---Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a curacy, united to the vicarage of Ebberston, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York: pres. net joint income, £135: patron, Dean of York: pres. incumbent, J. Ellis, 1836: contains 9,110 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 414: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 476: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,240: poor rates in 1837, £172.

ALLERTHORPE (or ALVERTHORPE), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township with Thornes, and a chapelry in the parish of Wakefield: 194 miles from London (coach road 183), 1 from Wakefield, 7 from Leeds.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Wakefield, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Wakefield, &c., 62 miles.---Money orders issued at Wakefield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living, a curacy formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the archd<sup>y</sup>

of Craven, diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Wakefield: pres. incumbent, G. A. Walker, 1840: contains 2,930 acres: 999 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,930: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,820: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,129: poor rates in 1837, £1,360.---N. 2 m. is Hague Hall, the seat of the Rev. G. Allott.

ALLERTHORPE, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, partly in the Wiltonbeacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington: it comprises the townships of Allertorpe and Waplington. The township of Allertorpe, situated 1½ miles from Pocklington, had, in 1841, a pop<sup>n</sup> of 187: contained 1,430 acres, 28 houses: 237 miles from London (coach road 212), 2 from Pocklington, 11 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through York to Pocklington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 105 miles.---Money orders issued at Pocklington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Thornton, not in charge: joint pres. net income, £210: patron, Dean of York: pres. incumbent, C. Rawlins, 1836: contains 2,050 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 199: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 229: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,122.

ALLERTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Childwall: 207 miles from London (coach road 202), 6 from Liverpool, 6 from Prescott.---Nor. West. Rail. to Liverpool, via Trent Valley, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Liverpool, &c., 123 miles.---Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 1,410 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 449: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,836: poor rates in 1837, £165.---S. 1 m. is Allerton Hall, a very pleasantly situated seat overlooking the broadest part of the Mersey, and the high ground about Runcorn. It was occupied by Wm. Roscoe, whose writings, especially "The Life of Lorenzo de Medici," are well known. This part of Lancashire is covered with villas and merchant's country houses: S. 1 m. Clayton Lodge; 1 m. farther, Hilton House.

ALLERTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Bradford: 222½ miles from London (coach road 200), 4 from Bradford, 4 from Keighly.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby and Leeds, to Bradford, or through Manchester to Halifax, 218 miles, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leeds or Manchester, &c., 91 miles.---Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the factories; this being the busy manufacturing district.---Contains 1,970 acres: 306 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,958: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,258: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,707: poor rates in 1837, £350.

ALLERTON-BY-WATER, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kippax: 199½ miles from London (coach road 182), 5 from Pontefract, 6 from Leeds.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby and Normanton, to Methley station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Methley, &c., 67½ miles.---Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 870 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 435: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 471: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,779: poor

rates in 1837, £160. — N. 2 m. is Kippax Park, the seat of Thomas Davison Bland, Esq., whose father assumed the name of Bland on succeeding to the property, through the female line, on the death of the last of the baronets of that name, who had held the estates from the time of Elizabeth. W. 2 m. is Methley Park, the seat of Earl Mexborough: S. 2 m. Dunford House.

**ALLERTON-CHAPEL, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bempstone, union of Axbridge, and containing the hamlets of Arston and Stone-Allerton: 151½ miles from London, (coach road 132), 3 from Axbridge, 11 from Bridgewater. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Highbridge, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 164½ miles. — Money orders issued at Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, a peculiar of the Dean of Wells, is valued at £10. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £223: patron, Dean and Chapter of Wells: pres. incumbent, Peter Parfitt, 1814: contains 1,490 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 331: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 381: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,076: poor rates in 1837, £130.

**ALLERTON-CHAPEL (or CHAPEL-ALLERTON), WEST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry within the liberty of Leeds, parish of St. Peter: 207 miles from London (coach road 194), 2 from Leeds, 8 from Bradford. — Reached via Leeds. — Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Craven, diocese of Ripon, is valued at £2. 10s.: pres. net income, £361: patron, Vicar of Leeds: pres. incumbent, J. Urquhart, 1835: contains 3,040 acres: 408 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,580: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,967: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,107: poor rates in 1837, £363. — S. ½ m. is Rounhay Park, the seat of S. Nicholson, Esq., who owns the Chapel-Allerton estates. S. 2 m. Burley Wood, the seat of T. Wolrich Stansfield, Esq., the representative of the ancient family of Wolrych.

**ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro. It contains the townships of Allerton-Mauleverer, with Hoppeton and Claretton: 229 miles from London (coach road 202), 4 from Knaresborough, 5 from Boroughbridge. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to York, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 97 miles. — Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — It derives its name from the ancient family of Mauleverer, who held this domain for more than five centuries. *There was formerly here an alien priory to the Abbey of Marmoustier, at Tours in France, to which the church of St. Martin was given by Richard Mauleverer, and confirmed to them by Henry II. After the dissolution of these foreign cells, Henry VI. gave this to King's College, in Cambridge. There is a Roman Catholic school here. The family seat of the Mauleverers, called Thornville-Royal, is on the north. In 1786, it was sold by Lord Galway to the Duke of York, who built the house. It afterwards became the property of Colonel Thornton, from whom Lord Stourton purchased it for £163,800. It consists of 4,125 acres,*

with a superb mansion and park: his lordship has added to the house. Claro Hill, a remarkable eminence, from which the wapentake has derived its name, stands on the northern side of the park. — The living (St. Martin), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £65: patron, Lord Stourton: contains 2,300 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 318: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,745.

**ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish: returned with the township of Hoppeton. — For access, &c., see above. — Contains 42 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,265: poor rates in 1837, £136.

**ALLERTON (NORTH), YORK.** See **NORTHALLERTON**.

**ALLESLEY, WARWICK**, a parish in the Monks Kirby division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Meriden: 96 miles from London (coach road 93), 2 from Coventry, 6 from Kenilworth. — Nor. West. Rail. to Coventry, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Coventry, &c., 53 miles. — Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £17. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £749: patron, Rev. W. T. Bree: pres. incumbent, W. T. Bree, 1823: contains 3,950 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 963: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,107: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,792: poor rates in 1837, £463. — S. 1 m. is Allesley Hall, which, with the domain, is the property of the Rev. Edward Neale. N. 1 m. Allheath Hall: 2 m. Birchley Hall.

**ALLESTREE (or ALLESTREY), DERBY**, a parochial chapelry in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Belper: 134 miles from London (coach road 128), 2 from Derby, 14 from Ashbourn. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, thence 2 miles. — Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy, united with Mackworth, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield: patron, F. Munday, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Pickering, 1802: contains 990 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 507: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 583: poor rates in 1837, £72. — N. 1½ m. is Allestree Hall, the seat of W. Evans, Esq.; S. Millhill House; and Darley Abbey, the seat of R. Holden, Esq.

**ALLEXTON (or ALLIXTON), LEICESTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of East Goscote, union of Billesdon: 96 miles from London (coach road 93), 2 from Coventry, 6 from Kenilworth. — Nor. West. Rail. to Coventry, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Coventry, &c., 52 miles. — Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — This parish borders on Rutland, from which it is separated by the Eye, a branch of the Welland. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £6. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £127: patron, Lord Berners, who is also lord of the manor: contains 1,010 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

81: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 93: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,647: poor rates in 1837, £71.

ALLHALLOWS, CUMBERLAND, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Allerdale, below Derwent ward, union of Wigton, comprising the manors of Baggrey, Harby Brow, Unckmanby, and Whitehall. It was formerly called Unckmanby, and was a chapelry in the parish of Aspatria: 321½ miles from London (coach road 308), 5 from Wigton, 4 from Market-Ireby. —Sou. West. Rail. through Crewe and Carlisle, to Brayton station, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Carlisle, &c., 237 miles. —Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —It is intersected by the river Ellen, and here are quarries of freestone, collieries, and lime-kilns. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £80: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, T. Thompson: contains 1,860 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 235: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 270: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,861: poor rates in 1837, £77: tithes commuted in 1812. —On the west is Brayton Hall, the seat of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., who succeeded his brother, to whom the estates were bequeathed on his assuming the name.

ALLHALLOWS, KENT, a seaward parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford: 41 miles from London (coach road 36), 7 from Rochester, 5 from Sheerness. —Steam-boat from Hungerford, Waterloo or London Bridge to Gravesend, thence 11 miles: railway being constructed from Sou. East. terminus to Rochester, which, when finished, will have a station at Higham, distant 8 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 173 miles. —Money orders issued at Rochester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The coast-guard station is in this parish: the number of the men is 25. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £8. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £215: patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester: contains 2,460 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,849: poor rates in 1837, £155. —Rose and Crown Inn.

ALLINGHAM, KENT. See THORNHAM.

ALLINGTON, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Godder Thorne, division and union of Bridport: 157 miles from London (coach road 136), 1 from Bridport, 8 from Lyme Regis. —Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Taunton, 176½, thence 28 miles. —Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —Here are almshouses for the poor of this parish and of Charmouth, endowed with the rent of two closes of land, containing 30 acres. —The living (St. Swithin), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury. It was formerly only a chapelry to Bridport: pres. net income, £108: patron, Rev. H. Fox: pres. incumbent, Henry Fox, 1819: contains 960 acres: 236 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,545: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,777: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,226: poor rates in 1837, £446. —Fair, July 22.

ALLINGTON, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of

Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling, near the river Medway. It was formerly a market town: 58 miles from London (coach road 32), 2 from Maidstone, 7 from Rochester. —Sou. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 190 miles. —Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The castle of Allington is, perhaps, one of the most perfect remains of the feudal age in the county of Kent, although described by Mr. Hasted as having been long in ruin, a very small part being left, now used as a part of the adjoining farm-house, which seems to have been built out of the ruins of the house erected here by Sir Thomas Wyatt. Many of the towers are but little injured, and the moat has water in it half round the castle. Queen Elizabeth gave the estate to Sir Jacob Astley, master of her jewel-house, from whose descendants it came to the Marshams. Lord Romney is the present owner. The Medway winds round the north-west angle of the ruins, and the hills in its vicinity are for the most part covered with wood. The entrance is under a low arch, with grooves for portcullis, flanked by two circular towers, supposed to have been erected while it was held by the Cobhams, prior to the time of Edward IV. Sir Thomas Wyatt, the accomplished courtier and poet, was born at this castle in 1503. —The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £6. 18s. 8d.: pres. net income, £145: patron, Earl of Romney: pres. incumbent, G. F. J. Marsham, 1831: contains 530 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 49: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 56: poor rates in 1837, £90. —N. 1 m. is Boxley Abbey; E. 1½ m. Boxley Park House, the seat of Lord Romney; S. 1 m. Allington Park House; W. 1 m. Preston Hall.

ALLINGTON (formerly ALDINGTON), WILTS, a parish in the union of Amesbury, division of Salisbury and Amesbury: 102 miles from London (coach road 77), 6 from Salisbury, 4 from Amesbury. —Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Gloucester, to Swindon, 130, thence 30 miles. —Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £14. 13s.: pres. net income, £236: patron, Earl of Craven: pres. incumbent, F. W. Fowle, 1816: contains 460 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £721: poor rates in 1837, £72. —N. 2 m. is Wilbury Park, the seat of William Cubitt, Esq., M.P. for Andover.

ALLINGTON, SUFFOLK. See ATHELINGTON.

ALLINGTON, WILTS, a tithing in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of CHIPPENHAM—(which see): 95½ miles from London (coach road 95), 2 from Chippenham, 9 from Malmesbury. —Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 148: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,259.

ALLINGTON, WILTS, a township or tithing in the parish of All-Cannings, on the Kennet and Avon Canal: 81½ miles from London (coach road 88), 4 from Devizes, 10 from Marlborough. —Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 20 miles: from



Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Swindon, Chippenham, &c., 146½ miles. Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Earl of Ilchester, lord of the manor: contains 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 184: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 207: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,259: poor rates in 1837, £107. N. 1½ m. is New Park.

ALLINGTON (EAST), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stanborough and Coleridge, union of Kingsbridge: 231½ miles from London (coach road 205), 4 from Kingsbridge, 6 from Dartmouth. Gt. West. Rail. to Totness, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Totness, &c., 245½ miles. Money orders issued at Kingsbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the arch<sup>d</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £32. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £345: patron, Mrs. Fortescue: pres. incumbent, H. R. Fortescue, 1844: contains 4,220 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 729: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 839: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,208: poor rates in 1837, £402.

ALLINGTON, WEST, (or ALVINGTON), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stanborough and Coleridge, union of Kingsbridge, including the chapelries of Malborough, South Milton, and South Huish: 1 from Kingsbridge, 18 from Plymouth. Access and postal arrangements as above. The gardens of Garston, in this parish, were famous for orange and lemon trees trained against the walls, and said to produce as fine fruit as any that comes from Portugal. The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the arch<sup>d</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £62. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £685: patron, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, D. Macdonald, 1835: contains 3,840 acres: 161 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 998: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,148: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,173: poor rates in 1837, £486.

ALLINGTON (WEST), LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven: 132½ miles from London (coach road 115), 5 from Grantham, 10 from Newark. Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Melton Mowbray, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Melton Mowbray, &c., 45 miles. Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ p.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the arch<sup>d</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 13s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £262: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. E. Welby, 1816: contains 2,070 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 120: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 138: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,498: poor rates in 1837, £178: tithes, great and small, commuted in 1793.

ALLINGTON (EAST), LINCOLNSHIRE, a chapelry in the parish of Sedgebrook. The chapel (St. James) belongs to the second mediety of the rectory of Sedgebrook. The other returns are included in the parish of West Allington—(which see.) Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 276: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 317.

ALLITHWAITE (UPPER), LANCASHIRE, a township in the parish of Cartmell, union of Ulverstone: 269 miles from London (coach road 255), 2 from Cartmell, 11 from Hawkeshead. Nor. West. Rail. through Lancaster to Milnthorpe, thence

8 miles: from Derby, through Lancaster, &c., 185 miles. Money orders issued at Milnthorpe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 3,710 acres: 137 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 868: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 994: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,340: poor rates in 1837, £211.

ALLITHWAITE (LOWER), LANCASHIRE, a township in the same parish as the preceding—(which see): 1½ miles from Cartmell, 13 from Hawkeshead. Contains 2,360 acres: 164 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 958: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,094: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,873: poor rates in 1837, £534.

ALLONBY (or ALANNY), CUMBERLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Broomfield, ward of Allerdale below Derwent, union of Wigton: 324½ miles from London (coach road 315), 9 from Cockermouth, 11 from Wigton. Nor. West. Rail. through Carlisle to Aspatria station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Carlisle, &c., 240½ miles. Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 3 p.m. Situated on a low flat on Allonby Bay, facing the Scottish coast, of which it has an extensive prospect, it lies well for bathing, and is resorted to for that purpose. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing, and during the winter considerable quantities of cod are taken; also some herrings, but this branch of the fishery is not so productive as it once was. Hutchinson, in his "History of Cumberland," assigns, as a reason, the habits of the fish. He says, *after remaining in this channel ten years, the wonderful shoals of this fish are said to leave it, to stay away ten years, and then return and stay ten years longer. These revolutions are described to be as regular as those of the planets, the flow of the tide, or the change of the seasons.* He goes on to state that, strange as it may seem, it is a fact, and had been noticed for three repetitions. The fish seem now to have altered their habits, and do not return as they used. The living, a perpetual curacy in the arch<sup>d</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, not in charge, is valued in the parliamentary returns at £47. 6s.: pres. net income, £94: patron, Vicar of Broomfield: pres. incumbent, W. Hartley, 1829: contains 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 811: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 938: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,343: poor rates in 1837, £293.

ALLOSTOCK, CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, union of Northwich: 169 miles from London (coach road 168), 5 from Knutsford, 5 from Middlewich. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Holmes Chapel, thence 3½ miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 85 miles. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The children of parents who rent property under £10 per annum, are admissible to the school of Lower Peover. Contains 2,540 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 520: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 607: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,559: poor rates in 1837, £291. S. 1 m. is Allostock Hall.

ALL SAINTS, KENT, a member of the town and port of Dover, in the lower half-hun<sup>d</sup> of Kingslow, lathe of St. Augustine. The living, a curacy not certified; the church is now demolished, and the parish united to that of St. Nicholas at Wade.

ALL SAINTS, SOUTH ELMHAM, SUFFOLK, a par-



ish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Wangford: 143 miles from London (coach road 105), 5 from Halesworth, 5 from Bungay. — Nor. East. Rail. through Ely to Norwich, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Norwich, &c., 220 miles. — Money orders issued at Halesworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, with the parish of St. Nicholas, Elmham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 0s. 6d.: pres. net income, £260: contains 1,150 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 279: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 319: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,548: poor rates in 1837, £271. — W. 1 m. is Flixton Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart.

ALLWINTON, NORTHUMBERLAND. See ALLENTON.

ALMELEY (or ALMERLEY), HEREFORD, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wolphy, and partly in that of Stretford, union of Weobley, containing the townships of Almeley, Hopley's Green, and Logaston: 180½ miles from London (coach road 150), 5 from Weobley, 13 from Leominster. — Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Wadborough, thence 39 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c. 72½ miles. — Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £6. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £254: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, W. Edwards, 1836: contains 3,630 acres: 152 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 642: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 739: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,887: poor rates in 1837, £342. — The petty sessions of the hun<sup>d</sup>. are occasionally held here. — N. 1 m. is Newport Park.

ALMER, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Loosebarrow, division of Shaston, union of Blandford: 122 miles from London (coach road 107), 6 from Blandford, 7 from Wimborne. — Sou. West. Rail. to Wimborne, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bridgewater, 164½, thence 45 miles. — Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — South 1 mile is Charborough House, the seat of Sawbridge Erle Drax, Esq., M.P., who acquired the property and assumed the name through his wife, the heiress of Drax Grosvenor, Esq. The house stands in a little vale, surrounded by well-wooded hills. Over the door of a small building in the grounds, an inscription was affixed by T. E. Drax, Esq., stating, under that roof, in the year 1686, was concerted the plan of the Revolution, and cautioning Englishmen that on themselves depended the maintenance of the liberties then acquired. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £13. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £284: patron, T. S. Drax, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Sawbridge: contains 1,520 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 189: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 217: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,560: poor rates in 1837, £59.

ALMINGTON, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales: 150½ miles from London (coach road 158), 1 from Drayton, 12 from Newcastle-under-Lyne. — Nor. West. Rail. through Tamworth and Crewe, to Standon Bridge, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 76½ miles.

— Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 390: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 447. — S. 1 m. is Hales Hall, and Almington Grove: N. 1 m. Tunstall Hall, and Oakley Hall.

ALMINGTON, and STONE-DELPH, WARWICK, a township in the parish and union of Tamworth, on the Coventry Canal: 111 miles from London (coach road 112), 2 from Tamworth, 7 from Atherstone. — Nor. West. Rail. to Tamworth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 27 miles. — Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Contains 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 297: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 336: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,969: poor rates in 1837, £105.

ALMODINGTON (or ALMANINGTON), SUSSEX, a hamlet and curacy in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Manhood, rape of Chichester. This was formerly a parish, but is now consolidated with EARNLEY—(which see): 85 miles from London (coach road 68), 6 from Chichester, 10 from Bognor. — Sou. East. Rail. to Chichester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 217 miles. — Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.

ALMONDBURY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, union of Huddersfield. It includes the townships of Almondbury, Austonley, South Crossland, Farnley-Tyas, Holme, Lingartha, Linthwaite, Lockwood, and Upper Thong, with the chapelries of Honley, Meltham, Marsden, and Nether Thong: 212½ miles from London (coach road 186), 2 from Huddersfield, 10 from Barnsley. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, 132 miles; then through Wakefield to Huddersfield, 78½, thence 2 miles. — Money orders issued at Huddersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Camden thinks it was the Campodonum of the Romans; but Whittaker thinks it is Saxon, and was the seat of the Saxon kings. This is one of the great manufacturing districts: in 1838, there were in this parish 3 cotton-mills, 67 woollen-mills, and 2 silk-mills; but the number of hands employed in these works is considerably larger than it was then. There is a grammar-school, founded by letters patent of James I., and which has an endowment of £100 a-year, from bequests of Robert Nettleton and others. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of York. There are churches in Almondbury, Crossland, Holme, Linthwaite, and Nether Thong, the last three built about 1830. Valued at £20. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £232: patron, Governors of Clitheroe School: pres. incumbent, Lewis Jones, 1823: contains 30,140 acres: 5,545 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 37,315: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 42,910: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £26,368: tithes commuted in 1782. — N. 1½ m. is Thorp Villa, and Lascelles Hall; S. 1 m. Woodfield House; 2 m. Woodsome Hall.

ALMANDBURY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish, which see for access and postal arrangements. — Contains 2,550 acres: 1,303 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 8,136: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 9,336: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,300: poor rates in 1837, £879.

**ALMONDSBURY, GLOUCESTER**, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Berkeley, partly in that of Langley and Swinehead, and partly in that of Thornbury, union of Thornbury. It comprises the tithings of Almondsbury, Hempton and Patchway, Over with Lower Tockington, and Gaunt's Eartheote. Access and postal arrangements see below. The greater part of this parish consists of pasture land, defended from the encroachment of the river by sea walls; yet it is at times overflowed. On the brow of Knowle Hill are the traces of a camp or bury, supposed by some to give the termination to the name of the place; but others say its name is derived from its being the burying place of Almond, a Saxon prince. Within the area of this camp is Knowle House, the seat of W. Chester Master, Esq. The living (St. Mary the Virgin), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, a peculiar of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £568: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: contains 6,950 acres: 239 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,584: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,821: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £13,293: poor rates in 1837, £799.

**ALMONDSBURY, GLOUCESTER**, a village in the above parish: 126½ miles from London (coach road 117), 8 from Bristol, 4 from Thornbury. Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, and Yote, 121½, thence 5 miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. It is situated below two singular limestone hills, which abruptly terminate the line through which the river Boyd flows to the Avon. From these heights the view is grand and extensive, embracing the estuary of the Severn and the opposite coast of Wales. In the church, a handsome cruciform building, are some specimens of Norman architecture. Contains 1,900 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 592: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 682: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,045.

**ALMPTON, NOTTINGHAM**. See OMPTON.

**ALMSFORD, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Catsash, union and division of Wincanton: 136½ miles from London (coach road 114), 1 from Castlecary, 4 from Bruton. Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 30 miles; or Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, 141, thence 30 miles; from Derby, through Birmingham, Bath, &c. 173½ miles. Money orders issued at Castlecary: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7,12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £297: patron, F. Woodford, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. T. Chamberlain: contains 920 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 293: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 337: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,512: poor rates in 1837, £202.

**ALMWYCH, ISLE OF ANGLESEA, NORTH WALES**. See AMLWCH.

**ALNE, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Easingwold. It includes the townships of Alne, Aldwork, Flawith, Thothorpe, Tollerton, and Youlton. Access and postal arrangements are given below. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £415: patron, Sir C. Codrington: pres.

incumbent, H. Chaloner, 1820: contains 10,250 acres: 301 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,703: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,958: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,448: the great and small tithes of the townships of Thothorpe and Flawith were commuted in 1800, and those of Tollerton in 1810. S. 2 m. is Winchett Hall.

**ALNE, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish, partly within the liberties of St. Peter, York: 230½ miles from London (coach road 212), 3 from Easingwold, 6 from Boroughbridge. Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, York, and Alne station: from Derby, through York, &c., 98½ miles. Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7-50 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 2,490 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 475: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 545: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,580: poor rates in 1837, £118.

**ALNE (GREAT), WARWICK**, a chapelry and township in the parish of Kinwarton—(which see): 145½ miles from London (coach road 103), 3 from Alcester, 7 from Stratford. Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham and Droitwich, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 74½ miles. Money orders issued at Alcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 1,620 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,848.

**ALNE (LITTLE), WARWICK**, a hamlet in the parish of Aston-Cantlow, near the junction of the Alne with the Arrow. The returns are made with those of the parish—(which see): 4 miles from Alcester, 4 from Henley. For access and postal arrangements, see GREAT ALNE.

**ALNHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a parish in the northern division of Coquetdale ward, union of Rothbury. It comprises the townships of Alnham, Prendick, Screnwood, and Unthank. Access and postal arrangements are given below. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £3,17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £74: patron, Duke of Northumberland: pres. incumbent, John Carr, 1840: contains 16,360 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 294: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,424.

**ALNHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the above parish: 351 miles from London (coach road 314), 14 from Alnwick, 9 from Rothbury. Nor. West. Rail. to York and Lesbury, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 483 miles. Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ p.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. On a hill, about a mile to the westward of the village, there is a semicircular encampment, 100 yards in diameter, defended by a high double rampart and deep trench, within which there is a range of uncemented stones. Contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 166: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 186: poor rates in 1837, £81.

**ALNWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a market town and parish, partly in the eastern division of Coquetdale ward, and partly in the southern division of Bamborough ward: 338 miles from London (coach road 308), 34 from Newcastle. Nor. West. Rail. to York and Lesbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c. 206 miles. Money orders are issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 1

p.m. : post closes 12.20 p.m. and 8 p.m. — The town stands on the side of a hill, sloping towards the Alne, which gives it its name, although, according to Lombard, another derivation is suggested. He says—*Aunwyke seemeth to some to have receaved the name from the Saxons, of Alne, the tree, and Wick, which in their speache signifieth a toune: but it is more probable that the name should be deryved of the ryver running thereby, which is called Ale, and so Alnwyke, the toune upon Ale.* The most ancient accounts of the place are in connection with the castle, which, from foundations discovered during repairs, is supposed to have been originally a Roman structure, although no part now standing is of that era: some portions of the edifice, from the style of the architecture, seem to be of Saxon times. At the Conquest, it belonged to Tyson, one of the Saxon barons who fell at Hastings, whose daughter, together with her father's domains, was, according to the policy of the Conqueror, handed over to one of his followers, Ivo de Vescy. In 1093, it was besieged by Malcolm of Scotland, who, with his son Prince Edward, fell in the attack: in 1174, King William III. of Scotland was taken prisoner before this castle: it was burnt by John when he desolated this part of the kingdom (as mentioned under Acreington Park): in 1310, it was bought from the Bishop of Durham, who was guardian of the natural son of the last of the Vescys, by the ninth Lord Percy, first baron of Alnwick—one of the great barons who, in 1301, subscribed the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface VIII., on his attempting to interfere in the affairs of the kingdom, informing him *that the king was not to answer in judgment for any rights of the crown of England before any tribunal under heaven; . . . and that, by the help of God, they would, resolutely and with all their force, maintain against all men.* And in 1328, Douglas and Randolph made an unsuccessful attempt upon it. The first record of the town is about 50 years before the castle came into the hands of the Percys; for in the 42<sup>nd</sup> of Henry III., it is recognized as an established corporation, although no charter of incorporation is to be found among the archives. The abbey was founded in 1174, and in 1375 had annexed to it, by Lord Percy, the hospital of St. Leonard: it was an abbey of some importance, and its abbot was summoned to parliament: at the dissolution, it was granted to Sadler and Winnington; and, after passing through the possession of several families, was, at the end of the last century, bought by the Duke of Northumberland. A gateway tower remains standing. In 1411, the castle was embattled, and the town walled, by the second Earl, who fell at St. Albans: and in 1448, the Scots burnt the town, in revenge for the destruction of Dumfries: in 1463, after the battle of Hexham, the Earl of Warwick besieged the castle, which, however, was relieved by Sir George Douglas. Such is a very short summary of the vicissitudes experienced by this fortress, from its situation so near the border. It is described as being ruinous from the shocks to which it had been exposed, till 1750, when Sir Hugh Smithson, who had married the heiress of the Percy family, assumed their name by act of parliament, and, Grose says, *immediately set to repair the castle; and, with the most consummate taste*

*and judgment, restored and embellished it as much as possible in the true Gothic style, so that it may deservedly be considered as one of the noblest and most magnificent models of a great baronial castle.* The taking up the freedom in this town is accompanied by a very extraordinary ceremony. On St. Mark's day (April 25), the young freemen assemble in the market, and proceed to the moor, called Arden Forest, where is a pond, called "Freeman's Well," through which they are required to wade, the bottom being very uneven, and the water dammed up to make it as deep as possible. This is said to be in accordance with an absolute requirement of King John, who was annoyed at the muddy state of the roads in this part of the country. Many traditions refer to King John; but this does not seem very probable, for he gave the town (as was before remarked) a more substantial, if not so durable, proof of his anger. In the present condition of the town, only one of the old gates remains, the Bondgate, now a prison. The police, cleansing, paving, and lighting, is conducted under an act obtained in 1822. It is well supplied with water and gas: has a large market-place and town-hall. The stream is crossed, at the northern end of the town, by a good stone bridge. The houses are mostly built of stone, and some of them have considerable elegance. The chief trade is tanning, and the exporting of farm produce. There are several free schools; but by a report made in 1838, it appeared that the state of education was then at a very low ebb indeed, not above one in eight receiving even elementary instruction. On the north of Alnwick lies Hulne Abbey, founded by the lords of Alnwick (see **ABBERWICK**). One of its towers was repaired and somewhat restored, in the Gothic style, by the Duke who restored Alnwick Castle. On the wall adjoining is inscribed in old English—

xx  
 "In the year of Crist Jhu mccc. lli & viii  
 This Tower was blded be Sir Hen Percy  
 The fourth erle of Northberland of gret honour & worth  
 That espoused Maud ye good Ladie, full of vertue & bewty  
 Dauter to Sir Willm Herbert right noble and hardy  
 Earl of Pembroke whose soules God save  
 And with his grace coserve ye blder of this tower."

—The living (St. Mary and St. Michael), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £175: patron, Duke of Northumberland: pres. incumbent, C. Granville, 1846: contains 16,250 acres: 940 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,626: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,620: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £22,909: poor rates in 1837, £2,434. Place of election for the county members for the northern division. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Palm Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlery; May 12; last Monday of July; first Tuesday in October, and Oct. 28, for horses and cattle; the Saturday before Christmas day, for shoes, hats, and woollens; and first Saturday in November is a statute fair. —Bankers, W. H. Lambton & Co.—Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; Branch of Durham and Northumberland District Bank—Glyn & Co.; Newcastle Banking Company—Barnett, Hoare, & Co.—Inns, White Swan, Angel, Red Lion, Turk's Head, George and Dragon, King's Arms.

ALPHAMSTONE, Essex, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford, union of Sudbury: 54½ miles from

London (coach road 50), 7 from Bures, 5 from Halstead. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Chelmsford and Mark's Tey station, thence 8½ miles: from Derby to London, and as above, 186½ miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £257: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Henry Hodges: contains 1,440 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 361: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,856: poor rates in 1837, £144.

ALPERTON, MIDDLESEX. See APPERTON.

ALPHETON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Sudbury: 65½ miles from London (coach road 61), 7 from Sudbury, 10 from Bury. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Chelmsford and Mark's Tey station, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 197 miles. — Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living, a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £10. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Rev. T. G. Dickinson: pres. incumbent, T. G. Dickinson, 1816: contains 2,250 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 321: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 368: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,324: poor rates in 1837, £99. — W. 2 m. Spring Hall.

ALPHINGTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wonford, union of St. Thomas: 194½ miles from London (coach road 167), 1 from Exeter, 5 from Topsham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, &c., 208½ miles. — Money orders issued at Exeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — In the church is a Roman circular font, with interlaced arches, scroll ornaments, and grotesque figures over the arches, engraved in the third volume of the Antiquarian Repository. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £34. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £852: patron, Rev. R. Ellicombe: pres. incumbent, R. Ellicombe, 1831: contains 2,720 acres: 237 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,286: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,479: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,999: poor rates in 1837, £575. — Fairs, first Thursday in June, for horned cattle; and 2d Oct. for horses and cattle. — S. 2 m. Peamore House, the seat of S. Trehawke Kekewich, Esq.

ALPINGTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering: 132 miles from London (coach road 119), 6 from Norwich, 5 from Loddon. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory united to that of Yelverton—(which see): contains 630 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 225: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,794: poor rates in 1837, £77. — W. 2 m. Hill House: S. 2 m. Burgh Apton House.

ALPRAHAM, CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Bunbury, union of Nantwich: 177½ miles from London (coach road 176), 3 from Tarporley, 7 from Nantwich. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Calveley station, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 93½ miles. — Money orders

issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 1,800 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 478: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,731: poor rates in 1837, £212. — S. 1½ m. Calveley Hall: E. 2 m. Minshall Hall.

ALRESFORD, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 56½ miles from London (coach road 56), 5 from Colchester, 8 from Manningtree. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 188½ miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £307: patron, Hulme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, J. H. Swainson, 1843: contains 1,640 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 289: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 332: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,556: poor rates in 1837, £150.

ALRESFORD (OLD), HAMPSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Fawley, division of Alton, and union of Alresford: 74 miles from London (coach road 57), 7 from Winchester, 19 from Southampton. — Sou. West. Rail. to Winchester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 206 miles. — Money orders issued at Winchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory with the chapelries of New Alresford and Maidstead, is a peculiar of the diocese of Winchester: valued at £49. 12s. 8½d.: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, Earl of Guildford, 1797: contains 3,660 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 502: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 575: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,648: poor rates in 1837, £604. — Bankers, Bulpitt & Co.; Barclay, Bevan, & Co. — It is a little village lying to the north of Alresford, or New Alresford: E. ½ m. is Old Alresford House, the seat of Lord Rodney: W. 2 m. Avington Park, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, a handsome building in an extensive park nearly surrounded by high downs. In the time of Charles II. it was occupied by the notorious Countess of Shrewsbury, with whom the king was a frequent visitor.

ALRESFORD (NEW), HAMPSHIRE, a market town and parish in the division of Alton. — For access and postal, see ALRESFORD (OLD). — New Alresford was incorporated at an early period, and is said to have sent one member to parliament in the 23d Edward I. The town is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses; and petty sessions are held in it by the county magistrates. There is a fine lake called Alresford Pond, covering nearly 200 acres, which formerly extended to Bishop's Sutton, one and a half miles distant: it forms the source of the river Itchin. The northern embankment is a causeway, said to be Roman, nearly 500 yards in length, which was finished, under a grant from King John, by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy. The object was to improve the navigation of the river, which, by locks and sluices, he rendered navigable to the sea; and, as a recompense, the bishop obtained for himself and successors the entire royalty of the river to the sea. The bishop also renewed the market here, which had fallen into desuetude, and called the place Newmarket, probably the better to distinguish it from

the adjoining village of Old Alresford; but the inhabitants would not comply with the proposed alterations, and so it kept its name.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the rectory of Old Alresford: contains 1,250 acres: 258 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,578: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,814: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,921: poor rates in 1837, £459.---Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, chiefly for sheep, last Thursday in July, and the 17th of October.---Bankers, Bulpitt & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.

ALREWAS (or ALDERWAS), STAFFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Offlow, union of Lichfield. It contains the township of Alrewas, with the hamlets of Fradley and Orgreave.---For access and postal, see below.---According to Malmesbury, this church was one of the prebends instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield in 822. In the southern division of the parish is a large extent of waste ground, called Fradley and Alrewas Common, on one part of which is a remarkable spring, vulgarly said to be bottomless: it is always flowing over, and although in a very low situation, the plummet descends 42 feet. Plot, in his "Staffordshire," speaking of this well, mentions an uncommon species of fungus being found near it, four or five inches in diameter, and issuing from a pedicle in the shape of an inverted cone; the interior resembling a sponge, and covered with a membranous skin: but fungi of this description are not uncommon.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chancellor of Lichfield Cathedral, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £328: patron, Prebendary of Alrewas: incumbent, J. Moore, 1832: contains 4,350 acres: 340 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,658: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,906: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,973: poor rates in 1837, £534: tithes commuted in 1802.

ALREWAS (or ALDERWAS), STAFFORD: the township of Alrewas is 5 miles north-east by north of Lichfield: 116½ miles from London (coach road 124), 5 from Lichfield, 8 from Burton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, Tamworth, and Alrewas, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Alrewas, 18½ miles.---Money orders issued at Lichfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 231 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,267: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,447: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,418: poor rates in 1837, £354.---E. 1½ m. Salter's Hall.

ALREWAS (HAYES), STAFFORD, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Offlow.---For access and postal, see ALREWAS.---Contains 1,680 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 94.

ALSAGER, CHESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Barthomley, union of Congleton: 164½ miles from London (coach road 157), 5 from Sandbach, 8 from Nantwich.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Alsager: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 80½ miles.---Money orders issued at Sandbach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The chapel was built and endowed, also the school founded and endowed, by Mary, Judith, and Margaret Alsager.---The living, a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £100: patron, Lords and Ladies of the Manor: pres. incumbent, W. Hadfield, 1843:

contains 2,860 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 445: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 513: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,793: poor rates in 1837, £257.---S. ¼ m. Alsager Hall: W. 2 m. Oakhanger Hall: N. 2 m. Bostock Hall, the seat of J. F. France, Esq.

ALSOP-LE-DALE, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Ashborne. This chapelry is in the honour of Tutbury: 156 miles from London (coach road 145), 6 from Ashbourne, 8 from Longnor.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Ambergate, thence 13½ miles: from Derby, through Ambergate, &c., 24 miles.---Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Ashbourne, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £49: patron, Inhabitants and Freeholders: pres. incumbent, W. H. Wayne: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 67: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 77.

ALSTON, LANCASHIRE, a township in the parish of Ribchester, union of Preston: 215½ miles from London (coach road 222), 6 from Preston, 6 from Blackburn.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, Preston, and Alston: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 131½ miles.---Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 2,790 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 964: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,014: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,357: poor rates in 1837, £230.---E. 2 m. is Buckley Hall.

ALSTONE. See ALDERSTONE.

ALSTONE, WORCESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Overbury, union of Winchcomb: 128½ miles from London (coach road 101), 5 from Tewkesbury, 7 from Evesham.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Tewkesbury station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Tewkesbury, &c., 84½ miles.---Money orders issued at Tewkesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Patron, Dean and Chapter of Worcester: pres. incumbent, W. Smith, 1839: contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 89: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £892: poor rates in 1837, £56.

ALSTONEFIELD, STAFFORD, a parish in the north hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow. It comprises the chapelries of Longnor, Quarnford, and Warslow, with the townships of Alstonefield, Upper and Lower Elkstone, Fairfield-head, Heathylee, and Hollingsclough: 157½ miles from London (coach road 144), 6 from Ashbourne, 8 from Longnor.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby and Ambergate, thence 15 miles: from Derby through Ambergate, &c., 25½ miles.---Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---In this parish rises the river Dove, on which the village stands, a favourite stream of the disciples of Isaak Walton: one of them (Cotton) wrote a supplement to Isaak's works, and has thus eulogised this stream:—

"O, my beloved Nymph! fair Dove!  
Princess of Rivers! How I love  
Upon thy flowery banks to lie,  
And view thy silver stream  
When glided by a summer's beam.  
And all that wanton fry,  
Playing at liberty;  
And with my angle upon them,  
The all of treachery  
I ever learned  
To practise and to try."

There is a silk-mill and some button-factories in the parish; and mines of lead, copper, and coal. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £8. 11s. 4d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Sir John Crewe, Bart.: pres. incumbent, J. Simpson, 1822: contains 21,860 acres: 961 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,701: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,406: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,626: tithes commuted, 4th & 5th William IV.

**ALSTONEFIELD, STAFFORD.** The township is 5½ miles N.N.W. of Ashbourne. It stands on the river Dove, on the confines of Derbyshire. —For access and postal, see above. —Contains 2,700 acres: 118 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 739: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 844: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,538: poor rates in 1837, £175.

**ALTCAR, LANCASHIRE,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby, union of Ormskirk. It is intersected by the Alt: 213 miles from London (coach road 214), 6 from Ormskirk, 11 from Liverpool. —Nor. West. Rail. to Liverpool and Little Altcar, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Liverpool, &c., 129 miles. —Money orders issued at Ormskirk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £11. 10s.: pres. net income, £95: patron, Earl of Sefton: pres. incumbent, C. Forshaw, 1826: contains 3,580 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 490: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 563: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,893: poor rates in 1837, £509.

**ALTERNON, CORNWALL,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lennewith, union of Launceston: 237½ miles from London (coach road 222), 8 from Launceston, 8 from Camelford. —Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 44 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, &c., 251½ miles. —Money orders issued at Launceston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —The living (St. Nunn), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £18. 5s.: pres. net income, £320: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, R. H. Tripp, 1842: contains 13,840 acres: 203 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,334: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,534: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,147: poor rates in 1837, £394.

**ALTHAM, LANCASHIRE,** a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, union of Burnley: 223½ miles from London (coach road 212), 5 from Burnley, 6 from Blackburn. —Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, Manchester, and Burnley, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 139½ miles. —Money orders issued at Burnley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £11. 15s. 8d.: pres. net income, £117: patron, R. T. R. Walton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Wood, 1823: contains 1,160 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 349: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 401: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,975: poor rates in 1837, £110. —S. 1 m. is Shuttleworth Hall; W. 2 m. Clayton Hall, the seat of J. Lomax, Esq.

**ALTHORNE, ESSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dengie, union of Maldon: 48 miles from London (coach road 42), 3 from Burnham, 6 from Maldon. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Maldon, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 180 miles. —Money orders issued at Maldon: Lon-

don letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The low lands in this parish are protected from the overflowing of the estuary of the river Crouch by embankments, constructed by labourers brought over from Holland for the purpose, whose descendants still live here. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with Crixeth, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London, is valued at £14: patron, J. H. Candy, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Bruce, 1831: contains 2,000 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 418: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 481: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,580: poor rates in 1837, £192.

**ALTHORPE (or OLDTHORPE), NORTHAMPTON,** formerly a hamlet, now a manor, in the parish of Great Brington, from which Earl Spencer derives the title of Viscount: 74½ miles from London (coach road 73), 7 from Northampton, 5 from Weedon. —Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon, thence 5 miles: from Derby to Rugby, Weedon, &c., 67½ miles. —Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters delivered 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —It appears that the Spencer family first settled at Althorpe in 1508, when some land was purchased by John Spencer, whom the king afterwards knighted, and gave him a license for a park, which is described as containing 300 acres of land, 100 acres of wood, and 40 acres of water in Oldthorpe. In 1603, Anne, consort of James I., with the prince her son, rested here on her way from Scotland to London, and during her stay was entertained by a mask composed by Ben Jonson. In 1642, Henry Lord Spencer was created Earl of Sunderland, after the battle of Edgehill: he fell the same year at Newbury. His lady has been immortalized by Waller as his "Sacharissa;" but although he honoured her in his verses, she declined to accept his name, and married Baron Spencer. Althorpe House is a large building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and the park is an undulating piece of ground distinguished by masses of forest trees. The house is celebrated for the collection of books and pictures. Dibdin, describing the library in his time, says—*It occupies a suite of rooms four in number, and measuring in the whole about 170 feet in length. These are garnished from top to toe with the choicest copies of the choicest editions of the choicest authors, in the choicest bindings.* The present Earl Spencer was a distinguished member of the House of Commons as Lord Althorpe.

**ALTHORPE, LINCOLN,** a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey. It comprises the townships of Althorpe, Amcotts, and Keadby, and is intersected by the river Trent, which is here joined by the Stamford and Keadby Canal: 196 miles from London (coach road 165), 5 from Burton, 5 from Epworth. —Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, Lincoln, and Gainsborough, thence 15 miles; or East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Peterborough, Lincoln, &c., 196 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln, &c., 81 miles. —Money orders issued at Burton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Oswald), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £400: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, J. Aspinall, 1839: contains 5,460 acres: 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,184: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,362: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,921: tithes commuted in 1779, 1794, and 1831.

**ALTHORPE, LINCOLN.** The township of Althorpe is 6 miles south-west from Burton-upon-Stather, and 4 south-east from Crowle. For access and postal arrangements, see ALTHORPE parish. Contains 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 407: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,219: poor rates in 1837, £146. W. 1 m. is Warren House; E. 2 m. Frodingham Hall.

**ALTHORPE (or ALETHORPE), NORFOLK,** a hamlet in the parish of Fakenham, to which it is now united, the church having long since gone into decay; so early as the year 1419, this was appointed a chapelry: 142 miles from London (coach road 111), 2 from Fakenham, 3 from North Walsingham. East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Ely and East Dereham, thence 13½ miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Ely, &c., 170 miles. Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 280 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10.

**ALTAUR, BRECKNOCKSHIRE,** a chapelry to the vicarage of Llan-afan-fawr, hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Builth: 156½ miles from London (coach road 170), 3 from Builth, 12 from Brecon. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 53 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Spetchley station, 67½, thence 53 miles. Money orders issued at Builth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.; post closes 5 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Brecon, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £2. 17s.: patron, Bishop of St. David's: contains 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 50: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 57: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £272: poor rates in 1837, £16.

**ALTOFTS, WEST RIDING, YORK,** a township in the parish of Normanton, on the river Calder: 196½ miles from London (coach road 186), 4 from Wakefield, 8 from Leeds. Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, 132 miles, thence 63½ to Normanton, thence 1 mile. Money orders issued at Wakefield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The North Midland Railway intersects the township, and is carried on a viaduct over the Calder and the canal. Contains 1,730 acres: 87 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,539: poor rates in 1837, £220. W. 2 m. is Moor House, the seat of J. Maude, Esq.

**ALTON, HANTS,** a parish and market town in the Alton division of the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Alton. The parish includes the hamlets of Anstey, Thyding, and Willhall, with the chapelries of Holybourne, Binstead, and Kingsley, and the market town of Alton: 49 miles from London (coach road 48), 10 from New Alresford. Sou. West. Rail. to Alton: from Derby, through London, and as above, 181 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Penny posts to Dronford, Warnford, and Westmeon. This place once turned out considerable quantities of bombazines, serges, and other woollen fabrics, but that branch of trade has decreased. There are a paper-mill and some corn-mills turned by a branch of the Wye; but the principal trade is brewing, the Alton ale being famous in London, as well as throughout the county. The town is a modernized and improving place, pleasantly situated on the Wye: the market-house has been en-

larged, and the markets are well attended. Hops are extensively cultivated in the vicinity, and are considered equal to those grown at Farnham. The church, a small building, was the scene of one of those sad occurrences which, in the middle of the 17th century, were too common in this country. In December, 1645, Sir W. Waller attacked Lord Hopton, who was in possession of the town. The royalists being routed, a Colonel Bowles with his men retired to the church, but finding they could not hold their position, they surrendered; the colonel refusing quarter, was killed on the spot. The living (St. Lawrence), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £728: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, E. James, 1832: contains 3,910 acres: 472 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,139: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,610: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,458: poor rates in 1837, £1,133. Polling-place for the county. A corn market every Tuesday, and every alternate Tuesday a cattle and sheep market, which is considered the best in the county. Fairs, April 29, for sheep and lambs; Sept. 29, for cattle and toys; also a considerable lamb market, held on the Butts the day after Stockbridge fair. Bankers, Bulpitt & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.—Inns, George, Swan, Royal Oak, Duke's Head. E. 1½ m. is Ansty House; 2 m. Holybourn Lodge; W. 1½ m. Thedden Grange; 2 m. Blentworth Hall.

**ALTON, WORCESTER,** a hamlet in the parish of Rock, noted for its hop plantations: 142½ miles from London (coach road 126), 4½ from Bewdley, 13 from Worcester. Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham and Brooms Grove, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 71½ miles. Money orders issued at Bewdley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.

**ALTON-BARNES (or ALTON-BERNERS), WILTS,** a parish and small village in the division and union of Devizes, and hun<sup>d</sup> of Swanborough: 76½ miles from London (coach road 82), 4 from Pewsey, 7 from Marlborough. Gt. West. Rail. to Reading and Hungerford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, and Swindon, 130, thence 15 miles. Money orders issued at Pewsey: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. It formerly belonged to the abbess of Amesbury nunnery. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £6. 18s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £294: patron, New Coll., Oxford, which also holds the manor: pres. incumbent, David Williams, 1835: contains 1,053 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 167: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 192: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £959: poor rates in 1837, £40. S. 1 m. is the Manor House; E. 1½ m. Stowell Lodge.

**ALTON-PANCRAS, DORSET,** a parish in the liberty of Alton-Pancras, subdivision and union of Cerne: 148 miles from London (coach road 120), 3 from Cerne-Abbas, 7 from Dorchester. Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 7 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Bristol, and Bridgewater, 164½, thence 32 miles. Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Andrew or St. Pancratius), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the patronage and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter



of Salisbury, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £120: pres. incumbent, R. Shittler: contains 1,370 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 248: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 285: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,576: poor rates in 1837, £75.---N. 2 m. is Minter House.

**ALTON-PRIORS, WILTS**, a chapelry in the parish of Overton, division of Everley and Pewsey, union of Pewsey, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Elstub and Everley: 82 miles from London, 7 from Devizes, 7 from Marlborough.---For access and postal, see **ALTON-BARRES**.---It is a curacy annexed to the living of Overton---(which see): patron, Duke of Marlborough: pres. incumbent, C. Hoyle, 1812: contains 2,630 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 150: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 170: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,853: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**ALTON, STAFFORD**.---See **ALVETON**.

**ALTRINCHAM (OR ALTRINGHAM), CHESHIRE**, a chapelry and market town in the parish of Bowdon, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bucklow, union of Altrincham, 190½ miles from London (coach road 179), 12 from Warrington, 9 from Manchester.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, Stockport, and Altrincham: from Derby through Crewe, &c., 106½ miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The town is situated on Bowdon Downs, and, on account of the salubrity of the air, is much resorted to by invalids from Manchester. Spinning bobbins and yarn, together with handloom weaving, constitutes a great portion of the employment of the inhabitants. Many, however, are employed in the market-gardens, a large quantity of vegetables being supplied from this place to the Manchester markets. *Altringham is of the ancient fee of the Barons of Dunham Massey. In the reign of Edward I., Hamon de Massey of Dunham Massey, instituted burgesses in this town, and granted them a gild mercatory, that is, a society for free traffic and merchandise, about the year of Christ 1290.*---The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, being merely a chapelry to Bowdon, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Bowdon: pres. incumbent, Francis Orton, 1843: contains 520 acres: 537 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,399: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,909: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,547: poor rates in 1837, £338.---Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, April 29, Aug. 5 and 6, and Nov. 22, for cattle and drapery.---N. 1 m. is Timperley Hall; W. 1 m. Oldfield Park; S. 1 m. Hale Lodge; 1½ m. Bank Hall; 2 m. Tempest Hall.

**ALVANLEY, CHESHIRE**, a chapelry in the parish of Frodsham, union of Runcorn: 186½ miles from London (coach road 188), 3 from Frodsham, 10 from Chester.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Chester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 102½ miles.---Money orders issued at Preston Brook: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living, a donative curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Chester, is valued at £5. 10s.: pres. net income, £47: patron, Lord Alvanley: pres. incumbent, E. Wolfenden, 1847: contains 1,460 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 361: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,156: poor rates in 1837, £165.---S. ½ m. is Alvanley Hall.

**ALVASTON, CHESHIRE**, a township in the parish of Nantwich: 159½ miles from London (coach

road 164), 9 from Sandbach, 10 from Middlewich.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 75½ miles.---Money orders issued at Sandbach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Contains 610 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 48: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 55.---S. 1 m. is Alvaston Hall.

**ALVASTON, DERBY**, a township and chapelry in the parish of St. Michael, union of Shardlow, and hun<sup>d</sup>. of Morleston and Litchurch: 135½ miles from London (coach road 124), 4 from Derby, 8 from Kigworth.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby and Spondon, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Spondon, &c. 3½ miles.---Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Derby, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £116: patron, Parishioners: pres. incumbent, Edward Poole, 1846: contains 870 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 493: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 567: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,744: poor rates in 1837, £142: tithes commuted in 1802.---S. 1 m. is Elvaston, the seat of the Earl of Harrington.

**ALVECHURCH, WORCESTER**, a parish in the division of Northfield, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Oswaldston, and union of Bromsgrove: 131½ miles from London (coach road 114), 4 from Bromsgrove, 11 from Birmingham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham and Bromsgrove, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 60½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bromsgrove: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 p.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---This was formerly a place of some importance, as is indicated by the names of streets, which are now merely nominal; and the Bishop of Worcester had a palace here. Bishop Brain, who, in the reign of Edward III., was chancellor of England, and to whom the Black Prince wrote the account of the battle of Poitiers, died here. Dr. Hickes, the Saxon scholar, was incumbent of this parish and dean of Worcester: he was deprived for refusing to take the oaths on the accession of William III.; and was sent by the nonjurors to St. Germain's, to negotiate the appointment of bishops in the English church from among the followers of the exiled king. On his return, he was himself made Bishop of Thetford. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was built in the reign of King Stephen, 1145, and contains a few ancient monuments. The churchyard was consecrated in the same reign by a Bishop Stephen.---The living, a rectory and peculiar of the See of Worcester, is valued at £24. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £1,025: patron, Bishop of Worcester: pres. incumbent, J. F. Tonym, 1801: contains 6,820 acres: 307 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,633: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,878: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,176: poor rates in 1837, £599.

**ALVEDISTON (OR ALVESDISTON), WILTS**, a parish in the division of Hindon, union of Tisbury, and hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chalk: 109 miles from London (coach road 92), 7 from Hindon, 9 from Shaftesbury.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bath, 143½, thence 33 miles.---Money orders issued at Hindon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The village is singularly situated, being at the bottom of a deep valley, to the left of



the turnpike road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, which runs along the top of Whitesheet Hill. This position renders the access of vehicles difficult. The view from the elevated down, along which the road runs, is very fine.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Broad Chalk, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, and incorporated with Broad Chalk and Bower Chalk, the value of St. Mary alone being £400: patron, King's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, S. H. Hawtrey, 1813: contains 2,564 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 263: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 302: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,334: poor rates in 1837, £90.

ALVELEY, SALOP, a parish and township partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, and partly in the borough of Bridgenorth, union of Bridgenorth, on the eastern bank of the Severn. It includes the liberty of Romsley and the township of Nordley-Regis: 13½ miles from London (coach road 133), 6 from Bridgenorth, 8 from Bewdley.---Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 22 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 63½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---This was one of the six prebends included in the collegiate church of Bridgenorth, which was a royal free chapel, valued in the reign of Henry III. at 60 marks.---The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy, under the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Bridgenorth, is valued at £65: pres. net income, £103: patron, Colonel Gatacre: pres. incumbent, R. A. W. Considine, 1838: contains 7,640 acres: 193 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,062: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,221: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £5,618: poor rates in 1847, £485.---N. 2 m. is Ley Hall; S. 1½ m. Red House; E. 2 m. Cotton Hall, the seat of R. Adderley, Esq.

ALVERDISCOTT (or AISCOT), DEVONSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Fremington, union of Torrington, and division of Braunton: 212 miles from London, (coach road 200), 4 from Bideford, 6 from Barnstaple.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol and Tiverton, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 225½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bideford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon; post closes 1 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £168: patron, W. Lee, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. M. Lee, 1838: contains 1,390 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 332: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 382: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,431: poor rates in 1837, £125.

ALVERSTOKE, HANTS, an extensive and populous parish in the liberties of Alverstoke and Gosport, hun<sup>d</sup> of Portsdown, division of Fareham, comprising the town and port of Gosport, and the chapelries of Anglesey, Elson, and Fortun. The village of Alverstoke is about two miles from the Gosport station, and about 3½ from Fareham station, on the south-west line of road: 91 miles from London (coach road 79), 1 from Gosport, 6 from Titchfield.---Sou. West. Rail. to Manchester and Gosport, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Reading, Winchester, &c., 230 miles.---Money orders issued at Gosport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.; post closes 5½ p.m.

---The new church was erected in 1830, under the church commission, to accommodate 1,169 persons, and cost £3,965. Dr. Sturges, the distinguished polemical disputant, died here in 1807.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory, a peculiar of the See of Winchester, is valued at £21. 6s. 0½d.: pres. net income, £1,287: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, Thomas Walpole, 1845: contains 6,840 acres: 2,338 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 13,510: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 14,637: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £41,440: poor rates in 1837, £3,290.

ALVERSTON, ISLE OF WIGHT, a chapelry in the parish of Brading: the chapel is now in ruins: 100 miles from London, 5½ from Newport.---Sou. West. Rail. to Portsmouth, thence 5 miles; cross per steam-packet to Rye, thence 5 miles: from Derby through London, and as above, 232 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---For returns, &c., see BRADING.

ALVERTHORP, WEST RIDING, YORK. See ALBERTHORPE.

ALVESCOTT, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Witney: 76½ miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Burford, 6 from Witney.---Gt. West. Rail. to Farringdon Road station, thence 13 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Farringdon Road station, &c., 156½ miles.---Money orders issued at Burford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £8. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £371: patron, T. Neate, Esq.: pres. incumbent, A. Neate, 1829: John Gwynne, Esq., Lord of the Manor: contains 2,690 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 357: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 410: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,323: poor rates in 1837, £187: tithes commuted in 1796.

ALVESDISTON, WILTS. See ALVEDISTON.

ALVESTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a parish partly in the upper and partly in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Langley and Swineshead, union of Thornbury. It includes the hamlets of Grovening and Urcot: 133½ miles from London (coach road 119), 9 from Bristol, 3 from Thornbury.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Yate, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Yate, &c., 126½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---In this parish are vestiges of two Roman camps, one near the top of Oldbury Hill, the other on Castle Hill.---The living (St. Helen), a curacy annexed to Alveston in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. net income, £250: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, John Rawes, 1846: contains 2,470 acres: 137 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 841: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 968: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,173: poor rates in 1837, £237.

ALVESTON (formerly called AULSTON), WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlich-way, union of Stratford-on-Avon: 111 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Stratford-on-Avon, 7 from Warwick.---Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Leamington, thence 8 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Coventry, &c., 76½ miles.---Money orders issued at Stratford-on-Avon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at

8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The village stands in a wooded country on the banks of the Avon. Dr. Perry gave it the name of the Montpelier of England, on account of the salubrity of the air. To the west are Welcombe Hills, the scene of hostilities between the Britons and the Saxon invaders. The intrenchments called the Dingles are supposed to have been made by the latter people.---The living (St. James), a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester, exempt from the visitation of the archdeacon, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £220: patron, R. Hampton Lucy, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Peglar, 1846: contains 4,300 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 793: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 912: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,561: poor rates in 1837, £431: tithes commuted in 1771.---S. 1½ m. is Banaset House, the seat of J. W. Harding, Esq.: W. 2 m. Welcombe House, the seat of C. W. Warde, Esq.: E. 2 m. Charlote House, the seat of G. Lucy, Esq., whose father took the names and arms of Lucy on coming to the property of that ancient family: one member of which has been, as is well known, most severely treated by the "Bard of Avon." This park, house, and their then owner, are inseparably connected with the history of Shakspeare.

ALVETON (or ALTON), STAFFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonalw-South, union of Cheadle. It contains the townships of Alveton, Cotton, Denston, and Farley, and a part of Oakmoor.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £5. 16s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £151: patron, Earl of Shrewsbury: pres. incumbent, J. Pike Jones, 1829: contains 7,470 acres: 430 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,390: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,749: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,726: poor rates in 1837, £769.

ALVETON (or ALTON), STAFFORDSHIRE: 140 miles from London (coach road 142), 4 from Cheadle, 6 from Uttoxeter.---Gt. West. Rail. to Rugby, Tamworth, and Burton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, per road, 18 miles.---Money orders issued at Cheadle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The ruins of the old castle stand on the summit of a precipitous rock, 300 feet above the river Churnet, a branch of the Dove, which flows through a narrow bed, so that the ground on the other side is nearly as high as the castle rock. Dr. Plot, in his "Staffordshire," says,---*Quickly after the beginning of Edward II., Alveton Castle seems to have been built by Theobald de Verdon, as may pretty plainly be collected from the annals of Croxden.* But it is by others considered to date nearly to the Conquest, for it seems that in the time of Henry II. it belonged to Bertram de Verdon. It now belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury.---Contains 222 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,370: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,560: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,410: poor rates in 1837, £300.---N. ½ m. Alveton Abbey; 2 m. Wood Farley.

ALVINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parochial chapelry in the marsh division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth. It is on the Louth navigation canal: 170 miles from London (coach road 153), 4 from Louth, 18 from Grimsby.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Louth, thence 4 miles: from Derby through

Peterborough, &c., 137½ miles.---Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---Here was a small priory of Gilbertines, founded by Walter de Bec, whose sister was one of the first nuns: at the suppression, it was valued, says Dugdale, at £128. 14s. 2d., and was granted to Edward Lord Clinton.---The living (St. Adelwold), a perpetual curacy in connection with Cockerington St. Mary, in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £2: pres. net income, £130: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, Henry Howard, 1846: contains 1,940 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 360: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,162: poor rates in 1837, £159: tithes commuted in 1819.---S. 2½ m. Brackenborough House.

ALVINGTON (or AVENTON), GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a hamlet and chapelry to the parish of Woolaston: 117 miles from London (coach road 128), 6 from Blakeney, 7 from Chepstow.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Berkeley Road, thence 7 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Gloucester, Berkeley Road, &c., 116½ miles.---Money orders issued at Blakeney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---Several antiquaries, following Camden, have considered this to be the *Abone* of the Romans; though neither do the distances of the Itinerary support the supposition, nor are there any traces of encampment, nor remains of any sort.---The living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to Woolaston---(which see): patron, Duke of Beaufort: pres. incumbent, C. Bryan, 1813: contains 1,550 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 340: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 391: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,787: poor rates in 1837, £109: tithes commuted in 1810.

ALVINGTON, DEVON. See ALLINGTON.

ALWALTON (or ALLETON), HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Norman Cross, union of Peterborough: 107½ miles from London (coach road 80), 5 from Peterborough, 6 from Stilton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Roade to Wansford station, thence 3½ miles; or East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Peterborough, Caistor, &c., 107½ miles; from Derby through Peterborough, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Peterborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---This village, together with Fletton, was given to the monks of Peterborough by Andreas, their 23d abbot, for the augmentation of their commons; and at the dissolution, Henry VIII. gave it to the Dean and Chapter. Stukely derives the name from Ald-werkton; and Dr. Neve from Ad-vallum, or from Adelwold-tune, from Adelwold, Bishop of Winchester. At the Domesday survey, *Waltune* was possessed by Hugh de Bolebec.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £9. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough: pres. incumbent, J. Hopkinson, 1833: contains 1,040 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 329: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 379: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,543: poor rates in 1837, £74: tithes commuted in 1805.

ALWARDBY, CUMBERLAND. See ALLERBY.

ALWINGTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shebbear, union of Bideford, including the small villages of Fairy-cross and Woodtown: 222 miles from London (coach road 206), 4 from Bideford,

13 from Barnstaple. — Gt. West Rail. to Tiverton, thence 38 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Bristol, Tiverton, &c., 235½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bideford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The ancient family of Coffin have held the manor of Alwington since the Conquest. The grandfather of the present occupant of Portledge House, in the manor of Alwington, who is also the rector of Alwington and lord of the manor, added the name of Coffin to that of Pine (J. T. Pine Coffin), on coming to the property through the female line. — The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £17. 4s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £243: patron, Rev. J. T. Pine Coffin: pres. incumbent, J. T. Pine Coffin, 1837: contains 5,330 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 392: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 451: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,203: poor rates in 1837, £153. — S. 1 m. Yeo Vale, the seat of Mrs. Morrison; 2 m. Orleigh Court, the seat of J. Lee Lee, Esq.

ALWINTON, NORTHUMBERLAND. See ALLENTON.

ALWOODLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Harewood: 209 miles from London (coach road 193), 4 from Leeds, 5 from Otley. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Leeds, thence 4 miles: from Derby through Leeds, &c., 77 miles. — Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 1,120 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 162: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 195: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £575: poor rates in 1837, £51. — W. 2 m. Westwood Hall.

AMBER-GATE, DERBYSHIRE, an important station on the North Midland Railway, 10½ miles from Derby, and 62½ miles from Leeds. At this point a road diverges by Alfreton and Chesterfield to Sheffield, and a very beautiful and picturesque road to Cromford, Matlock-Baths, and Matlock. Omnibuses ply from this point to Matlock. The station is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style. Mr. Stephenson has extensive limeworks here.

AMBERLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE, a chapelry in the parish of Marden: 161 miles from London (coach road 135), 6 from Hereford, 8 from Leominster. — Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse, to Wadborough station, thence 25 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Spetchley station, 138, thence 25 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, &c., 92½ miles. — Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 330 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 22: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 25: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £387.

AMBERLEY, SUSSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of West-Eastwirth, rape of Arundel, including the hamlet of Rockham: 76 miles from London (coach road 51), 4 from Arundel, 11 from Worthing. — Sou. East. Rail. through Brighton to Arundel station, thence 6 miles: from Derby through London, and as above, 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — It lies on the east bank of the Arun, and is remarkable for the remains of its castle, contiguous to the church. It was built in 1368, by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, as an episcopal residence; but it was afterwards leased to

various families, until it came into the possession of Lord Selsea. A part of the building has been turned into a farm-house. Although it was surrounded by a fosse, and the principal entrance was defended by two small round towers and a portcullis, the architecture is light and elegant, suited to the residence of a prelate, rather than for that of a warrior. — The living, a vicarage united with Houghton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 5s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £166: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, G. A. Clarkson, 1840: contains 3,030 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 722: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 830: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,513: poor rates in 1837, £114: tithes commuted in 1813.

AMBERSHAM (NORTH AND SOUTH), HANTS, tithings in the parish of Steep, but locally in the union of Midhurst, Sussex: 51 miles from London (coach road 49), 3 from Midhurst, 6 from Haslemere. — Sou. West. Rail. to Godalming, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Midhurst: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 2,590 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 351: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 400: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,962: poor rates in 1837, £304.

AMBLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Warkworth, at the mouth of the Coquet: 334 miles from London (coach road 301), 9 from Alnwick, 11 from Morpeth. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, York, Newcastle, and Warkworth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 202 miles. — Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — This little hamlet appears to have been a place of some note in olden times, from the remains of a monastery which was subordinate to Tynemouth; and more ancient remains, both Roman and British, are found. — Contains 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 322.

AMBLECOAT, STAFFORD, a hamlet in that part of the parish of Old Swinford, in the union of Stourbridge: 123½ miles from London (coach road 122), 1 from Stourbridge, 8 from Wolverhampton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 52½ miles. — Money orders issued at Stourbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The inhabitants are principally employed in the potteries, collieries, and ironworks which abound in this part of the country. — Contains 570 acres: 244 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,623: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,866: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,186: poor rates in 1837, £679.

AMBLESIDE, WESTMORELAND, a market town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Windermere and partly in that of Grasmere, union and ward of Kendal: 269½ miles from London (coach road 278), 13 from Kendal. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, to Windermere, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 181½ miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The town, the name of which was, in 1273, written Amelstate, and afterwards Hamelside, is beautifully situated on the side of a steep hill, at the mouth of a narrow glen, through which rushes the Gill, which name means that the stream is a mountain torrent.

Above the town is Kirkstone Moor. Opposite, Loughrigg Fell towers up from its wood-fringed base 1,060 feet. The gorge or glen, at the mouth of which the town is placed, extends back three miles, and then abruptly turns to the left, round the base of Fairfield, whose summit is 2,950 feet above the sea. Beyond, the valley opens out, and holds the waters of the two little lakes, Rydal and Grasmere. The scenery of this valley, and of the different glens which converge into it, is beautiful; and descending the stream from Fairfield, Windermere lies stretched before the admiring gaze of the tourist. The town is old and irregularly built, but above and beyond it are some detached modern houses standing in gardens. Some woollen cloths are manufactured here and sent to Kendal. There is a large slate quarry at Whittemoss; and a small quantity of metal is procured from the neighbouring mountains. The magistrates hold petty sessions in the town. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £80: patron, Lady L. Fleming: pres. incumbent, Sam. J. Fell, 1846: contains 180 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,281: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,400: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,842: poor rates in 1837, £335. Polling-place for the county. Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, Wednesday after Whitsunday, and Oct. 29, for cattle.

**AMBLESTON, PEMBROKE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Dangleddy, union of Haverford-West: 22½ miles from London (coach road 266), 7 from Haverford-West, 3 from Fishguard. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 118 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Spetchley station, 67½, thence 120 miles. Money orders issued at Haverford-West: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. About a mile north-east of the church is considered to be the site of a Roman station, the Advigesionum of Richard of Cirencester. Mr. Fenton made this discovery in 1805: he thus mentions it:—*The station, by its shape, the square agger with rounded angles, notwithstanding the tillage it has for ages undergone, is faint yet distinct, the appearance of Roman brick and cement on its surface, although in pasture, and the course of the road which runs through it corresponding with other portions of the Via Julia we had traced. . . . We had no doubt that this was the place referred to by the monk of Cirencester. It is almost a perfect square, each side measuring about 260 feet: it lies east-south-east by west-north-west.* The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £183: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, John Pugh, 1824: contains 115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 605: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 696: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,623: poor rates in 1837, £210.

**AMBRESBURY.** See AMESBURY.

**AMBROSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bullington, union of Bicester. It comprises the chapelries of Arncoot and Blackthorne, with the hamlet of Ambrosden. The hamlet of Ambrosden is half a mile distant, having a population of 379: 65½ miles from London (coach road 51), 2 from Bicester, 12 from Oxford. Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, 85½, thence

20 miles. Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Bishop Kennet, who at one time held the living, and was afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, supposes the name of this place to be derived from Ambrosius, the British chief who encamped here during the siege of Alchester by the Saxons. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £11. 17s.: pres. net income, £228: patron, Sir E. H. P. Turner, Bart.: pres. incumbent, L. G. G. Dryden, 1838: contains 5,210 acres: 172 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 892: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,026: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,191. N. ¼ m. is Ambrosden Park, the seat of Sir E. H. P. Turner, Bart.

**AMCOTTS, LINCOLN**, a township in the parish of Althorp, on the river Trent. It is a chapelry to ALTHORP—(which see for access and postal arrangements): 165 miles from London, 4 from Burton, 9 from Epworth. Contains 68 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,567: poor rates in 1837, £88.

**AMERSHAM (or AGMONDE-ESHAM), BUCKS**, an ancient borough, market town, and parish, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Burnham, union of Amersham: 30½ miles from London (coach road 26), 14 from Aylesbury. Nor. West. Rail. to Watford, thence 13 miles; or Gt. West. Rail. to High Wycombe, 32½, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Boxmoor, 107½, thence 10 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. It is situated in a valley among the beautifully-wooded chalk hills which cover this part of the country. The manor, after passing through the possession of several families, came to the crown at the death of the great Earl of Warwick, whose widow was compelled formally to surrender it. Henry VIII. gave it to Lord Russell; and in the reign of James I., it came to the Drake family by marriage. The present lord, T. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., is an indirect descendant. In the monument-room of the church are some very fine monuments of the family. The market and town-house was built by one of the Drakes in 1682. It is a handsome brick structure, on pillars, with a clock tower. The market is held in the area below, and is well attended: meetings for business take place above. Lace-making and straw-plait work, which are the standard occupations in this part of the country, are carried on. The living is one of the best in the kingdom, and is held by one of the Drakes. The hamlet of Coleshill, which is in this parish, is a detached part of Hertfordshire. Coleshill House was the residence of the Waller family, and in it the poet was born. (Maunder says he was born at Coleshill, Warwick; but this must be a clerical error.) He represented the borough in two parliaments in the reign of Charles I.; the first time he was only seventeen. He is buried in Beaconsfield church. Maunder sums his character thus:—*His intellectual powers were of a superior order. He was at once a powerful, elegant, and graceful speaker; while the wit and pleasantness of his conversation made him a favourite even with those whom his abject pliancy must have disgusted. English versification is much indebted to him; and for ease, gaiety, brilliancy, and wit, his amatory poems have not been surpassed.* There are several small endowed schools, and one or two endowed charities.

Here, Fox informs us, among other Lollards, was burned William Tillsworth, in the time of Henry VII., by order of Dr. Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, for talking against pilgrimages and the worship of images, and for reading the scriptures in English. His murder is made memorable by one of the most refined acts of cruelty ever perpetrated even by the intolerant papists of that day. They caused his daughter to carry the torch and set fire to the pile which was to be the horrible means of putting him to death. About a mile from the town is Shardeoles, the seat of the lord of the manor, finely situated on the brow of a hill, overlooking a lake of 35 acres extent, which lies in the narrow valley below. The gardens were swamp ground; but were drained and the grounds laid out under the orders of the celebrated Richmond. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £48. 16s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £1,331: patron, T. T. Drake, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Drake, 1826: contains 5,420 acres: 528 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,645: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,192: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,305: poor rates in 1837, £967. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill; used to return two members. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, Whitmonday for sheep, and Sept. 19. N. ½ m. is Homer House; W. 1½ m. Grange Grove; S. 2 m. Coleshill House.

AMESBURY (formerly AMBROSEBURY or AMBRESBURY, and in Domesday-book AMBLESBURIE), WILTS, a parish and formerly a market town, in the division and union of the same name: 103 miles from London (coach road 77), 7 from Salisbury. Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Reading, Salisbury, &c., 242 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. It stands in a valley on the Avon, and seems to have been, in former times, a place of considerable importance. It is generally considered to derive its name from Ambrosius Aurelius, a British chief who ruled after the Romans had retired from the island, and during the early conflicts with the Saxons. The accounts of him are vague and confused: he is generally associated with Merlin, and always with this locality. In Domesday-book, it is stated to be held by the king, and to have been held by Edward; also not to have been levied upon nor divided into hides. *Rex tenet Amblesberie: Rex Edwardus tenuit: nunquam geldavit, nec hidata fuit.* The nunnery appears to have been founded by Elfrida, queen of Edgar, and flourished till the time of Henry II., when the nuns, being convicted of loose and immoral conduct, were expelled, and in their place he instituted 24 nuns from Font Evrault, in Normandy. Many females of high birth took the veil in this nunnery. At the dissolution, it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Hertford. Amesbury House, which stands on the site of it, was built from designs by Inigo Jones, who seems to have paid great attention to this neighbourhood, as he wrote a work on Stonehenge, which he considered to be a Roman temple; but he is opposed by all antiquarians. Amesbury House was, in the early part of the 18th century, the abode of Gay, the poet and author of the fables which bear his name. It was then the residence

of the celebrated Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who took up the cause of Gay in his later years. In the latter part of the last century, it was occupied by a society of nuns from Louvain, who fled hither at the commencement of the Revolution; about the year 1800 they removed into Dorsetshire. It now belongs to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., who purchased it about 25 years ago. The estate contains about 5,700 acres, including Stonehenge, and other celebrated antiquities. On the west side of the river is an earthwork, called Vespasian's Camp, but supposed to be of British formation. It stands on an eminence, round two sides of which the Avon winds, and it occupies an area of about 40 acres, enclosed by a single ditch and vallum: it is laid out as pleasure grounds. In this town, in 1672, Addison was born, one of the finest writers in our language. Our space will not permit us to do more than remark, that his literary renown was embellished by his Christian life, and to quote the pithy summary given by Maunder:—*Of his numerous and well-known writings, it may be affirmed that they rest on the solid basis of real excellence in moral tendency, as well as in literary merit: vice and folly are satirized; virtue and decorum are rendered attractive; and, while polished diction and attic wit abound, the purest ethics are inculcated. May we not then repeat the laudatory and emphatic words of Dr. Johnson,—“Whoever would attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.”* Here are three or four endowed schools, and a bequest for apprenticing poor boys. The best pipe-clay in England is dug in the vicinity; and the stream yields trout and roach. Stonehenge is of too much importance to be slightly passed over in an article such as this is; it will be described, as well as all other remarkable localities, when we have finished inhabited places. The living (St. Mary and St. Melorius), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £40: pres. net income, £141: patron, Dean and Chapter of Windsor: pres. incumbent, F. W. Fowle, 1817: Lord of the Manor, Sir Edmund Antrobus: contains about 5,700 acres: 198 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,171: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,346: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,710: poor rates in 1837, £621. Market discontinued. Fairs, May 17, June 21, Dec. 21, horses and cattle.

AMLWCH, ISLE OF ANGLESEY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Twerolyn, union of Anglesey: 257 miles from London (coach road 269), 15 from Holyhead, 20 from Beaumaris. Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Bangor, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Chester, &c., 173 miles. Money orders issued at Bangor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. The derivation of the name is traced to the nature of the locality—*lluch*, a sandy beach. It is considered that mines were worked by the Romans in the Parys mountain, which is in this parish. About the middle of the last century, they were recommenced by a company renting of Sir N. Bayley, afterwards Earl of Uxbridge. At one time they yielded large quantities of copper ore, which, for want of coal here, was, to a great extent, taken to the vicinity of Liverpool and to Swansea to be

smelted. The Romans probably worked them for lead. Some years ago part of a furnace hearth was found, made of gritstone, and with it some lumps of lead. A description of these mines, when in the height of their prosperity, is given by Mr. Bingley, in his tour, and also by Mr. Aikin. One portion of these mines, adjoining those of the Earl of Uxbridge, made the fortune of the Rev. Edward Hughes, father of Lord Dinorben, who married a young woman, then in a very humble station, but whose claims to this property he succeeded in establishing.---The living, a perpetual curacy in connection with the chapelry of Llanwenllwyio, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £217: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, M. Williams, 1846: contains 1,264 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,217: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,147: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,070: poor rates in 1837, £1,240.

AMLWCH, NORTH WALES, a seaport town in the above parish—which see for access and postal arrangements: 261 miles from London.---Is situated on a narrow creek between two ledges of rocks, which is dry at low water. It can harbour 20 to 30 vessels from 150 to 200 tons, which come to freight with the copper and copper ore. It is difficult of access in rough weather, on account of the roll of the sea into this narrow gorge. Off this port are several small islets called the Mouses.---Contains 1,264 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,070.---Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 8, May 4, and August 12.---Bankers, National Provincial Bank of England—draw on London Joint Stock Bank.

AMMINGTON. See ALMINGTON.

AMMINGTON, OXFORD. See ЕММINGTON.

AMNEY. See AMPNEY.

AMOTHERBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Appleton-le-Street: 243½ miles from London (coach road 221), 3 from New Malton, 7 from Pickering.---Nor. West. Rail. through York to New Malton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 111½ miles.---Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---It has a small endowed free school.---The living is a chapelry to Ryedale, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York: contains 1,580 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 276: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 294: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,662: tithes commuted in 1776.

AMPLEFORD (or AMPLEFORTH), YORK, a parish partly in the liberty of St. Peter, partly in the wapentake of Birdford, and partly in that of Ryedale, in the union of Helmsley-Blackmoor. It includes the townships of Ampleford and Oswald-Kirk-Quarter: 240½ miles from London (coach road 223), 4 from Helmsley, 18 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through York to Raahelf, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 108 miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---The living (St. Hilda), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £4. 6s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £261: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, G. W. Wrangham, 1829: contains 2,270 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 446: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 513: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,530: poor rates in 1837, £190.

AMPLEFORD (or AMPLEFORTH), YORK, a township in the above-mentioned parish—which see for access and postal arrangements.---Contains 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 237: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 264: poor rates in 1837, £53: tithes commuted in 1804-6.---To the south lie Newburgh Hall; and Gilling Castle, the seat of C. G. Fairfax, Esq., who assumed the name on inheriting the estates at the death of his cousin, the heiress of the last Viscount Fairfax.

AMPNEY (or AMNEY) CRUCIS, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester: 98 miles from London (coach road 87), 3 from Cirencester, 9 from Northleach.---Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Cirencester, &c., 124 miles.---Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (The Holy Rood), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formery in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 9s. 0½d.: pres. net income, £84: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, E. A. Daubeny, 1829: contains 2,660 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 591: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 680: poor rates in 1837, £284.

AMPNEY-DOWN, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester: 87½ miles from London (coach road 85), 3 from Cricklade, 6 from Cirencester.---Gt. West. Rail. to Purton, thence 6 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Gloucester, Purton, &c., 131½ miles.---Money orders issued at Cricklade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage formery in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10. 5s. 8d.: pres. net income, £116: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, A. Price, 1788: contains 2,470 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 425: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 489: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,610, including Ampney-Crucis: poor rates in 1837, £187.

AMPNEY, ST. MARY, (or ASHBROOKE), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the same hun<sup>d</sup> and union: 99 miles from London (coach road 88), 4 from Cirencester, 5 from Fairford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 4 miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Gloucester, Cirencester, &c., 125½ miles.---Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The chapel is an old building of the style called early English.---The living, a perpetual curacy formery in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £5. 3s.: pres. net income, £71: patron, M. H. Beach, Esq.: pres. incumbent, L. Latham, 1833: contains 1,170 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 139: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,672: poor rates in 1837, £74: tithes, &c., with Ampney-Crucis, commuted in 1769.

AMPNEY (ST. PETER), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the same division and hun<sup>d</sup> as the above, situated to the south of Ampney (St. Mary).---For access and postal arrangements, see AMPNEY (ST. MARY).---The living, a perpetual curacy formery

in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £4. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £60: patron, Bishop of Gloucester: pres. incumbent, E. A. Daubeney, 1820: contains 860 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 226: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £948: poor rates in 1837, £60.

AMPORT, HANTS, a parish in the division, hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Andover: 7½ miles from London (coach road 69), 5 from Andover, 5 from Ludgershall. —Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road station, thence 13½ miles: from Derby through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Swindon, 130, thence 30 miles. —Money orders issued at Andover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £25. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £858: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chichester: pres. incumbent, C. Webber, 1828: contains 3,460 acres: 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 771: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 886: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,655: poor rates in 1837, £391. —W. ¼ m. Amport Park, the seat of the Marquis of Winchester.

AMPTHILL, BEDFORD, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Redbornstoke, union of Ampthill: 54½ miles from London (coach road 46), 8 from Bedford. —Nor. West. Rail. through Bletchley to Ampthill station, thence 2½ miles: from Derby through Bletchley, &c., 77½ miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —It is situated about the centre of the county, between two hills: is a regularly built town, and has a good market-house. The occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture; the soil is light and sandy. There are various endowed charities and schools, to the amount of about £200 a-year. Petty sessions for the Ampt-hill division are held here, and the Lord High Steward holds a court for the "honour of Ampt-hill," at which peace officers are appointed. In the reign of Henry VI. a castle was built here. Leland says:—*The castle and town of Ampthill, and divers fair lordships thereabout, belonged to Lord Fanhope, a man of great fame and very rich, who built this stately castle as it now standeth, with the spoils he won in the wars in France.* It came into the hands of Henry VII., and Henry VIII. constituted it a royal demesne, and named the annexed estate "*The Honour of Ampthill.*" The castle stood in the park to the north-west of the town, on higher ground than the present mansion, and was the residence of Queen Catherine during the time her divorce was in agitation. Lord Ossory erected a cross on the site of the castle, and Horace Walpole wrote the following lines to be inscribed on its base:—

"In days of old, here Ampthill's towers were seen,  
The mournful refuge of an injured Queen;  
Here flowed her pure but unavailing tears;  
Here blinded Zeal sustained her sinking years.  
Yet Freedom hence her radiant banners waved,  
And Love avenged a realm by Priests enslaved:  
From Catherine's wrongs a nation's billsas was spread,  
And Luther's light from Harry's lawless bed."

Houghton Park was, at the beginning of this century, thrown into Ampthill Park, and the house of the former made into ornamental ruins; it was

built by Mary Countess of Pembroke, the subject of the well-known epitaph of Ben Jonson. Ampt-hill Park is the seat of Lord Holland: it is a spacious domain, embellished with some fine old oak and other timber trees. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £10. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £283: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, George Maule, 1846: contains 1,928 acres: 332 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,001: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,301: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,579: poor rates in 1837, £400. —Market day, Thursday. Fairs, May 4, Nov. 30, for cattle, and Sept. 29. Bankers, Sharples & Co.—draw on Barclay & Co.

AMPTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Thedwestrey, union of Thingoe: 99½ miles from London (coach road 76), 5 from Bury St. Edmonds, 8 from Thetford. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Bury St. Edmonds, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Ely, to Thetford, 123, thence 8 miles. —Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmonds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £5. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £172: patron, Lord Calthorpe: pres. incumbent, J. H. Stuart, 1842: contains 870 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 147: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 169: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £845: poor rates in 1837, £55. —Ampton Hall is the seat of Lord Calthorpe, an indirect descendant of the Calthorpes who have long been seated here. The father of the present Lord Calthorpe took the name on succeeding to his uncle's estates, and was afterwards raised to the peerage. There is a school in Ampton endowed with £415 a year by one of this family; also endowed almshouses. W. 2 m. West Stow Hall, now a farm-house; and Culford Hall.

AMROTH (or AMSBROTH), PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Narberth: 213½ miles from London (coach road 251), 5 from Narberth, 6 from Tenby. —Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 110 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94½, thence 114 miles. —Money orders issued at Narberth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £3. 18s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £112: patron, C. P. Callen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Lewis, 1847: contains 129 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 779: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 895: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,877: poor rates in 1837, £302. —The seat now called Amroth Castle, formerly Eare Wear, is owned by the Rev. T. Shrapnel Biddulph.

AMSTEY, HERTS. See ANSTEY.

AMWELL (GREAT), HERTFORD, a parish in the union of Ware, and hun<sup>d</sup> of Hertford: 24 miles from London (coach road 20), 3 from Hoddesdon, 3 from Hertford. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Hoddesdon to St. Margaret's station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 156 miles. —Money orders issued at Hoddesdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The name in Doomeday-book is Emme Well, said to be from Emma's Well, one of the



sources of the New-river. On a small islet in the river stands a monument to Sir Hugh Middleton, the great author of a work to which the Londoners are so much indebted, and who impaired his fortune in the undertaking, shares in which are now worth the original sum many times multiplied. The scenery of the locality has been celebrated by Scott, the Quaker poet, in his *Amwell*,—

"How picturesque the view, where up the side  
Of that steep bank her roofs of russet thatch  
Rise mixed with trees, above whose swelling tops  
Ascends the tall church tower, and loftier still,  
The hill's extended ridge! How picturesque,  
Where slow beneath that bank the silver stream  
Glides by the flowery isle, and willow groves  
Wave on its northern verge, with trembling tufts  
Of oster intermixt."

—The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £310: patron, Rev. M. Barnard: pres. incumbent, M. Barnard, 1826: contains 2,510 acres: 265 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,545: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,777: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,061: poor rates in 1837, £634. —S. 2 m. Netherfield Hall, the seat of Lewis Upton, Esq.; and Hailey Bury College: W. 2 m. Amwell Bury Park.

AMWELL (LITTLE), HERTFORD, a liberty in the parish of All Saints, union and hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hertford: 3 from Hoddesdon, 1 from Ware. —For access and postal arrangements, see AMWELL (GREAT). —Contains 480 acres: 68 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,465: poor rates in 1837, £128.

ANCASTER, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, and including the township of West Willoughby and Sudbrook: 142½ miles from London (coach road 116), 6 from Grantham, 8 from Sleaford. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Spalding, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Newark, 33, thence 15 miles. —Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —There seems no doubt that this was a Roman station; but it is matter of controversy what was its name. On the whole, the weight of authority is in favour of "Causennæ." Horsley says, —*What was its Roman name I know not; but it has been a very strong city, entrenched and walled about, as may be seen very plainly for the most part, and perceived by those that are the least versed in those searches.* —The living (St. Martin), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £151: patron, — Lamb, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Z. S. Warren, 1840: contains 2,800 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 530: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 614: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,866: poor rates in 1837, £216.

ANCLIFF, LANCASTER, a small hamlet in the parish of Wigan: 197 miles from London (coach road 199), 2 from Wigan. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Wigan, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 113 miles. —Money orders issued at Wigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —There is a curious well here, called the Burning Well, from the surface of which rises a vapour which will take fire on the application of a light, and burn for some hours if not disturbed.

ANCROFT, DURHAM, a parochial chapelry to

the vicarage of Holy Island, union of Berwick-on-Tweed, in that detached portion of the county which lies on the border of Scotland: 363½ miles from London (coach road 253), 6 from Berwick, 10 from Coldstream. —Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, Newcastle, to Deal station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, Newcastle, &c., 231½ miles.

—Money orders issued at Berwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £131: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, W. Hewitt, 1827: contains 9,570 acres: 252 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,670: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,820: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £11,786: poor rates in 1837, £678.

ANDERBY, YORKSHIRE. See AINDERBY.

ANDERBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the marsh division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 159½ miles from London (coach road 142), 5 from Alford, 10 from Spilsby.

—East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Alford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln, Boston, Alford, &c., 101½ miles. —Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, united in 1733 to Cumberworth, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 2s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £548: patron, Magdalen College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, John Lodge, 1835: contains 1,080 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 243: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 280: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,587: poor rates in 1837, £136: tithes commuted in 1805.

ANDERSON (or ANDERSTONE-WINTERBORNE), DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Coombs-ditch, division and union of Blandford: 110 miles from London, 7 from Blandford, 3 from Bere Regis. —Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £6. 19s. 1d.: pres. net income, £146: patron, D. B. Tregonwell: pres. incumbent, T. H. House, 1847: contains 750 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 43: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 50: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,323: poor rates in 1837, £54.

ANDERTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Great Budworth. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk Canal: 177 miles from London (coach road 175), 2 from Northwich, 9 from Warrington. —Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe and Acton station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 93 miles. —Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —Contains 490 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 372: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 432: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,537: poor rates in 1837, £388.

ANDERTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Standish, union of Chorley, intersected by the Bolton Railway: 202½ miles from London (coach road 201), 5 from Wigan, 4 from Bolton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Manchester, Bolton, to Blackrod station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 118½. —Money orders issued at Wigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.:



post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 1,110 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 454: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,320: poor rates in 1837, £154.

ANDOVER, HAMPS, a borough, market town, and parish, in the division and union of Andover: 65½ miles from London (coach road 64), 18 from Salisbury.—Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road station, thence 7½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Reading, to Andover Road station, &c., 202½.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Situating on the edge of the Downs which form Salisbury Plain, near the river Anton, it is supposed by Stukely to be the Andoreon of the Romans, being on the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester. In Doomsday-book it is set down as being held by the king, and previously by Edward; and as having six mills, and woods which furnish pannage for 100 hogs. It was incorporated by King John. In the time of Edward I. it sent members to parliament; but, from the time of Edward II. to that of Elizabeth, it returned none: it was governed under her charter till the passing of the Reform Bill, at which time the number of electors was 24. The church was in existence in the reign of William the Conqueror, who gave it to the abbey of St. Florence, in Anjou; but in the dissolution of the alien priories, in the time of Henry V., it was given to St. Mary's College, Winchester. The present structure was eight years in course of building: it has accommodation for 1200, and the greater portion of the sittings are free. It is built in the early English style; and the cost, about £30,000, was defrayed by the Rev. W. S. Goddard. The town-hall was erected about twenty years ago, and cost £7,000. The area below accommodates the market people, and the structure above is used for the meetings of the magistrates and municipal officers. It has ready access, by good turnpike roads, to all the adjacent towns. There are several endowed charities, but all of them on a small scale. Weyhill, which is within the limits of the Andover union, about 3 miles north-west, has the largest sheep fair in the kingdom, held in October, and lasts six days. The sheep pens are more than a mile in circuit, and nearly 200,000 sheep have been offered for sale. This fair draws a large concourse of agriculturists to Andover.—The living (St. Mary), a vicarage with the chapelry of Foxcote annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £17. 4s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £433: patron, Winchester College: pres. incumbent, C. H. Ridding, 1835: contains 8,290 acres: 923 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,941: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,682: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £8,975: poor rates in 1837, £1,217.—Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Friday and Saturday after Midlent; 13th May, cheese; 17th and 18th November, sheep. Bankers, Heath & Co.—draw on Masterman & Co.—N. 1 m. is Down House: S. 2 m. is Middleton House, the seat of Henry Beaumont Coles, Esq., the member for the borough.

ANDOVERSFORD, GLOUCESTER, formerly a post town in the parish of Dodeswell—(which see for population, &c.) The petty sessions are held here for the district of Andoversford. The Cheltenham, Oxford, and London Union Railway here crosses the road from Cheltenham to Oxford: 106

miles from London (coach road 97), 10 from Gloucester, 5 from Cheltenham.—Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, 85, thence 5 miles.—Money orders issued at North Leach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.

ANDREW (St.), GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff. The village is called Dinas-Powis, and stands on a small river. The remains of the ancient castle may still be seen: 163½ miles from London (coach road 165), 5 from Cardiff, 5 from Llandaff.—Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 50 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94, thence 60 miles.—Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £14. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £398: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, E. W. Richards, 1828: contains 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 497: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 572: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,806: poor rates in 1837, £267.

ANDREW (St.), ILKETSHALL, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Wangford: 108 miles from London (coach road 106), 3 from Bungay, 4 from Beccles.—East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Ipswich to Diss, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Norwich, 202, thence 15 miles.—Money orders issued at Bungay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The town estate yields £21. 10s. per annum, which is applied to the general expenses of the parish, including the repair of the church.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 13s. 6d.: pres. net income, £139: patron, Bungay Grammar School: pres. incumbent, J. Gilbert, 1809: contains 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 548: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 628: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,631: poor rates in 1837, £413.

ANDREW (St.), MINOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ogmore: 163½ miles from London (coach road 175), 15 from Cardiff, 6 from Bridgend.—Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 60 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94½, thence 65 miles.—Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—The living, a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Llandaff, is of the certified value of £5, charged on the Clementon estate. The church is in ruins. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 22.

ANDREW (St.), DEVONSHIRE, a parish in the town of Plymouth—(which see for population, access, and postal): 244 miles from London, 261½ from Derby.—The living, a parish in the diocese of Exeter, archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness: pres. net income, £1,100: patron, Corporation of Plymouth.

ANDREW (St.), KENT, a parish in the city of Canterbury—(which see for access and postal): 81 miles from London, 213 from Derby.—The living, a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, united to the rectory of St. Mary Bredman, having jointly a pres. net income, £203: patron, Archbishop for two turns, and Dean and Chapter for one: pres. incumbent, C. E. Smith, 1847: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 509: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 589.

**ANDREW (Str.), NORFOLK**, a parish in the city of Norwich—(which see for access and postal): 126 miles from London, 202 from Derby.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £90: patron, Parishioners: pres. incumbent, J. Brown, 1807: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,295: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,484.

**ANDREW (Str.), SOMERSET**, a parish in the city of Wells—(which see for population, access, postal, &c.): 150 miles from London, 164½ from Derby.

**ANDREW (Str.), SUSSEX**, a parish in the city of Chichester—(which see for access and postal): 79 miles from London, 211 from Derby.—The living, a rectory in the diocese of Chichester: pres. net income, £102: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chichester: pres. incumbent, W. W. Holland, 1817: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 623.

**ANDREW (Str.), YORKSHIRE**, a parish in the city of York—(which see for population, access, postal, &c.): 219 miles from London, 87 from Derby.

**ANDREW (Str.), WORCESTER**, a parish in the borough of Droitwich—(which see for access and postal): 182½ miles from London, 61½ from Derby.—The living (St. Andrew and St. Mary), a rectory, together with the rectory of St. Nicholas, in the diocese of Worcester, having a joint pres. net income, £330: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Topham, 1828: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 790: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 910.

**ANDREW (Str., THE GREAT), CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the borough of Cambridge—(which see for access and postal): 57½ miles from London, 189½ from Derby.—The living, a vicarage in the diocese of Ely: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Ely: pres. incumbent, J. Cooper, 1843: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,983: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,276.

**ANDREW (Str., THE LESS), CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the same borough.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ely: pres. net income, £48: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, J. H. Titcomb, 1845: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,986: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 8,036.

**ANDREW (Str.), HERTFORDSHIRE**, a parish in the borough of Hertford—(which see for access and postal): 26 miles from London, 158 from Derby.—The living, a rectory united to the rectory of St. Mary, and the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £271: patron, Duch. of Lanc.: pres. incumbent, H. F. Skrimshire, 1840: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,135: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,450.

**ANGERSLEIGH (or LEIGH MILITIS), SOMERSETSHIRE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton: 168 miles from London (coach road 145), 4 from Wellington.—Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Taunton, &c., 182 miles.—Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £4. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £111: patron, H. T. Tucker: pres. incumbent, H. T. Tucker, 1842: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 42: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 49: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £817.

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—S. 1 m. is Lowten House; N. 1 m. Poundesford Park, the seat of C. J. Helyar, Esq.

**ANGERTON (High), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Hartburn, union of Morpeth: 326 miles from London (coach road 290), 1 from Hartburn.—Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, Newcastle, to Morpeth, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 194 miles.—Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 12 noon.—Contains 12 houses: poor rates in 1837, £39.

**ANGERTON (Low), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the same parish and union.—For access and postal, see above.—Contains 11 houses: poor rates in 1837, £82.

**ANGLE (or NANGLE), PEMBROKE**, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Castle Martin, union of Pembroke: 229½ miles from London (coach road 269), 9 from Pembroke, 6 from Milford Haven.—Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 126 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 92, thence 132 miles.—Money orders issued at Pembroke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The village lies to the right of the entrance to Milford Haven, and bears marks of having been a place of some consideration in former ages. It derives its name from the Latin words *in angulo*, lying in a nook, so descriptive of its position.—The living is in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, valued at £10. 10s.; and consists of a sinecure rectory, having a net income of £157, and a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, having a net income of £80, both having for their patron the Bishop of St. David's: contains 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 388: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 460: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,219: poor rates in 1837, £305.

**ANGLESEY, CAMBRIDGE**, in the parish of Bas-singbourn; 54½ miles from London (coach road 42), 5 from Royston, 3 from Pottton.—East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Saffron Walden, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Bletchley, to Bedford, 90, thence 20 miles.—Money orders issued at Royston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.

**ANGLESEYVILLE, HAMPSHIRE**, a watering-place of very modern date: 92 miles from London (coach road 79), 2 from Gosport.—Sou. West. Rail. to Gosport, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 224 miles.—Money orders issued at Gosport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The first stone of the village was laid on the 19th Sept., 1826, by the Marquis of Anglesey. The situation of the town being elevated, and the surrounding scenery remarkable for its variety and beauty, it has progressed rapidly; and there are now a reading-room, with baths, a large hotel, a terrace, a crescent, public gardens, and other appliances. A number of comfortable marine villas have also already been erected.

**ANGLEZARK, LANCASHIRE**, a township in the parish of Bolton-le-Moor, union of Chorley: 220 miles from London (coach road 203), 3 from Chorley, 6 from Bolton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Bolton, to Chorley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 136 miles.—Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There were formerly

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some lead mines and extensive stone quarries in this neighbourhood.---Contains 2,570 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 188: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 213: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £975: poor rates in 1837, £86.---N.E. 1 m. is Eggeston Hall; S. 1 m. Hallo House; 2 m. Rivington Hall.

ANGMERING, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Poling, rape of Arundel: 67½ miles from London (coach road 58), 4 from Arundel, 3 from Little Hampton.---Sou. East. Rail. through Brighton, to Angmering station, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 199 miles.---Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The parish was formerly divided into East and West Angmering. There is a charity school here, endowed with 33 acres of land in 1679 by William Older, at which more than 60 children are taught, the income being upwards of £100 a year.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, to which is annexed the vicarage of West Angmering, is jointly valued at £21. 9s. 8d.: pres. net income, £258: patron, Captain Pechell, R.N.: pres. incumbent, H. Reeks, 1843: contains 3,640 acres: 179 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,002: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,153: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,824: poor rates in 1837, £452.---N. 2 m. is Angmering Park, a domain of very considerable extent, which was formerly the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Palmer, to whose memory there were several monuments in the sacristy in the chancel of the church; but that part of the estate having passed into the hands of the Shelley family, they were pulled down about 1774 by Sir John Shelley, who carried away the fragments of them to Michel Grove. The estate afterwards passed into the hands of a gentleman named Walker. E. 2 m. is Goring Castle.

ANGRAM, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Long Marston, ainsty of the city of York: 190 miles from London (coach road 194), 4 from Tadcaster, 6 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Tadcaster, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Tadcaster, &c., 59 miles.---Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 p.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 470 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 73: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 79: poor rates in 1837, £42.---N. 1 m. is Newburgh Hall, once a monastery, founded by Roger de Mowbray, the native place of William de Newburgh, or de Newberry, the English historian; 8. 1 m. Newburgh Park.

ANGRAM-GRANGE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Coxwold, union of Easingwold: 237 miles from London (coach road 217), 4 from Easingwold, 7 from Thirsk.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, to Raskelf, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 105½ miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---Contains 380 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 30: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 35.

ANICK, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of St. John Lee: 322 miles from London (coach road 278), 2 from Hexham, 18 from Newcastle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, Newcastle, to Hexham station, thence ¼ mile: from Derby, through York, &c., 190 miles.---Money

orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 238: poor rates in 1837, £13.

ANICK-GRANGE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the same parish: 278 miles from London, 2 from Hexham.---For access and postal, see ANICK.---Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 43: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 50.

ANKERDEN. See ANCHREDHAM.

ANLABY, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township partly in the parish of Hessle, and partly in that of Kirk-Ella, union of Sculcoates: 202 miles from London (coach road 171), 4 from Hull, 7 from Beverley.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to New Holland, 196 miles, thence per steam-packet across to Hull (about 15 minutes), from which 4 miles; or through Rugby, Normanton, to Hull, &c., 248 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, &c., 116 miles.---Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 2,020 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 443: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,985: poor rates in 1837, £216.

ANMER, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Freebridgelinn: 109 miles from London (coach road 106), 6 from Castle-Rising, 11 from Lynn.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Lynn, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, March, Lynn, &c., 121 miles.---Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 0s. 1d.: pres. net income, £222: patron, H. Coldham, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Coldham, 1816: contains 1,420 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 175: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 201: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,200: poor rates in 1837, £23.---S. ¼ m. of the village is Anmer Park, the seat of H. W. Coldham, Esq.; and about 2 m. E. stands Houghton Hall, the magnificent demesne of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who inherited it from the Earl of Orford. The mansion was built by the celebrated Sir R. Walpole, during the long period that he held the office of prime minister, and was completed in 1735. It is stately in proportions and noble in design, having two fronts of very imposing aspect. That to the west has a double balustraded flight of steps to the centre of the building, over which there is an entablature supported by four Ionic columns. The wings, which contain the domestic and other offices, are joined to the centre by handsome balustraded colonades, forming an entire façade of not less than 450 feet. In the interior of the mansion there are numerous magnificent apartments, distinguished alike for their size and the taste and elegance with which they are furnished. The great hall is a cube of forty feet, and the principal saloon is also of imposing dimensions, being forty feet long by thirty wide, and forty feet high. Houghton still contains several fine statues and other works of art, but the noble collection of paintings for which it was formerly famous, and which, it is said, cost the great politician £100,000, was sold by his son, the Earl of Orford, to the Empress of Russia in 1779, for the sum of £40,000. Engravings of the principal pictures, comprising 200 of the best pieces, had, however, been previously published by Mr.

Boydell, in fourteen parts, at two guineas each. Sir Robert Walpole, who held the reins of government in Britain, as prime minister, longer than any other man within the last three hundred years, was born at Houghton in 1676, and educated at Eton, which, at the proper period, he left for King's College, Cambridge. He entered parliament as the representative of Castle-Rising in 1701, but was in the course of the next year also returned for Lynn. He very soon became remarkable for his ability, and was, in 1708, made secretary at war; in 1709, treasurer of the navy; and in the year following, one of the committee appointed to manage the trial of Sacheverell: but when, shortly afterwards, the Whig ministry was dissolved, he was dismissed from all his offices on the charges of breach of trust and corruption. On the accession of George I., however, the Whigs were again in the ascendant, and Mr. Walpole was appointed paymaster of the forces, and at length prime minister; but this office he resigned in 1717, in consequence of some disputes with his colleagues, and he went into opposition till the year 1720, when he resumed his old appointment of paymaster of the forces. On the bursting of the South Sea bubble, his splendid financial abilities drew the eyes of the whole country upon him; and the Earl of Sunderland being obliged to retire, Walpole once more took the place of prime minister, which he retained for the long term of twenty-two years, in spite of the almost incessant attacks of numerous and most able opponents, though not, it is broadly asserted, without an abundant exercise of that corruption of which in early life he was so strongly suspected. Be that as it may, none can deny him the title of an able minister, however they may demur to his claim to the character of a patriotic Englishman.

ANN-ABBOTS, HANTS. See ABBOTS-ANN.

ANNE'S (St.) IN-THE-GROVE (or BRICK'S CHAPEL), WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax: 210½ miles from London (coach road 197), 10 from Dewsbury, 5 from Bradford. —Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Halifax: from Derby, through Wakefield to Halifax, &c., 78½ miles. —Money orders issued at Dewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £3: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Halifax: pres. incumbent, J. Hope, 1823: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,751: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,606.

ANNESLEY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a parish, including the township of Felly, in the southern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Broxtow, union of Barford, lying on the border of Sherwood Forest: 140½ miles from London (coach road 134), 6 from Mansfield, 10 from Nottingham. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nottingham, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 26 miles. —Money orders issued at Mansfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and formerly in the diocese of York, now in that of Lincoln, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £52: patron, J. Masters, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. S. Cussham: contains 3,360 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 274: probable

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 315: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,460: poor rates in 1837, £220. —About 1 m. S. stands Annesley Hall, the seat of J. Chaworth, Esq., brother of the lady who first won Byron's early affections, and whom he has immortalized; and E. 2 m. is Newstead Abbey, now the residence of Col. Wildman, the intimate friend of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, but for centuries the property of the Byron family, and, above all, eminent as the residence of the great poet, the fame of whose genius stands second only to that of Shakspeare and Milton. Newstead is pleasantly situated on a rising and extensive lawn, in the centre of which there is a small but beautiful lake, and around are masses of noble forest trees, which fill up the domain. The Abbey is chiefly remarkable for the number of conventual features which it retains, for it still presents all the aspect of an ancient monastic structure. Whether there had been any religious house on the spot, or in the neighbourhood, before this was erected, is not accurately known; but, as the name would imply, there is great probability that such an institution existed. The monastery of Newstead was founded for a fraternity of Black Canons, by Henry II., in 1170; and at the dissolution of similar establishments by Henry VIII., the property, the revenues of which were estimated at £229, was granted to Sir J. Byron, who was at that time lieutenant of Sherwood Forest, and remained in the family of his descendants until parted with by the late Lord Byron, previous to his departure to Italy. Sir J. Byron fitted up part of the building as a mansion, but suffered the church to go to decay; the south aisle of which was, however, afterwards taken into the residence, and now contains some of the most habitable apartments. The front of the Abbey church, which was built in the form of a cross, still remains, a beautiful and impressive relic of the times bygone, it having the appearance of a cathedral, and is adorned with lofty pinnacles. As soon as the visitor enters the court-yard, the castellated stables and offices are perceived; and these, together with the other old conventual buildings, form a *coup d'œil* of the highest interest; while the west end of the church, the battlements, and venerable front of the mansion, contribute to the picturesqueness of a scene which in its way is hardly to be surpassed. The grounds around are undulating and agreeable. It was here that Byron wrote his first work, "Hours of Idleness," which incurred those sarcastic comments of the Edinburgh Reviewers, that, in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers"—that raciest of all retorts—drew from the youthful poet the sparkling evidence of those great powers which were afterwards to make his name a household word wherever the British tongue is spoken. George Lord Byron was grandson of the celebrated navigator, Admiral Byron, and son of Captain Byron, R.N., whose excesses drove him from England, and obliged him, when he died in 1791, to leave his widow and son, then a boy of only three years of age, in a state of almost penury. Mrs. Byron retired to her native city, Aberdeen, for the purpose of living upon her scanty income; but when, in 1798, the death of his uncle placed George in possession of the family title and estates, she returned to England, and her son was sent by

his guardian, the Earl of Carlisle, to Harrow, where he remained, distinguished for his spirit of independence, until 1804, when he removed to Cambridge. Shortly after finishing his academic career, he went to London, where he became involved in a series of gaieties, which materially lowered his reputation, and isolated him to a great extent from his brother peers. Anxious to escape from the thralldom of spirit which this involved, he repaired with his friend, now Sir John Cam Hobhouse, to the Continent, whence he returned after a two years' tour. Shortly after his arrival, he published the two first cantos of his "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," and was immediately stamped as a first-rate poet. This was speedily followed by the "Giaour," the "Bride of Abydos," "Lara," the "Corsair," and some other poems. In 1815, he married Anna Isabella, the only daughter of Sir R. M. Noel, by whom he had one daughter, who afterwards became Countess of Lovelace. Byron's marriage did not prove a happy one; a separation from his lady ensued, and he again departed for the Continent; and for several years travelled about, giving from time to time the inspirations of his eagle muse to the public. In 1823, the gallant struggle of the Greeks for their liberation from the Turkish yoke excited his sympathy and admiration, and he threw himself, heart and fortune, into their cause. His energies were, however, no sooner called into play, than he was assailed by fever, and died at Missolonghi, on the 19th April, 1824, in the 37th year of his age, to the deep regret of the Greeks and the great loss of Europe. Would that the purity of his principles had been equal to the extent of his genius!

ANSLEY, WARWICK, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Atherstone, on the head-source of the Bourne: 101½ miles from London (coach road 101), 5 from Nuneaton, 3 from Atherstone.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nuneaton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Nuneaton, &c., 43 miles.---Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £116: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. C. Lucena: contains 3,580 acres: 166 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 701: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 806: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,275: poor rates in 1837, £317.---N. 2 m., on the road from Nuneaton to Coleshill, stands Ansley Hall. The mansion is a massive congregation of irregular but striking architecture, extensive in its dimensions, and exceedingly commodious. Around it there is a large park, with many noble groups of ancient forest trees, which abounds with deer, whose various and graceful motions so vividly recall the free enjoyment of old English life. In one part of the grounds there is a Chinese temple, erected from the design of Sir W. Chambers, the architect of Somerset House in the Strand; and beneath it, in a cell, is preserved a curious tomb of some of the Purefoy family, which stood in Caldicott church till 1766, when, during the repairs, it was cast out into the churchyard. In a sequestered part of the park, also, there is a hermitage,

formed of the stones of an ancient oratory which formerly stood in the domain, and which has been celebrated by the poem of Thomas Warton, who, in 1758, visited the place. In Ansley church there are some remains of Saxon and Norman architecture.

ANSLOW (or ANNESLEY, anciently ANSELEY), STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Rolleston, union of Burton-on-Trent, near the line of the grand trunk canal: 126 miles from London (coach road 128), 3 from Burton-on-Trent, 9 from Uttoxeter.---Nor. West. Rail. through Tamworth to Burton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 14½ miles.---Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 1,920 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 347: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 368: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,563: poor rates in 1837, £110.---S.W. 1 m. is Needwood House; 2 m. Byrkley Loop.

ANSTEY (or AMSTY), HERTFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford: 46½ miles from London (coach road 33), 4 from Buntingford, 3 from Barkway.---East. Co<sup>h</sup> Rail. to Newport station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 178½ miles.---Money orders issued at Buntingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There are charities connected with this parish, which in the aggregate produce the sum of £7. 16s. 8d. yearly. The place is principally remarkable for a castle which formerly stood here, and which was built shortly after the Conquest by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and which was demolished in the time of Henry III., "because it was a nest of rebels;" and it was indeed the centre of those "marches," as they were called, which extended from the heights of Hampstead and Harrow to the low lands of Bedfordshire and Northampton, and which, especially about Finchley, were the haunts of robbers, until the commons were enclosed and the mail coaches ran.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued at £21. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £504: patron, Ch. Coll. Cambridge: pres. incumbent, G. S. Porter, 1839: contains 2,170 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 497: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 572: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,559: poor rates in 1837, £202: tithes commuted in 1827.---E. 1 m. is Smalley Cottage.

ANSTEY, LEICESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Thurcaston, union of Barrow-upon-Soar: 106½ miles from London (coach road 100), 4 from Leicester, 8 from Loughborough.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leicester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Loughborough to Syston, 24½, thence 4 miles.---Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. Mary) is annexed to the rectory of Thurcaston, in the diocese of Peterborough, having a joint pres. net income of £676: patron, Eman. Coll. Cambridge: pres. incumbent, R. Waterfield, 1838: contains 1,400 acres: 169 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 898: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 863: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,031: poor rates in 1837, £309: tithes commuted in 1761.---N. 1 m. lies Broadgate Park, where there are still the remains of an ancient mansion of capacious dimensions, which was the birth-place of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey,

who was executed, together with Lord Dudley, her husband, the son of the Duke of Northumberland, by order of Queen Mary, for having, at the instigation of her ambitious father-in-law, accepted the crown of England, which she only retained for the space of nine days. Lady Jane Grey was the daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who was the son of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the favourite companion of Henry VIII., and whose wife was the youngest daughter of Henry VII. Lady Jane appears to have been one of the most extraordinary characters that ever existed; for, though only seventeen years of age at the time of her execution, she had exhibited the most astonishing endowments, both of mind and spirit. According to her tutors, Dr. Aylmer and Roger Ascham, both of whom were men of learning, and the latter of whom became the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, she was acquainted with not less than seven different languages, including Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, could play on several instruments, and sing with considerable sweetness and skill. But "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." With the attainment of the object of ambition, happiness was parted with and life endangered; and she, with her amiable husband, at last fell a sacrifice to the selfishness of others, Northumberland himself deservedly perishing for the faulty exercise of his influence over those whom he ought to have protected from every injury, and for his intriguing treachery against the Duke of Somerset. The domain of Bradgate is of great antiquity, a park having existed here as early as 1247, being then the property of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, who demised it to Sayer de Quencey, Earl of Wilton; and which, in the time of Leland, was not less than six miles in compass. There is a fine monument to Henry, Lord Grey of Groby, in the chapel adjoining. It should be observed that Dr. Aylmer, during his residence with the Marquis of Dorset, was mainly instrumental in the promotion of Protestantism in the county of Leicester. W. 2 m. is Birstall House.

ANSTEY-PASTURES, LEICESTERSHIRE, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Goswote. Here is the residence of the family of Martin, which is of Norman descent, is of very considerable antiquity in Leicestershire, members of it having in early times held the chief offices in the county town. John Martin was, in 1333, 1338, and in 1364, chosen mayor of Leicester, and twice returned member of parliament for that borough during the reign of Edward III. Shortly afterwards the family held possessions at Anstey, or, as it was then called, Hanastigie or Anstige, which they have ever since retained. There are only two houses in the liberty.

ANSTEY, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the liberty of the city of Coventry, union of Foleshill: 9½ miles from London (coach road 93), 5 from Coventry, 10 from Rugby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Shilton station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Tamworth, Shilton, &c., 45 miles.---Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---In 1719, the Rev. J. Mil- lion left property for building a school for the poor of this and the neighbouring village of Shilton, at which there are now about forty children. The

Oxford Canal and the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway pass through the parish.---The living (St. James), a vicarage not in charge, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £12. 4s.: pres. net income, £63: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. C. Adams, 1809: contains 990 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 224: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 257: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,708: poor rates in 1837, £209.---N. ½ m. is Toldish Hall; 2 m. Hawkesbury Hall.

ANSTEY (or ANSTY), WILTSHIRE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hindon, union of Tisbury: 109 miles from London (coach road 95), 13 from Salisbury, 6 from Shaftesbury.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 241 miles; or, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Reading, Salisbury, &c., 247 miles.---Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.

---The living, a donative curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury: pres. net income, £22: patron, Lord Arundel: pres. incumbent, J. H. Samler, 1846: contains 840 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 329: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 378: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,840: poor rates in 1837, £134.---Half a mile west stands Wardour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundel of Wardour, one of the noblest ornaments of the county of Wilts. The present mansion was erected after the designs of Mr. Paine the architect, between the years 1776 and 1784, almost entirely of freestone, and forms a splendid object on the road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, from which the passenger gradually perceives it emerging, apparently out of a grove of trees, until the whole of the front stands displayed before him. This front comprises a fine façade of a centre and two semicircular advancing wings; the former adorned by an entrance formed of pilastres and half Corinthian columns, which leads to a fine hall thirty feet long by twenty-four wide, and beyond which there is a rotunda staircase, esteemed as one of the finest architectural effects in the kingdom. A double flight of steps leads to a peristyle of the Corinthian order, which is 144 feet in circumference, and eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order support a lofty cupola, the freize being highly ornamented with trophies of music. On the principal floor there are twenty-six apartments, all finished with taste and elegance; and in the house there is a large collection of paintings, some of which are of considerable merit. But the object most worthy of notice, as a curiosity, is the celebrated "Wassail Bowl," said formerly to have been in the possession of the monks at Glastonbury. It is made of oak in the form of an old tankard, and contains about two quarts. Inside it is strongly varnished, and there have been several pegs, one above another from the bottom, which are placed so far from each other as to allow of a fair draught of half a pint at a time. Four of these pegs only remain, but there are still the holes where the others have been fixed. The lid is carved with a representation of the Crucifixion, in which our Saviour has the Virgin Mary on one side, and St. John on the other. The sides of the bowl or cup have figures of the twelve apostles carved upon them, each apostle having his name on a label be-

neath his feet. Below these figures there are birds, beasts, and full-blown flowers; and under these again, extending to the bottom of the three feet on which the cup stands, there are the forms of serpents, &c., joined together so as to make them appear like monsters, but whether of any figurative signification has never been ascertained. The knob on the handle intended for raising the cover is a bunch of grapes. Not far from the present mansion, and constituting a fine object in the view from the windows, are the remains of the ancient stronghold of the Lords of Arundel. They surmount a hill of considerable elevation, and are backed by extensive woods of great beauty. The old castle has attached to it much of historical interest. Before the time of Edward III. it was the residence of the family of St. Martin, one of whom sat as knight of the shire in the thirty-fourth year of that monarch's reign. It afterwards passed through the possession of the Lovels, Lords Touchet, Audley, and De Broke, to the hands of Sir John Arundel, whose son Thomas was created Lord Arundel of Wardour by James I. That nobleman in early life had eminently distinguished himself in the war against the infidels, having, at the battle of Gran, taken the sacred banner of the Ottoman army with his own hand, for which service he was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. His descendant, Lord Arundel, on the breaking out of the great civil war, espoused the cause of the king, and ultimately died of a wound which he received in the battle of Lansdown. Prior to that event, however, while attending on his majesty at Oxford, he intrusted the defence of his castle to his lady, Blanche, who, with only twenty-five men, most intrepidly withstood a heavy bombardment of five days, from a strong force under Sir Edward Hungerford; and, when closely pressed to surrender, nobly rejected a proffer of safety for herself and female attendants, unless the lives of her gallant defenders were also spared. The castle was occupied for the parliament by Mr. Edward Ludlow, one of its strongest adherents, and was only retaken after a long assault by the royal troops. These attacks occasioned so much injury to the edifice, that the family were obliged to restrict their residence to only a portion of it, which was afterwards, and is now, used as a farm-house. The present noble owner, Henry Benedict Arundel, the eleventh baron, is married to a daughter of Lord Stourton.

ANSTEY (East), Devon, a hilly parish in the hund. and union of South Molton: 195 miles from London (coach road 169), 3 from Dulverton, 10 from South Molton.---Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Tiverton, &c., 208½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £180: patron, T. S. Jessopp, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. P. Norris: contains 2,170 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 240: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 276: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,209: poor rates in 1837, £69.

ANSTEY (West), Devon, a parish immediately to the north of the above---(which see for access

and postal arrangements): 169 miles from London, 4 from Dulverton, 9 from South Molton.---The living (St. Petrock), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, is valued at £10. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £132: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, G. M. Slatter, 1819: contains 2,820 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 279: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 320: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,454: poor rates in 1837, £101.

ANSTON, West Riding, York, a parish and township, consisting of North and South Anston, in the southern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, union of Worksop: 174 miles from London (coach road 152), 6 from Worksop, 7 from Tickhill.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby and Woodhouse Mill, to Anston station, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Woodhouse Mill, &c., 37 miles.---Money orders issued at Worksop: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The Chesterfield Canal runs through a part of the parish.---The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £79: patron, Prebendary of Laughton: contains 3,110 acres: 169 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 921: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,059: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,961: poor rates in 1837, £262: tithes commuted in 1767.---Two miles east is Walling, or Wadding Wells (for the name has been differently spelt by different authorities), the seat of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, Bart., a gentleman of considerable importance on the borders of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. The house, which is about five miles south of Tickhill, and situated in a picturesque part of the country, is a handsome structure of late erection, and stands in a well-wooded park of considerable size. It is principally remarkable from its being placed on the boundary line of the two counties just mentioned; a little brook which runs under some of the out-houses being the division mark. There was formerly a priory of nuns in the park, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by Ralph de Cheurolcourt; but the original charter, which is in the possession of the present baronet, has no date. The establishment seems to have stood within the limits of Nottinghamshire. The most immediate founder of the family, Thomas White, Esq., was the son of a gentleman in Suffolk, who married a daughter of the great Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's treasurer, and purchased the manor of the town of Tuxford. His son was high sheriff of Nottinghamshire, in the twentieth year of the reign of James I.; and the great-grandson of the latter, Thomas White, who succeeded to the family property, married a daughter and co-heiress of Richard Taylor, Esq., of Walling Wells, from whom this estate was inherited. His grandson again, who married a daughter of General Armstrong, was a barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, and was a man of much consideration, becoming Recorder of Stamford, Deputy Recorder of Nottingham, Judge of Chester, Steward of East Retford, and first Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital. His son, Mr. Taylor White, married a daughter of Sir Wollaston, Bart. of Loseby, which title becoming extinct at her father's death, the baronetcy was, in 1802, conferred on their son Thomas Wollaston White, father of the present baronet, who succeeded to the title in 1817. Two miles west of Anston is



Sheveton Park; and three miles eastward, Carlton Hall, the residence of R. Ramsden, Esq., who is a magistrate for the county of Nottingham, and served the office of high sheriff in 1837. Mr. Ramsden is third in descent from Robert Ramsden, Esq., who was fifth son of Sir D. Ramsden, Bart. of Byrom, and Elizabeth, second daughter of Viscount Lonsdale. Mr. Ramsden succeeded to the property in 1830.

ANTHONY (Str.), IN MENEGE, CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Kerrier, on the southern shore of the estuary of the Helford: 275 miles from London, 8 from Helston, 5 from Falmouth.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 57 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, &c., 314 miles.---Money orders issued at Helston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 p.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There are the remains here of two ancient entrenchments, called the Great and Little Dinas; and there was here also formerly a cell of Black Monks of Angiers, which must have been as ancient as the time of Richard I. There are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with the sum of £14 per annum.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £4. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £101: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. Polewhele, 1828: contains 1,410 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 360: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,095: poor rates in 1837, £130.

ANTHONY (Str.), IN ROSELAND, CORNWALL, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of Truro: 294 miles from London (coach road 270), 2 from St. Mawes, 3 from Falmouth.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 50 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, &c., 307 miles.---Money orders issued at St. Austle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There was formerly here a small priory of Austin canons. There are also two schools here.---The living, a donative curacy, a peculiar of the see of Exeter: patron, Sir S. T. Spry: pres. incumbent, H. T. Rodd, 1841: contains 710 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 144: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 166: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,050: poor rates in 1837, £76.---Two miles west stands Pendennis Castle, a fortification of great strength, situated on the summit of a mount 300 feet high, at the end of the peninsula which separates the British channel from Falmouth harbour. The outer lines circumscribe a space of about three acres in extent, and are abundantly stored with ordnance to command the mouth of the harbour most completely. On the north, or land-front, at a short distance in advance of the four cavaliers by which the fortress is thus secured, there is a crown and hornwork constructed in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The banks and ditch of the citadel, which are also admirably calculated to defend the place on that side, still remain. On the east face there is a half-moon battery, and close to the water's edge there is another of five guns, called Crab Quay. On the south the hill slopes in a natural glacis towards the sea. The interior of the walls is chiefly occupied by barracks for the garrison, with the necessary storehouses and magazines. There is also, toward the south, the old castle, built wholly of granite in the time of Henry VIII.,

whose arms adorn the gateway. During the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament, the fortress was held for the king, and bravely defended, in 1646, against the forces of the latter, by John Arundel of Trerice, who, though at last reduced to extremity by the want of provisions, succeeded, by the fortitude he displayed, and the veil which he thereby threw over his necessities, in gaining from the enemy most excellent conditions of surrender.

ANTHORN, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bowness, on the north bank of the estuary of the Wampool: 325½ miles from London (coach road 312), 13¼ from Carlisle, 9 from Wigton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Carlisle to Wigton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Carlisle, &c., 241½ miles.---Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 263: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 298: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £631.

ANTINGHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham: 143 miles from London (coach road 126), 3 from North Walsham, 6 from Cromer.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 220 miles.---Money orders issued at North Walsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---There is a large daily school here, chiefly supported by Lord Suffield. The tower is the only remains of the ancient church of St. Margaret.---The living, the rectories of St. Mary and St. Margaret, the latter being united with North Walsham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 3s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £262: patron, Lord Suffield and Windham: pres. incumbent, J. Dolphin, 1830: contains 1,530 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 271: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 311: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,417: poor rates in 1837, £160.

ANTONY (Str. JACOB), CORNWALL, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of East, union of St. Germans: 249½ miles from London (coach road 223), 4 from Devonport, 4 from Saltash.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 5½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, &c., 257 miles.---Money orders issued at Devonport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Standing on Hamoaze, the vicinity of the place to the great navy depot at Devonport and Stonehouse, has caused it to become the residence of naval officers, and other persons connected with the dockyards and stores. There is a school endowed by one of the Carews, in 1766, for ten poor children. There are also a national school well attended, an infant school, and several others, both for week-day and Sunday instruction.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £12. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £262: patron, W. H. Pole Carew: pres. incumbent, J. F. Kitson, 1845: contains 2,860 acres: 458 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,894: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,328: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,361: poor rates in 1837, £740.---N. 2 m. stands Ince Castle.

ANTROBUS, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Great Budworth: 175 miles from London (coach road 179), 4 from Northwich, 8 from Warrington.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Aiton, thence 3½ miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c.,



91 miles. — Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 2,560 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 486: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 526: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,988: poor rates in 1837, £230.

ANWICK, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: 157½ miles from London (coach road 120), 5 from Sleaford, 8 from Tattershall. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Boston, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, &c., 115 miles. — Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Edith), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage united to Branswell, in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, and jointly having a pres. net income, £715: patron, Marquis of Bristol: contains 1,820 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 361: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,084: poor rates in 1837, £92. — S. 2 m. is Haverholme Priory, the seat of the late Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart., but now the property of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. The house and grounds occupy about 300 acres, on an island formed by the river Slea. The manor, in 1137, was granted by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to the Cistercian monks of Fountain's Abbey in Yorkshire; but they, pretending to dislike the situation, removed to South Park, and the manor was then made over to the nuns and canons of the order of St. Gilbert of Lempringham, who settled there in 1139, and continued until the dissolution in the time of Henry VIII., when their revenues were estimated at £88. 5s. 3d. per annum. The manor was given by the king to Lord Edward Clinton, but the place appears to have been of little note as a residence till it was enlarged and improved in 1788, according to the value of the property by the last possessor. The Northern and Eastern Railway intersects the parish.

APETHORPE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. See ARPLETHORPE.

APETHORPE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a chapelry in the parish of Nassington, union of Oundle, on a branch of the Nen: 101½ miles from London (coach road 84), 5 from Wansford, 9 from Stamford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Oundle, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syson and Kettering, to Stamford 76½, thence 9 miles. — Money orders issued at Wansford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The church has several stained glass windows, and six stalls on each side of the choir, after the manner of a cathedral. In the north aisle there is a most gorgeous altar tomb of white marble, erected in 1620 to the memory of Sir Anthony Mildmay (also of Lady Grace, his wife), who was some time ambassador for Queen Elizabeth. The canopy is supported by six fine figures, and the whole compose a fine allegorical group. — The living (St. Leonard's), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lincoln, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the archd<sup>r</sup>: pres. net income, £80: patron, Preb. of Nassington: pres. incumbent, M. J. Berkeley, 1833: contains 2,630 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 269: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 309: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,312: poor rates in 1837, £67. — Near the village is Apethorpe Hall, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland. It is a fine building of freestone, consisting of two

quadrangles, with an open cloister towards the east, and a fine front of Elizabethan architecture. On the east side there is a statue of James I., who paid a visit here in 1603, on his journey from Scotland, and who, it is said, contributed the timber to finish the edifice, and who here also first met with his great favourite, Villiers, whom he afterwards created Duke of Buckingham. The house is adorned by several valuable family portraits. The family of the Earls of Westmoreland is one of the most ancient in the kingdom. From an ancient pedigree, it appears that they originally wrote their name *Vane*, and that they are descended from Howell ap Vane of Monmouthshire, who flourished long before the time of the Norman Conquest; but the immediate progenitor of the present noble owner, who laid the foundation for the family dignity, was Mr. John Vane of Hilden, in Kent, and who had, in the reign of Henry VI., a grant of the manor of Hadloe in the same county. This gentleman had four sons, the second of whom, Thomas, succeeded to the greater part of the family property. The youngest, John, became the founder of the noble house of Darlington, the head of which was created Duke of Cleveland in 1833. Thomas Vane, the grandson of Richard, who became involved in the troubles of Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Mary, was committed to the Tower, and condemned to death, but pardoned after he had been ordered for execution. In the next reign he was knighted at Dover, by the Earl of Leicester, in the presence of Elizabeth, and married for his second wife Lady Mary Neville, only daughter and heiress of Henry Lord Abergavenny, who was the lineal descendant of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, and also a lineal descendant, through a long line of noble ancestors, of Hugh Delespenser, Chief-Justice of England in the time of Henry III., and who was summoned as one of the Lords of Parliament in the 39th year of that monarch's reign. After the death of her husband, the dignity of the barony of Delespenser was revived by James I., in 1604, in favour of this lady, in which she was succeeded by her only son, Francis, who had himself been previously raised to the peerage by the ancient titles of his family, Baron Burghersh and Earl of Westmoreland. This nobleman married Mary, the only daughter of Sir Anthony Mildmay of Apethorpe, the tomb to whose memory is noticed above, and thus acquired the property on which the family now reside. Mildmay, the second Earl, on the breaking out of the civil war, warmly engaged in the cause of the king, at whose coronation he had been created a Knight of the Bath; but in April, 1645, he, with Lords Holland, Monmouth, Thanet, and Saville, went over to the other party, and took the oaths prescribed by the Parliament. Concurring, however, in the restoration of the monarchy, he was jointly, with the Earl of Bridgewater, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Northampton. John, the seventh Earl, who succeeded his brother Thomas, distinguished himself greatly in the wars under the Duke of Marlborough, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general, and being elevated to the barony of Catherlough in the Irish peerage. Dying without issue, that title became extinct, and the barony of Delespenser reverted to

Sir T. Dashwood of West Wycombe, Bucks, who was descended from the eldest daughter of Vere, the fourth Earl, while the earldom of Westmoreland, and the barony of Burghersh, went, in 1762, to the next male heir to the title, Thomas Fane, Esq., M.P. for Lyme Regis, who was a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Fane, first Earl of Westmoreland, and of him the present (the eleventh) Earl is the great-grandson. His lordship, who succeeded to the title in 1841, married a daughter of the late Earl of Mornington. S.W. 2 m. of Apethorpe is Morehay Lodge.

APETON, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Gnosall—(which see for population, &c.): 137½ miles from London (coach road 143), 5 from Stafford, 5 from Eccleshall. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Stafford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 53 miles. — Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — N. 2 m. stands Knightby Abbey.

APLEY, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln: 158 miles from London (coach road 143), 2 from Wragby, 10 from Lincoln. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Boston, to Bardney, thence 3½ miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Five Mile House, 55½, thence 3 miles. — Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £20: patron, T. T. Drake, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Stanley, 1846: contains 1,240 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 162: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 186: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,041: poor rates in 1837, £98. — S. 2 m. is Stanfield Hall.

APPERLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Deerhurst, near the Severn: returned with Whitfield, and jointly having a pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 445: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 494: 127 miles from London (coach road 104), 4 from Tewkesbury, 6 from Cheltenham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cheltenham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, 82½, thence 4 miles. — Money orders issued at Tewkesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Apperley Court, a mansion of some pretensions, stands in the neighbourhood.

APPERLEY BRIDGE, YORK, WEST RIDING, a township in the parish of Calverley, on the line of the Leeds and Bradford Railway: 212 miles from London (coach road 198), 3 from Bradford, 4 from Bingley. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, Leeds, to Apperley Bridge station: from Derby through Leeds, &c., 80 miles. — Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is a large establishment here, founded in 1812, for educating the sons of Methodist ministers.

APPLEBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford Brigg: 203½ miles from London (coach road 163), 7 from Glandford Brigg, 8 from Barton. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Grimsby, to Glandford Brigg, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln, Glandford Brigg, &c., 83½ miles. — Money orders issued at

Barton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 4½ p.m. — It stands on the western bank of the river Ancholme, which has been made navigable to the Humber. The Roman Road from Stamford to Lincoln passes through the village, and is in some places cast up considerably above the neighbouring ground. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10. 4s.: pres. net income, £150: patron, C. Winn, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Eric Rudd, 1807: contains 5,180 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 505: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 581: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,897: poor rates in 1837, £227: tithes commuted in 1825.

APPLEBY (GREAT and LITTLE), DERBY and LEICESTER, a parish partly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Repton and Gressley, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Derby, and partly and chiefly in that of Spokenhoe, in the county of Leicester: 116 miles from London (coach road 112), 6 from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 7 from Atherstone. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Tamworth, thence 7 miles: from Derby to Oakley 17½, thence 7 miles. — Money orders issued at Ashby-de-la-Zouch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The village connects the four counties of Leicester, Derby, Stafford, and Warwick. There is a free grammar-school here, founded in 1697 by Sir J. Moore, Lord Mayor of London, which is fairly attended. There are also other day schools, and a Sunday school. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £750: patron, G. Moore, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. M. Echallaz, 1830: contains 2,020 acres: 232 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,075: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,236: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,756: poor rates in 1837, £501: tithes commuted in 1771.

APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE, WESTMORELAND, a borough, market town, and parish in East ward, union of East ward. The township stands on a branch of the river Eden, and lies within the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Michael; the former comprising the townships of Appleby, Burrala, Colby, Drybeck, Hoff and Row, and Scattergate: 279 miles from London (coach road 270), 14 from Penrith. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Preston, to Shap station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 195 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. — The town consists of one broad street intersected by three others, and is situated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is the castle, and at the bottom the church of St. Lawrence. There is a suburb, termed *Bondgate*, which communicates with the town by an ancient stone bridge of two arches; but the whole place appears in former times to have been much more extensive than it is now, as there are evident marks of foundations, which are called *the Burrala*, meaning, as archæologists conceive, "Borough walls," as the word is construed for similar remains in the neighbourhood of Bath. The supposition is very possible, as it is known that, in 1176, William King of Scotland surprised the town, and almost completely destroyed both it and the castle. The mischief arising from this raid had, however, been to a great

extent remedied, and a court of exchequer had been established here, when a similar misfortune occurred in the reign of Henry IV., and the Scots again burnt the town; and at length it became so reduced, that, in the reign of Queen Mary, it was found necessary to lower the fee farm rent to the crown from twenty, to two marks per annum. The town was still further reduced by the devastations of the plague in 1598, and never seems to have entirely recovered its pristine importance, although it still has many houses of highly respectable appearance, and as a county town must retain its position as a place of consideration. The castle, which is the property of the Earl of Thanet, by whose ancestor, a former earl, it was almost entirely re-edified in 1686, stands on a steep and richly-wooded eminence, rising from the river, and is a place of great antiquity: the keep or principal tower, called *Cæsar's Tower*, appearing, with every fair probability, to have been erected on the site of a fortress constructed during the domination of the Romans in this country. Many other parts of the castle bear evidence that they are of Norman, if not of Saxon origin; and according to the papers of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, by whom it was most gallantly defended during the civil war, and by whom it was in a great measure restored after the conclusion of that struggle, it had been a place of importance ever since the days of William the Conqueror, and even as early as 1422 it was almost entirely rebuilt, having been much improved by the erection of a noble gateway by John, Lord Clifford. Appleby is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Aballaba*, from which name, by a not uncommon corruption, its present title was in all probability derived; and as it was made a county town by Edward the Confessor, must have been esteemed on many accounts of much note, even in his time. It has been the birth-place of many learned men, among others of Thomas de Appleby, bishop of Carlisle; Roger, bishop of Osory; Dr. Bambrlop, archbishop of York; and Dr. Potter, dean of Worcester and provost of Queen's College, Oxford. The church of St. Lawrence was repaired by the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, who was interred within its walls, and monuments to whom and to her mother, the Countess of Cumberland, have been erected in the church. The edifice is partly in the later English, and partly in the decorated style. There is a free grammar-school in Appleby, instituted long before the dissolution of religious institutions. It was founded by the burghers, and incorporated by letters patent in 1574, the endowment amounting at the present time to about £216 a year, and there being on an average about six scholars on the foundation. The children of the town are entitled to instruction on payment of 7s. 6d. quarterly to the master; and there are attached to the school five scholarships of £8 per annum, which were founded at Queen's College Oxford, in 1720, by the Earl of Thanet, and besides which it is entitled to send candidates for the five exhibitions of £60 per annum, founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings at the same college. There were ten governors appointed by the patent, with the right of a corporate body. In this school were educated the two brothers, Drs. John and William Langhorne, the celebrated translators of

Plutarch; Barlow, bishop of Lincoln; Bedal, bishop of Kilmore; and Addison, dean of Lichfield. St. Anne's Hospital, which is a quadrangular building, comprising a chapel and thirteen separate habitations, was endowed for the support of so many widows, in 1654, by Anne, Countess of Pembroke, spoken of above, who left at Temple Sowerby, within the confines of the parish, an estate which produces £70 a year, with money in the Funds, which returns £52. 4s. 10d., for keeping the town-hall, the church, the school-house, and the bridge in repair. The revenue of the hospital is somewhat more than £500 a year; the Earl of Thanet, being heir of the Countess, is the sole trustee, and the vicar of Appleby for the time being is the reader. The other charities of the borough produce a trifle short of £60 a year. There was formerly in Appleby a monastery of White Friars, believed to have been founded by Lord Percy, Lord Vessey, and Lord Clifford, which, after the dissolution in the 35th Henry VIII., was granted to Christopher Craken-thorpe; and, according to Tanner, there was also an hospital which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and given to the Abbey of Shapp by John de Veteri-pont: a donation which was confirmed by Walter, bishop of Carlisle, on condition that the holders of the revenues should maintain three lepers there for ever. After the dissolution of monastic institutions, it was given, in the 36th year of his reign, by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Lord Wharton. The town was incorporated by charters from Henry II., John, and Henry III., all which charters were given up to James II., since whose time Appleby has existed as a borough by prescription, having a corporation which consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, and sixteen capital burgesses, sword-bearer, sergeant-at-mace, two bailiffs, and two chamberlains. The mayor is a justice of the peace, elected annually by the common councilmen, and by custom has precedence of the judges of assize, who also, by custom from time immemorial, when on the northern circuit, are entertained at the castle at the expense of the owner. A confirmation of the charter of Shapp Abbey, cited by Brompton, mentions a sheriff of "Applebyshire," from which it is believed that the town gave name to one of those districts into which the earldom of Northumberland was divided by Edward the Confessor. Up to its disfranchisement by the Reform Bill, in 1832, Appleby sent two members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the holders of 100 burgess tenures, chiefly on the properties of the Earls of Thanet and Lonsdale, and it is now the place for the nomination of the county members, and one of the polling-places. The average yearly income of the corporation is about £300, which is derived principally from a toll on corn exhibited for sale in the market-place by non-freemen. The summer assizes for Westmoreland, and the sessions for the east and west wards, are held in the shire-hall; but there are also petty sessions held in the grand-jury-room by the magistrates every other Saturday within the limits of the borough. The town-hall is an ancient building, situated in the principal street; the shire-hall was erected in 1771, on the Bondgate side of the river Eden, and adjoins the gaol. In 1811, Smirke erected new cloisters, in

the Gothic style, on the site of the old ones, which were formerly used for a market. Appleby is irregularly built, but the town is well lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. In the castle, which is now in habitable repair, and which is usually occupied by the steward of the Earl of Thanet, there are several very curious paintings.

—The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £9. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £306: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, Joseph Milner, M.A., 1817, register of the diocese: contains 19,900 acres: 481 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,354, from which it does not much vary: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,232: poor rates in 1837, £499: tithes commuted, 1823. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Whitmonday, for linen cloth and merchandise; 2d Wednesday in June, a large fair for cattle and sheep; Aug. 21, for horses, sheep, and cheese.

**APPLEBY ST. MICHAEL, WESTMORELAND**, a parish, sometimes called Bondgate, comprising the townships of Bondgate and Langton, Crackenthorpe, Hilton, and Murton. —For access and postal arrangements, see **APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE**. —The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £20. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £175: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, Thomas Belles, 1823: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,165: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,339: tithes commuted, 1772.

**APPLEDORE, DEVONSHIRE**, a hamlet in the parish of Northam, on the coast of Barnstaple Bay, at the mouths of the rivers Torridge and Taw. It is the first harbour within the bar of Barnstaple, to which port it is subordinate: 222 miles from London (coach road 204), 2 from Bideford, 7 from Barnstaple. —Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Tiverton, &c., 235½ miles. —Money orders issued at Bideford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1.20 p.m. —Hubba the Dane landed here in the reign of Alfred, but was taken and beheaded on a neighbouring hill. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very pleasing; and as there is an extensive beach and good accommodation for strangers, Appledore is fast growing into notice as a bathing place. There is an Independent chapel, and a chapel of ease has lately been erected. —The living, a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Exeter, has a pres. net income o. £150: patron, Vicar of Northam: pres. incumbent, E. Reynolds, 1842: pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.

**APPLEDORE, KENT**, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackburn, lathe of Scray, union of Tenterden, on the road to New Romney: 76 miles from London (coach road 61) 6 from New Romney, 6 from Tenterden. —Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 208 miles. —Money orders issued at Tenterden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The town stands on the river Rother, and the church is built on the site of a fortress of the Danes, who sailed up as far as here in the year 893. Appledore was, for some time after the Conquest, of some importance; but in the time of Richard II. its port was destroyed by the French, and its prosperity declined. The Royal Military Canal, from Hythe to Romney, runs through the

parish. —The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage, with the chapelry of Ebony annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £185: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, William Cobb, 1844: contains 2,760 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 561: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 645: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,176: poor rates in 1837, £509. —Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, Jan. 11, and 4th Monday in June for cattle and pedlery.

**APPLEDRAM, SUSSEX**, a parish in the rape of Chichester, hun<sup>d</sup> of Box and Stockbridge, union of West Hampnett: 81 miles from London (coach road 64), 2 from Chichester, 16 from Portsmouth. —Sou. East. Rail. to Chichester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 213 miles. —Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The village stands one mile north of the spot where the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal flows into Chichester harbour. The church is of early English architecture. —The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £64: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chichester: pres. incumbent, Henry Smith, 1842: contains 1,070 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 156: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 179: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,354: poor rates in 1837, £36.

**APPLEDURDWELL (or APPULDERCOMBE, or, as it is spelt in the ancient British, Y FWLL Y DWB Y CWM—**that is, "the pool of the valley"), **HANTS**, a hamlet in the parish of Godshill, Isle of Wight: 105 miles from London (coach road 91), 6 from Newport, 3 from Shanklin. —Sou. West. Rail. to Gosport, thence across to Ryde 5 miles per steam-packet, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 237 miles. —Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The mansion of the same name, or, as it is generally written, Appuldercombe, is the principal marine residence of the Earl of Yarborough; but as the chief seat of the family is Brocklesby Hall in Lincolnshire, a detail of the descent of the peerage will be given with the account of that mansion. It was the principal seat of the Worsley family, whose name now constitutes the title of the eldest son of the Earl. The manor was anciently in the possession of the Abbey of Montsbury, in Normandy, being given to that institution, according to Tanner, in the latter end of the reign of Henry III., by Isabella de Fortibus, and became a monastery of Benedictine monks. It, however, was included in the lot which befel other alien priories during the war with France, being seized upon by the crown, and dissolved in the second year of Henry V. After this, in the 20th of Henry VI., it was given to the minoresses, as they were called, or nuns without Aldgate, to whom it was confirmed in the first year of his successor, Edward IV. After the general dissolution of monastic institutions in England, having passed through several families, the manor of Appuldercombe became the property of Sir James Worsley of Worsley Hall, in Lancashire, from whom it descended to its present owner. The Worsleys trace their descent from Sir Elias de Workesley, who followed Robert Duke of Normandy to the Holy

Land, and died and was interred during the expedition in the island of Rhodes. The old priory house was thoroughly repaired during the reign of Elizabeth, most probably by Sir Francis Walsingham, who married the widow of Sir James Worsley, and in right of whom he held the property. That ancient edifice was taken down in 1710 by Sir Robert Worsley, who began to erect a new mansion on its site, but never lived to see his work completed. Alterations were indeed made from time to time, and nearly a century elapsed before the whole was brought to a close, the house being finished in 1805 by Sir Richard Worsley, the last baronet. It stands in a situation peculiarly fine, being surrounded by an extensive park in an amphitheatre of hills of graceful form, and commands a great variety of noble prospects, while the slope which forms the background is thickly embellished by beech trees and oaks of unusual size and beauty. The mansion, which is built entirely of freestone, has, from its size and position, an aspect of great grandeur. It has four fronts of the Corinthian order, with buildings advanced from each front, which are finished with pilastres and pediments of Portland stone, a plan which somewhat detracts, however, from the imposing appearance of the whole. The entrance-hall, which is on the east side, is fifty-four feet long and twenty-four broad, and is adorned by eight Ionic columns of great beauty, formed of a composition in imitation of porphyry. This hall, and the other state apartments of Appuldercombe, are superbly decorated with sculptures, paintings, and drawings of great value, chiefly the collection of Sir R. Worsley, made during the years 1785-6-7, in a tour through Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Tartary. Sir Richard freighted a ship for himself, and induced several artists of skill and eminence to accompany him for the selection of these works of art, in the purchase of which he spared no expense. The paintings, among others of great merit, comprise portraits of Henry VIII., of his brother-in-law Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, his sister Mary, the Queen Dowager of France, and afterwards wife of the latter, and of Edward VI., his son, by Holbein, the two first of which are said to have been given by the king himself to Sir R. Worsley. The sculptures are many of them exquisite productions, and the drawings are also numerous and very valuable. The prospects from the eminences of the park are, as stated above, exceedingly fine, commanding views of a large part of the Isle of Wight, Spithead, Portsmouth, and the adjacent parts of Hampshire. There is a curious artificial ruin at the top of a rocky hill at some distance, called "Cook's Castle," which is a very striking and interesting object from the mansion as well as from various other points of view. On the summit of one of the other principal elevations of the park, there is a granite obelisk, 70 feet high, erected by the last baronet to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley. About two miles south of Appuldercombe, near the church of St. Lawrence, in one of the most beautiful parts of the island, there is an exceedingly elegant cottage *ornée*, erected by the late Sir R. Worsley, in and around which there is gathered all that is needed to gratify a refined and sumptuous taste. It is surrounded

by grounds of a singularly beautiful and romantic cast, in which there are jutting craggy rocks clothed here and there with ivy, irregular lawns, groups of fine elms, a crystal rivulet, and all so disposed as to give an admirably combined interest to the scenery. In addition to these attractions, under the inspection of a French *vigneron*, Sir Richard, in 1792, caused to be constructed that which is the only real vineyard in England. The vines are of the Muscadine and Plant Verd sorts, and are planted in beds of twelve feet broad, the plants being placed about one-and-a-half feet from each other. The shoots are kept at the length of two to two-and-a-half feet, and the whole are so arranged as to be screened from every chilling blast by a high range of rocky hills. A light kind of white wine is made from the grapes. The living is a curacy, not in charge, valued at £4. The chapel is in ruins.

APPLEFORD, *Bzrks*, a chapelry in the union of Abingdon: 50½ miles from London (coach road 52), 4 from Abingdon, 3 from Wallingford. Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Didcot, 154, thence 3 miles. Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 6 p.m. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Sutton Courtney—(which see for population, &c.): contains 760 acres: 35 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,398: poor rates in 1837, £98. N. 1 m. is Appleford House.

APPLESHAW, *Hants*, a parish and village on the road to Andover, in the hund<sup>d</sup> and division of Andover: 73 miles from London (coach road 68), 4 from Ludgershall, 18 from Salisbury. Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 205: or through Birmingham, Gloucester, Reading, to Andover Road, &c., 210½ miles. Money orders issued at Andover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, united to the vicarage of Ampert: contains 850 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 372: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 427: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,433: poor rates in 1837, £120. Fairs, May 23, Friday and Saturday before Weyhill fair, and Nov. 4 and 5 for sheep; the last is a great sheep show. W. 1 m. is Redenham House, the seat of Sir J. Pollen, second baronet of that name, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1814. The family is originally from Lincolnshire; the baronetcy was created in 1795. John Pollen, Esq., the only surviving son of his father, a wealthy London merchant in the middle of the last century, sat for the borough of Andover, as did also his son afterwards, and who obtained such distinction as a barrister as to be made one of the judges of the principality of Wales. N. 2 m. is Chute House; E. 1½ m. Hatherden House; 2 m. Enham Place. There is a school at Appleshaw, which was endowed by Francis Offley with £2. 5s. per annum in 1761, but which is now connected with the National School Society.

APPLESTHORPE (or *APETHORPE*), *NOTTINGHAM*, a parochial chapelry in the North-clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, immediately adjoining on the east to North Leverton: 176 miles from London (coach road 144), 6 from East Ret-

ford, 8 from Tuxford. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Lincoln, to Stow, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, Stow, &c., 61½ miles. — Money orders issued at Tuxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £19. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £81: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, T. Mickle, 1841: contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 125: tithes commuted in 1795.

**APPLETHWAITE, WESTMORELAND**, a township in the parish of Windermere, union of Kendal: 261½ miles from London (coach road 270), 5 from Ambleside, 8 from Kendal. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Windermere, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 177½ miles. — Money orders issued at Ambleside: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The village is seated at the head of a wild ravine, and the houses, as is the case with most of the villages in Westmoreland, are detached, and form a picturesque street along the dell. The fishery of Kentmere, a neighbouring lake, belongs to the inhabitants at large, who pay a tithe of their "takings" to the vicar. The inhabitants have also a right to the benefit of a charity school at Bowness. — Contains 77 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,821: poor rates in 1837, £238.

**APPLETON, BERKS**, a parish and township in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ock, union of Abingdon, which is bounded by the Thames on the west. Pop<sup>n</sup> of the township, 381: houses, 69: 68 miles from London (coach road 61), 5 from Abingdon, 5 from Oxford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Oxford, &c., 149 miles. — Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — This village was the birth-place of a physician somewhat famous in his time, Dr. E. Dickinson, who published a learned work, showing that the heathen mythology was traceable to a corruption of the text of the Bible. He died in 1707. A free school here was endowed in 1604, by Sir R. Fettiplace, the annual income of which is £16. 16s. 8d. The other charities have an income in the aggregate of £50. 4s. 8d. per annum. — The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £13. 5s.: pres. net income, £307: patron, Mag. Coll. Oxford: pres. incumbent, W. J. Butler, 1844: contains 2,300 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 496: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 571: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,149: poor rates in 1837, £245.

**APPLETON (or HULL and APPLETON), CHESHIRE**, a township in the parish of Great Budworth: 185½ miles from London (coach road 184), 5 from Warrington, 9 from Runcorn. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Warrington, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 101½ miles. — Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Pop<sup>n</sup> returned with Hull. — N. 1½ m. is Appleton Lodge, the seat of T. Lyon, Esq.; 2 m. Bradley Hall; 8. 2 m. Questy Birch Hall.

**APPLETON, LANCASHIRE**, a township in the

chapelry of Prescott: 188½ miles from London (coach road 184), 7 from Warrington, 11 from Liverpool. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Warrington, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 104½ miles. — Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — N. 1½ m. is Moss Brook House.

**APPLETON, NORFOLK**, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Freebridge Lynn: 106 miles from London (coach road 103), 3 from Castle-Rising, 8 from Lynn. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Ely to Lynn, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, to Lynn, &c., 165 miles. — Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Sir H. R. Paston Bedingfield derives his title from this place; but he has sold the estate. His seat is Oxburgh Hall—(which see.) — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely. The church has been desecrated, and the living sequestrated: is valued at £8: pres. net income, £8: patron, Sir H. R. P. Bedingfield, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. Allen, 1835: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 25: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 29. — E. 2 m. is Hillington House, the seat of Sir William J. H. B. Folkes, Baronet. The family has for several generations been settled at Hillington, but originally came from Staffordshire, where they were people of consideration as early as the time of Henry V. The first of any note of whom mention is made is William Fowke, as the name was then spelled, who lived in 1438, and from whom was descended, in a direct line, Martin Folkes, Esq., a barrister, who, in 1695, was appointed solicitor-general, and, two years afterwards, attorney-general to Catherine, Queen Dowager of Charles II. From him descended Mr. Martin Folkes, who was created a baronet in 1774. The present baronet succeeded Sir Martin in the title and estates in 1821. The mansion has within these last few years been greatly improved, and the gardens, conservatories, and pineries are justly celebrated for their extent and completeness. N. 1½ m. is Sandingham Hall.

**APPLETON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, two townships in the parish of Catterick, respectively called North and South Appleton: 269 miles from London (coach road 228), 3 from Catterick, 4 from Richmond. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, to Catterick Bridge station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 137 miles. — Money orders issued at Catterick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 1,480 acres: 16 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,666: poor rates in 1837, £79.

**APPLETON-LE-MOORS, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Lastingham, on the Severn, a branch of the Rye: 254½ miles from London (coach road 231), 5 from Pickering, 3 from Kirkby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, to Pickering, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 122 miles. — Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. — Contains 2,570 acres: 59 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,063: poor rates in 1837, £76.

**APPLETON-NUN, YORK**, in the parish of Bolton-Percy, lower division of the ainsty of the city of York: 221 miles from London (coach road 190),

9 from York, 5 from Tadcaster. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, Normanton, to Bolton Percy, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, &c., 89 miles. — Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — A Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist, was founded here by Adeliza de St. Quintin, in the latter part of the reign of Stephen. Its land and rents were rated in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £83. 5s. 9d.; and in 1553, the site was granted to Sir William Fairfax and Humphrey Shelley. Nun-Appleton House was built by Lord Thomas Fairfax, whose ancestors had received a grant of the convent and estates; and from him it was purchased by Mr. Milner, a merchant, and mayor of Leeds, in 1697, whose son was created a baronet in 1616-17. The son of that gentleman, Sir William, married a daughter of the Rev. George Mordaunt, and niece of the Earl of Peterborough. After being receiver of the taxes for many years, he was succeeded by his son, Sir William Mordaunt, who married the eldest daughter of Humphrey Sturt, Esq. of Critchill House, Dorset, and was succeeded in 1811 by Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, the present baronet.

APPLETON-ROEBUCK, YORK, a township in the parish of Bolton-Percy, ainsty of the city of York. — For access and postal arrangements, see above: 189 miles from London, 7 from York, 8 from Selby. — Contains 2,780 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 613: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 703: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,529: poor rates in 1837, £287.

APPLETON-LE-STREET, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish, 4 miles west of New Malton — (which see for access and postal arrangements). — Contains 1,140 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 203: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,643: poor rates in 1837, £78.

APPLETON-LE-STREET, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, union of Malton. It comprises the townships of Amotherby, Appleton-le-street, Broughton, Hildenley, and Swinton: 244½ miles from London (coach road 218), 4 from New Malton, 18 from York. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, to New Malton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 112½ miles. — Money orders issued at New Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York, is valued at £7. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £515: patron, Rev. J. J. Peach: pres. incumbent, J. J. Peach, 1800: contains 4,780 acres: 175 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 944: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,086: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,644.

APPLETON-UPON-WISK, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of North Allerton: 261½ miles from London (coach road 232), 7 from Yarm, 7 from North Allerton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, to Cowton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 129½ miles. — Money orders issued at Yarm: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York, united with the rectory of Great Smeaton, and having jointly a pres. net income, £472: patron, Robert

Barry, Esq.: contains 1,800 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 559: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 642: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,427: poor rates in 1837, £206. — W. 2 m. is Hornby Grange.

APPLETREE, NORTHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Aston-le-Walls, union of Banbury: 78½ miles from London (coach road 77), 7 from Banbury, 10 from Daventry. — Nor. West. Rail. to Roade, thence 18½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Roade, &c., 90½ miles. — Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 315: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,050. — S. 2 m. is Edgcott Park.

APPLETREE-WICK, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Burnsall, union of Skipton, on the Wharfe: 239½ miles from London (coach road 224), 8 from Skipton, 1 from Burnsall. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, Leeds, to Skipton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 107½ miles. — Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — In this village, William Craven was born of poor parents, and became one of the instances of the opportunities given in this country of rising to the highest positions in the state, being made lord mayor of London in the year 1611. He was the founder of the noble family of Craven. — Contains 7,740 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 485: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 555: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,932: poor rates in 1837, £230: tithes commuted in 1815. Fair, Oct. 25.

ARBORFIELD, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sonning, union of Wokingham: 39½ miles from London (coach road 36), 5 from Wokingham, 4 from Reading. — Gt. West. Rail. to Reading, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 171½ miles; or through Birmingham, Gloucester, Reading, &c., 175½ miles. — Money orders issued at Wokingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory, a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, is valued at £7. 19s. 8d.: pres. net income, £345: patron, Lord Braybrooke: pres. incumbent, J. W. Hayes, 1839: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 300: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 345: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,796: poor rates in 1837, £193. — Fair, Oct. 5, for cattle. — S. 2 m. Swallowfield Place: N. 1 m. Arborfield House, a mansion built by the Standen family, the last representative of whom, Edward Standen, Esq., who died in 1730, was the person alluded to in a ballad called Molly Mogg, which was very noted at the time. A new mansion was built a few years ago by G. Dawson, Esq., and is now in the possession of Sir John Conroy, Bart. E. 2 m. is Bearwood, the seat of John Walter, Esq., M.P., whose father was the late principal proprietor, and for many years sole conductor, of the *Times* newspaper; a paper which stands confessedly at the head of the daily journals in this and every other country, unrivalled in the means of its information, and unsurpassed in the energy and ability with which it is conducted. The present position of the *Times* is indeed one of the remarkable facts, perhaps the most remarkable fact, of this age of progress. Exhibiting in its leading columns attainment which comprises a knowledge of every branch of literature



and science, and a consummate tact and talent in the writers for the handling of their subjects—and this not occasionally only, but day by day, and week by week, and year by year—it is not at all surprising that the paper, backed as this merit is by a most complete organization of contributors in every department, should have attained an immense authority over the public mind, and that its influence should be felt, as it has been felt in innumerable instances, in the momentous periods of modern history, throughout the deliberations and proceedings of the most important public bodies in this country and elsewhere, even to the extent of affecting the decisions of the legislature. To the lofty position which it has reached, and which, in the presence of its many able competitors, it has now for so many years maintained, was the *Times* elevated chiefly by the prudence, independence, sagacity, and skill of the late Mr. John Walter. Five-and-forty years ago, journalism was not what it is now; and when, in 1803, Mr. Walter became the principal proprietor and sole conductor of his paper, even he could little have anticipated the immense organ of power it was one day to become. Yet, though he had this veiled future before him, he took the bold course which every man who is wise as well as courageous would adopt. He determined to think and to act for himself, irrespective of all superior influences, whether of ministry or party, believing that, in the long run at least, the British people would rightly appreciate that independence which would save them from discoloured and unfair representations of passing events. Yet, while thus carefully guarding the position of his journal from the suspicion of a pecuniarily interested bias, Mr. Walter was equally energetic in arranging a wide-spread system of correspondence throughout the world, so that whenever and wherever a matter of importance transpired, he was sure to receive the earliest and most correct intelligence of the fact; and it is well known that, in a vast number of instances during the French war, intelligence of great political import was conveyed to the *Times* office, hours and even days before the Government received their despatches; and, in one case, notice of the capitulation of Flushing arrived in Printing-house Square as much as forty-eight hours before the ministry were made acquainted with the fact. And when, some thirty years afterwards, the overland route to our Indian possessions was at last laid open, it was the directors of the *Times* who anticipated the Government in the reception of important intelligence, by forwarding, at an enormous expense, by a special courier, their papers and letters from Marseilles across the whole country of France, instead of waiting for the more tardy arrival of the Mediterranean steamer in Southampton Water. Nor was it only in these leading features of a public journal that Mr. Walter's care and sagacity were singularly shown. All the minor portions of a great establishment were like the minutest joint of a steam-engine, kept invariably bright and in working order. He who made a mistake ever so small, found that there was no such term as "trifle" in the *Times* vocabulary. Yet if strict in the exaction of a veracious fulfilment of duty, no less generous was Mr. Walter in the reward of faithful service. No one who

conscientiously discharged his trust on the paper ever wanted either employment or a home, after his engagement upon it. And, in the higher departments of the paper, the munificent rewards which Mr. Walter was able to offer, and which he was always ready to confer, commanded the assistance of men of first-rate experience, education, and ability; so that the "leading articles" of the *Times* are now justly classed with the best of our classical literature. The first consideration of Mr. Walter appears to have been, the thorough independence of his journal from any extraneous influence; and this feeling frequently brought the paper into hostile collision with the ministry of the time, so that the correspondence, and other documents from abroad, were frequently, on their arrival at Gravesend, either suppressed altogether by the officials of the Government, or so delayed as to be of little service, while packets for the other papers were duly forwarded. This abuse of authority was powerfully denounced to the country. Such conduct was not likely to escape without occasioning a sacrifice; and, accordingly, his father, who had for many years enjoyed the lucrative office of printer to the Custom-house, was deprived of that business. This was too great a loss to be put up with quietly; yet when it was decided to present a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, with a view to regain the business, Mr. Walter refused to sign it. As years progressed, the *Times* gradually acquired a wider influence and circulation, until it became a matter of exceeding difficulty to supply by the hand-press the requisite number of copies; and though every device, of "double forms," and all other typographic expedients, to obviate the difficulty had been tried, it seemed likely to be insuperable. Mr. Walter had not been insensible of its approach; and, even as early as 1804, had engaged an ingenious compositor, named Martyn, to construct a press-machine; a proceeding which so irritated the pressmen of the establishment, that they threatened him with serious bodily injury, and he was obliged to approach and leave the premises in a variety of disguises. This was the first germ of machine-printing; and when the ingenious German, Koenig, came to this country, with his young relative Bauer, Mr. Walter readily availed himself of his services. Their machine was set up, in order to ascertain its real merits, not, however, in the *Times* office, but in a neighbouring house. After a great outlay and much difficulty, it was at length got into good working order, and fit for use. On the night of the 28th November, 1814, the pressmen were desired to wait for some foreign intelligence; and, towards six o'clock in the morning, they were astonished by Mr. Walter entering the office with a printed copy of that day's journal in his hand, and thus showing them that their power of insubordinate combination was at an end. There was every disposition to riot, but, on the proprietor telling them that he had at hand a force competent to put down all disturbance, and that their wages should be paid until they obtained other employment, they quietly dispersed. Thus was accomplished a change in the supply of intelligence, which has had an incalculable influence on the social polity of the world; a change which can only be paralleled by the revival of let-



ters, and the invention of printing itself; a change, the full effect of which no one in existence can as yet foretell. Being at the head of such an establishment as that of the *Times*, Mr. Walter became identified with all the great questions of the day; and the history of the paper is the history of his life. Above all, he identified himself with a determined opposition to the New Poor Law; and, by means of his paper and of his personal influence, did all that in him lay to abate its cruelty and remove its oppression. This, as a statesman, was his leading point when elected to sit for Berkshire, in the first parliament after the passing of the Reform Bill. He sat also in the next parliament; but, in 1837, the indifference of both parties in the house to the cause which he especially advocated—the cause of the poor—induced him to resign his seat; and he was afterwards returned for the town of Nottingham, for which place the present proprietor was elected without solicitation, and when absent, on the day of his father's decease. After several months of severe illness, the late Mr. Walter expired on the 28th July, 1847, at the premises in Printing-house Square, whither he had removed for the benefit of medical attendance. The mansion itself possesses no attractions in an architectural point of view, but contains a fine collection of pictures, chiefly of the Flemish and Dutch schools; among which may be reckoned several *chefs-d'œuvres* of Hobbema, Berghem, and Paul Potter. The pleasure grounds, which were laid out by the late Mr. Walter, with the assistance of the eminent landscape gardener, David Stewart, Esq., exhibit one of the happiest combinations of art and nature that is to be met with in this country. The lake covers a space of not less than fifty acres, the banks being clothed to the water's edge with magnificent woods, the growth of Windsor forest, of which the domain once formed a part.

**ARBORY.** See **KIRK-ARBORY**.

**ARBURY, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Winwick, and returned with Houghton—(which see): 184½ miles from London (coach road 186), 4 from Newton, 18 from Liverpool. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Warrington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 100½ miles. —Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. —E. ½ m. is Enfield Hall.

**ARCLID, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Sandbach: 164 miles from London (coach road 162), 2 from Sandbach, 5 from Congleton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Sandbach, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 80 miles. —Money orders issued at Sandbach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. —Contains 610 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 89: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 97: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,010: poor rates in 1837, £31.

**ARDEN, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Hawby, wapentake of Birdforth, union of Helmsley, Blackmoor: 251½ miles from London (coach road 227), 10 from Thirsk, 11 from Stokesley. —Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, to Thirsk, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 119½ miles. —Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.; post closes 5 p.m. —A nunnery of the Benedic-

tine order was founded here about 1150, by Peter de Hoton, which, in the thirty-second year of his reign, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Culpepper; but no vestige of the monastic buildings now remains. —Contains 9,090 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, including that of Ardenside, 181: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 206: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £586: poor rates in 1837, £84.

**ARDINGLEY (or ERTHINGLEY), SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Buntinghill, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield, and on the line of the London and Brighton Railroad: 35½ miles from London (coach road 33), 4 from Cuckfield, 7 from East Grinstead. —Sou. East. Rail. through Reigate to Balcombe, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 167½ miles. —Money orders issued at Cuckfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £19. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £498: patron, J. F. W. Peyton: pres. incumbent, W. P. Haslewood, 1844: contains 4,780 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 742: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 853: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,292: poor rates in 1837, £546.

**ARDINGTON, BERKS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wantage: 59½ miles from London (coach road 57), 3 from Wantage, 8 from Abingdon. —Gt. West. Rail. to Stevenage, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Stevenage, &c., 153½ miles. —Money orders issued at Wantage: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.; post closes 5 p.m. —The Great Western Railway crosses the Wilts and Berks Canal in this parish. —The living (the Holy Trinity), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, formerly in the diocese of Salisbury, now in that of Oxford, is valued at £8. 7s. 9d.: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: contains 1,310 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 405: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 466: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,256: poor rates in 1837, £93. —W. 2 m. is Charlton Manor: S. 1 m. Lockhinge House: E. 2 m. Hendred House.

**ARDLEIGH, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring, near the river Stour: 55 miles from London (coach road 56), 5 from Colchester, 4 from Manningtree. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Colchester to Ardleigh: from Derby, through London, and as above, 187 miles. —Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.; post closes 7 p.m. —This parish possesses the privilege of sending children to the free grammar-school, founded at Didham, in 1571, by W. Littlebury, Esq. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, is valued at £11. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £258: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. Bishop, 1807: contains 5,100 acres: 207 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,605: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,846: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,135: poor rates in 1837, £1,196. —S. 2 m. is Ardleigh Park, on the east side of the railway: N. 1 m. is Hill House.

**ARDLEY (or AUDLEY-STRETTON), OXFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ploughley, union of Bicester: 59½ miles from London (coach road 58), 4 from Bicester, 3 from Middleton. —Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 16½ miles: from Derby,

through Rugby, Aylesbury, &c., 105½ miles. Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £5. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £307: patron, Duke of Marlborough: pres. incumbent, John Lowe, 1815: contains 1,440 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 168: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 193: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,583: poor rates in 1837, £91.

ARDSLEY WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Darfield, on the Dearne and Dove Canal: 199½ miles from London (coach road 189), 2 from Barnsley, 5 from Wakefield. Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Wakefield, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Wakefield, &c., 67½ miles. Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. A new church, in the Norman style, was opened here in June, 1841. The living, a perpetual curacy: pres. net income, £120: patron, Vicar of Darfield: pres. incumbent, R. G. Micklethwaite, 1844: contains 1,030 acres: 199 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,300: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,495: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,566: poor rates in 1837, £200: tithes commuted in 1760. There is a Wesleyan chapel also here. N. 1 m. Tingley House: W. 1½ m. Stump Cross: S. 2 m. Haigh Hall.

ARDSLEY (EAST), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, union of Wakefield. Access and postal arrangements same as above, but one mile nearer to the station. The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £27: pres. net income, £369: patron, Earl of Cardigan: pres. incumbent, J. Daniel, 1844: contains 1,630 acres: 175 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 900: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,035: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,092: poor rates in 1837, £241: tithes commuted in 1827.

ARDSLEY (WEST), (WESTERTON, or WOODKIRK), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the same wapentake, union, and county, as the above (which see for access and postal arrangements.) The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £31. 6s.: pres. net income, £265: patron, Earl of Cardigan: pres. incumbent, G. D. Miller, 1846: contains 2,250 acres: 290 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,420: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,633: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,631: poor rates in 1837, £375.

ARDWICK, LANCASHIRE, a chapelry to the parish of Manchester, hun<sup>d</sup> of Salford, union of Chorlton: 190 miles from London (coach road 182), 1 from Manchester, 6 from Stockport. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Manchester, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Sheffield to Manchester, &c., 88 miles. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Besides Sunday schools, there are several both daily and boarding schools of considerable note. The Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway, which at this point is carried on a succession of enormous viaducts, here joins the North Western Railway. The suburb is included in the borough of Manchester. The living (St. Thomas) is a curacy, not in charge, in

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the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £294: patron, Fellows of Manchester Collegiate Church: pres. incumbent, N. W. Gibson, 1831: contains 470 acres: 1,033 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,906: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 11,392: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,241: poor rates in 1837, £825. E. 2 m. is Gorton House; 1½ m. Gorton Hall; S. 1 m. Kirkmanshulme.

ARELEY (KING'S), WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree, union of Martley: 137½ miles from London (coach road 122), 1 from Stourport, 4 from Bewdley. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Bromsgrove, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 66½ miles. Money orders issued at Stourport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The church is a fine Gothic building, and stands on an eminence from which there is an extensive prospect. There is a monument in the burial ground to a person termed Sir Harry, who is generally reputed to have been a Sir H. Coningsby of Herefordshire, who was driven into seclusion by an accident which befell his daughter, a child, who, as he held her at a window, either leapt or fell from his arms into a moat, and was drowned. Layamon, who was the earliest native writer upon British history, giving a statement of the occurrences that happened from the time of Brute to that of Cadwalladar, and who describes himself as a priest living at Erenlege on the Severn, is generally supposed to have been born here. The charities connected with the parish are endowed to the amount of about £19 a year. The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £346: patron, Rector of Martley: pres. incumbent, H. J. Hastings, 1831: contains 1,390 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 423: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 486: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,554: poor rates in 1837, £233.

ARELEY (UPPER), STAFFORD, a parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Seisdon, union of Kidderminster: 138½ miles from London (coach road 131), 3 from Bewdley, 5 from Kidderminster. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Barnt Green, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 67½ miles. Money orders issued at Bewdley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. Peter) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £255: patron, Earl of Mountmorris: pres. incumbent, John Allen, 1824: contains 5,160 acres: 165 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 667: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 767: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,831: poor rates in 1837, £173. N. ½ m. is Areley Hall.

ARGAM (or ERGHAM), EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker, union of Bridlington: 267½ miles from London (coach road 211), 5 from Bridlington, 12 from Great Driffield. Nor. West. Rail. through York, Malton, to Speeton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 135½ miles. Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The living (St. John the Baptist) is a rectory united to the perpetual curacy of Bridlington, diocese of York. The church has been desecrated, and there has been no institution since 1605:

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valued at £4: pres. net income, £21: patron, C. Grimstone, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Jabez Banks: contains 510 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 30: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 35: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £332: poor rates in 1837, £11.

**ARKENDALE**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry to the parish of Knaresborough, wapentake of Claro: 228 miles from London (coach road 203), 4 from Knaresborough, 4 from Boroughbridge. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, Leeds, to Knaresborough, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 96 miles. — Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £68: patron, Vicar of Knaresborough: pres. incumbent, George Creighton, 1845: contains 1,620 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 261: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 300: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,358: poor rates in 1837, £124. The great and small tithes, and the moduses of the manor, which were the property of the prebend of Beechill, the vicar, and the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1773.

**ARKENGARTH-DALE**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a mountainous parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling-West, on a tributary of the Swale: 280 miles from London (coach road 245), 11 from Richmond, 7 from Askrigg. — Nor. West. Rail. through York to Richmond, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 148 miles. — Money orders issued at Richmond: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a free school here, endowed by Mr. G. Browne of Stockton, with an annual income of £60 a year, to which all the children of the dale have a right of gratuitous admission. In addition to the church, there is a Methodist chapel here. The inhabitants of the parish are chiefly employed in the lead mines, which are of great antiquity, having been worked in the time of King John; and they are still very productive, the produce from the ore brought to the surface averaging as much as 2,000 tons in the twelvemonths. The smelting-house is also said to be unequalled for extent, and in the completeness of its fittings. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £123: patron, Sir J. Lowther, Bart.: pres. incumbent, J. Hayton, 1830: contains 14,180 acres: 291 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,243: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,429: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,195: poor rates in 1837, £521.

**ARKESDEN**, ESSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Uttlesford, union of Saffron-Walden: 44½ miles from London (coach road 40), 10 from Bishop-Stortford, 7 from Saffron-Walden. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Newport, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 176½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bishop-Stortford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £181: patron, R. B. Wolfe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. S. Griffinhoofe: contains 2,320 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 498: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 573: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>.

£2,079: poor rates in 1837, £309. — 8. 1½ m. is Woodhall.

**ARKHOLME-WITH-CAWOOD**, LANCASHIRE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Melling, on the river Lune, which here expands into a lake: 241½ miles from London (coach road 250), 5 from Kirby-Lonsdale, 10 from Lancaster. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, to Carnforth, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 157½ miles. — Money orders issued at Kirby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £8. 10s.: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Melling: pres. incumbent, R. Mallison, 1829: contains 2,920 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 407: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 467: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,597: poor rates in 1837, £214. — N. ½ m. is Thurland Castle; W. 2 m. Caponwray Hall.

**ARKSEY** (or **ARKSEY-WITH-BENTLEY**), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, including the township of Bentley: 191 miles from London (coach road 164), 2 from Doncaster, 8 from Thorne. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, Rotherham, to Darfield, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 59 miles. — Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — A free school was endowed here in 1660 by Sir Bryan Cooke, Bart., and a school-house was built by his successor in 1683, the endowment being £40 a year. There is also an hospital for four poor parishioners, with an endowment of £89. 12s. per annum. The other charities of the parish have an income of about £18. 10s. a year. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £12. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £113: patron, Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart.: pres. incumbent, — Sorsby, 1844: contains 5,220 acres: 244 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,056: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,214: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £10,067: poor rates in 1837, £626: the great and small tithes, moduses, and other similar ecclesiastical incomes, were commuted in 1827-8; they were the property of the lord of the manor.

**ARLECDON**, CUMBERLAND, a parish in the ward of Allerdale, above Derwent. It includes the townships of High and Low Frizington and Whillymoor: 345½ miles from London (coach road 299), 5 from Whitehaven, 7 from Workington. — Nor. West. Rail. through Carlisle to Whitehaven, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Carlisle, &c., 256½ miles. — Money orders issued at Whitehaven: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 12 noon. — Coal is worked to some extent within the parish. A new church was consecrated here in 1829. — The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy, a peculiar in the diocese of Chester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £100: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, F. Allnatt, 1847: contains 5,700 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 558: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 641: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,211: poor rates in 1837, £124. The tithes of the manor of Frizington, which were the property of the Bishop of Chester, were commuted in 1805; and those of Lamplough and Arledon, and of the townships of Arledon, Kelton, Whillymoor, and Winder, which were jointly the property

of the bishop and of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1819.

**ARLESTON.** See **SYNFID.**

**ARLEY, WARWICKSHIRE,** a parish in the Kirby division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Nuneaton: 102½ miles from London (coach road 100), 6 from Nuneaton, 6 from Atherstone. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nuneaton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 42½ miles. — Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is a free school here, endowed by William Avery with an income of £15 yearly. The other charities of the parish produce about £19. 13s. per annum. — The living (St. Wilfrid), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £9. 0s. 7d.: pres. net income, £351: patron, Rev. Roger R. Vaughton: pres. incumbent, R. R. Vaughton, 1815: contains 2,130 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 265: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 304: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,391: poor rates in 1837, £139.

**ARLEY KING'S.** See **ARLEY KING'S.**

**ARLINGHAM, GLOUCESTER,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Berkeley, union of Wheatonhurst, on the opposite side of the estuary of the Severn, by which river it is on three of its sides surrounded: 110½ miles from London (coach road 118), 2 from Newnham, 12 from Gloucester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 110½ miles. — Money orders issued at Newnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — In 1765, a school was endowed here by Mrs. Mary Yate, with an income of £40 per annum, of which one half goes to the master, a quarter to the mistress, and the remainder is expended in the purchase of books. This benefactress also left £40 a year to the poor of the parish. — The living (St. Mary the Virgin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £19. 18s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £193: patron, Mrs. Hodges: pres. incumbent, J. L. Crawley, 1837: contains 2,300 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 793: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 912: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,110: poor rates in 1837, £336: tithes commuted in 1801. — N. ½ m. is Arlington Court; W. 1 m. Oaklands.

**ARLINGTON, DEVON,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Sherwill, union of Barnstaple: 205 miles from London (coach road 193), 6 from Barnstaple, 8 from Ilfracombe. — Gt. West. Rail. to Wellington, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Wellington, &c., 218½ miles. — Money orders issued at Barnstaple: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £272: patron, J. P. Chichester, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. H. Chichester, 1824: contains 1,890 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 237: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,709: poor rates in 1837, £123.

**ARLINGTON, GLOUCESTER,** a tithing in the parish of Bibury: 101 miles from London (coach road 85), 4 from Fairford, 6 from Cirencester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 6 miles:

from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Cirencester, &c., 126 miles. — Money orders issued at Fairford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Contains 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 409.

**ARLINGTON, SUSSEX,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, union of Hailsham, on the Cuckmere river: 67½ miles from London (coach road 62), 4 from Hailsham, 9 from Lewes. — Sou. East. Rail. through Reigate, Lewes, to Berwick, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 199½ miles. — Money orders issued at Hurst Green: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living (St. Pancras), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10. 6s. 11d.: pres. net income, £156: patron, Preb. Woodhorne: pres. incumbent, R. Belaney, 1843: contains 4,790 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 686: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 788: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,317: poor rates in 1837, £804.

**ARLSEY, BEDFORD,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Clifton, union of Biggleswade: 42½ miles from London (coach road 41), 4 from Baldock, 3 from Shefford. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Ware, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Bletchley, to Ampthill, 92, thence 15 miles. — Money orders issued at Baldock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, united to the rectory of Astwick, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £280: patron, Mrs. Roger Smith: pres. incumbent, Roger Smith, 1841: contains 2,370 acres: 126 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 820: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 943: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,203: poor rates in 1837, £248: the great tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, and the small tithes, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1804. — S. ½ m. is Arlsey Bury, the seat of Samuel Bedford Edwards, Esq., son of the late proprietor, who was a captain in the service of the East India Company, and who succeeded to the estates of his uncle. Mr. Edwards, who served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1825, is the descendant of an ancient ancestry, which date their origin, as a family, from Henry Edwards, who lived at Henlow in the same county, and died about the close of the 15th century. He left three sons, of whom the third was Sergeant-at-arms to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth, dying during the reign of the last, in 1576. Richard Edwards, Esq., who died at Henlow, in 1623, and his grandson, also named Richard, who died in 1657, both held the office of Registrars of Chancery.

**ARMATHWAITE, CUMBERLAND,** a chapelry in the parish of Hesket-in-the-forest, Leath ward, on the river Eden, which flows through it: 295½ miles from London (coach road 292), 10 from Carlisle, 5 from Kirk-Oswald. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Penrith, to Southwaite, thence 4 miles: from Derby through Crewe, &c., 211½ miles. — Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There was here a small Benedictine nunnery, built and endowed by William Rufus. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, there were not more than a superior

and three nuns, with their annual income of £18. 18s. 8d. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £26. 10s.: pres. net income, £50: patron, Trustees of Mr. Milbourn: pres. incumbent, William Hudson: (for population, &c., see parish.) — 8. 1 m. is Armathwaite Castle, situated in a deep glen, in a very beautiful situation close to the banks of the river Eden. The castle is of some antiquity, but the front, which is of hewn stone, is modern, and additional buildings for domestic offices have within the last thirty or forty years been erected. The mansion is placed in a secluded valley, commanded by several heights, and its position would naturally induce the idea that it was built rather for the purposes of retirement than security. The scenery around is in the extreme picturesque and romantic, and admirably calculated to bring up the ideas of that old English style of life which prevailed in the middle ages. Close by the Eden has spread itself into a clear lake-like expanse, and flows along in a tranquil stream, backed at the southern extremity of the view by the bold elevation of "Baron Wood," a magnificent hill, the fine outline of which is broken by the projection of a crag of singular and grotesque form, that, from its having become the rendezvous of a number of wild animals of the feline tribe, has acquired the name of Cat Glent. Other bold masses of rock, covered on their summits with noble forest trees, add a striking feature to the scene, while behind is the mill and some sequestered cottages. Beyond these emblems of quietude, the Eden is again seen under a different aspect, rushing down a cataract formed by a shelving rock, with all the turbulent fury of a mountain torrent, seeming to shake the very crags with the tumult of its uproar, and whirling in mad eddies round the bases of the cliffs, as it once more seeks an easy course. The prospect is finished at a small distance by a little stone bridge, which harmonizes beautifully with the other features of the landscape. The precise date of the foundation of the castle has never been ascertained, but it appears to have been inhabited in the reign of Henry VIII. by a family of the name of Skelton, one of whom, John Skelton, was poet-laureate to that monarch. The family continued to be proprietors till 1712, when Richard Skelton sold the domain to W. Sanderson, Esq., from whom it has descended to its present owner. Near the romantic lake, termed Tarn Wadling, about 1½ miles from Armathwaite, are the remains of an extensive fortress called Castle Hewin, which covers a large plot of ground, and which evidently appears to have been a place of great importance in its time. The principal building is more than 230 feet long by 150 broad, and the foundations, which are faced with rough stones of ashlar work, are in some places as much as eight feet thick. The castle has been divided into numerous apartments, and strengthened by outworks and long-extended trenches. At one corner there is a smaller structure, which appears to have been a sort of keep or capital. It is about 50 feet square, and the outer fence, which seems to have been circular, is of stone. Below it there are a ditch and breastworks, which have been carried down the declivity of the hill for a considerable distance. By Leland, who

is the only old author that has mentioned it, it is called Castle Lewin, but he adds no particulars; and from tradition alone we learn that it originally belonged to Ewaine, sovereign of Cumberland, in the days of Athelstane, who is reported to have been buried in the Giants' Cave at Penrith. An old ballad, written about the time of Chaucer, and which had sufficient merit to induce Dr. Piercy to insert it in his collection of ancient poetry, makes the castle to be of considerable eminence in the time of King Arthur; and as the passage is one strikingly illustrative of the modes of thought and feeling at the time, we quote it:—

"A boone, a boone, oh King Arthur,  
I beg a boone of thee—  
Avenge me of a carlish knyghte,  
Who hath shent my love and me.  
  
On Tarne Wadlinge his castle stands,  
All on a hill so hye;  
And proudly rise the battlements,  
And gay the streamers flye.  
  
No gentle knyghte, nor lady faire,  
May pass that castle wall;  
But from that foul discourteous knyghte  
Misshappe will them befall."

The fortress stands on the summit of a lofty hill, north-east of the lake, and commands a very extensive range of country; overlooking, south, a spacious tract with Pendennis in front, the view being terminated eastward by the heights of Cross-fell, Stainmore, and Dufton. On the south-west the view includes the whole country from Ullswater to Greystock, and is only bounded in the distance by the lofty heights of Helvellyn, Mellifells, and the neighbouring mountains. The western aspect is of softer features, taking in the widely-cultivated tract to the river Peteril. On the north, from the summit, may be surveyed the city of Carlisle, Brompton, the high lands of Nichol, and the Solway Frith, a number of features which, for variety and effect, are scarcely to be found in any other view in Britain. We need scarcely say that the place is well worthy of a visit from every traveller.

ARMIN, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Snaith, union of Goole, on the river Ouse: 219½ miles from London (coach road 175), 6 from Snaith, 3 from Howden. — Nor. West Rail. through Derby, Pontefract, to Goole, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Pontefract, &c., 87½ miles. — Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living, a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £74: patron, Earl of Beverley and N. E. Yarburgh: pres. incumbent, H. Lloyd, 1845: contains 3,660 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 593: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 682: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,742: poor rates in 1837, £296.

ARMINGHALL, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>rd</sup> and union of Henstead: 112½ miles from London (coach road 120), 3 from Norwich, 12 from Bungay. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Ipswich, Diss, to Armington, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Peterboro' and Norwich, 202, thence 3 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £66: patron, Dean and Chapter of Norwich: pres. incumbent, T. J. Bachelor, 1833:

contains 900 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 79: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 91: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,163: poor rates in 1837, £49.---E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Arminghall Hall; E. 2 m. Kirby Hall.

ARMITAGE, STAFFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Offlow (South), union of Lichfield. It includes the hamlet of Handsacre: 124 miles from London, 2 from Rudgeley, 6 from Lichfield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Rudgeley station, thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile: from Derby, through Tamworth, Rudgeley, &c., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.---Money orders issued at Rudgeley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The church, which stands on a lofty height, is a striking object in the landscape from all sides. The charities of the parish bring in a revenue of £8. 6s. per annum. There was an Independent church formed here in 1820. The Grand Trunk Canal passes under a tunnel, and forms a junction with the river Trent in this parish. The place was formerly called Hermitage, from a hermitage in a beautiful and sequestered spot between the village and the church.---The living (St. John), a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the prebendary of Lichfield, annexed to the prebend of Handsacre in Lichfield cathedral, is valued at £20. 10s.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, F. Wilson: contains 1,950 acres: 185 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 987: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,135: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,213: poor rates in 1837, £357.---W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Armitage Park; N. 2 m. Lee Hall.

ARMLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of St. Peter's, liberty of Leeds: 207 miles from London (coach road 192), 2 from Leeds, 7 from Bradford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Leeds, thence 2 miles: from Derby to Leeds, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---There is a chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists here, founded in 1800; and there are also several juvenile and infant schools. The Leeds and Bradford Railway passes through the parish, as does also the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £26. 1s. 4d.: pres. net income, £204: patron, Vicar of Leeds: pres. incumbent, C. Clapham, 1822: contains 1,040 acres: 1,011 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,676: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,527: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,982: poor rates in 1837, £930.---N. 1 m. Armley Park.

ARMSCOTT, WORCESTERSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, locally situated in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Kington, Warwick, near the Moreton and Avon Railway: 116 miles from London (coach road 86), 3 from Shipston, 10 from Evesham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leamington, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Coventry, Leamington, &c., 60 miles.---Money orders issued at Shipston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 145: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 165.

ARMSTON, NORTHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Polebrook: 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 77), 3 from Oundle, 7 from Thrapston.---Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Oundle, thence 3 miles: from Derby, to Northampton, &c., 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ .---Money orders issued at Oundle: London

letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---An hospital, with a chapel, was founded here as early as 1231, by Ralph de Troubleville, and Alice, his wife.---Contains 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 27: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 32: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £752: poor rates in 1837, £19.

ARMTHORPE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster: 193 miles from London (coach road 162), 3 from Doncaster, 7 from Thorne.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Rotherham, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 61 miles.---Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m.---There is a charity school in the parish, founded by Anne Holmes in 1689, with an income of £5. 13s. per annum, for the purpose of educating ten children, and apprenticing the sons of the poor. The other endowments of the parish produce about £12 yearly.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £8. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £366: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. J. Branson, 1834: contains 2,810 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 516: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,735: poor rates in 1837, £228.

ARNCLIFFE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a hilly parish and township, partly in the western and partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, union of Settle, on a branch of the Wharfe. The parish contains the townships of Arncliffe, Buckden, Halton-Gill, West Halton, Hawksworth, and Litton: 236 miles from London (coach road 231), 13 from Skipton, 9 from Settle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby and Leeds to Skipton, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 104 miles.---Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m.---The living (St. Oswald), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £36: patron, University College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, William Boyd, 1835: contains 38,060 acres: 204 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 834: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 959: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £12,843. The great and small tithes of the townships, the property of University College, Oxford, and of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766. The charities of the parish produce a revenue of £59 per annum. There was lately a considerable cotton-mill here.

ARNCLIFFE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish---(which see for access and postal arrangements).---Contains 5,790 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 243: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 314: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,541: poor rates in 1837, £99.

ARNCLIFFE, NORTH RIDING, YORK. See INGLESBY-ARNCLIFFE.

ARNCOTT, OXFORD, a village and chapelry in the parish of Ambrosden---(which see for access): 54 miles from London, 3 from Bicester, 17 from Oxford, and situated on the east of the river Kay.---Contains 2,010 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 354: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 404: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,240: poor rates in 1837, £238. The tithes were commuted in 1814. There is a chapel and school here of the Wesleyan Methodists.

**ARNE, DORSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hasilor, division and union of Wareham. It lies on the coast, between Wareham and Poole harbour: 131 miles from London (coach road 110), 5 from Wareham, 5 from Poole.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wareham, thence 5 miles: from Derby to London, and as above, 263, or through Birmingham, Gloucester, Reading, Southampton, &c., 267 miles.---Money orders issued at Wareham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There is a large barrow on the height that extends into the harbour, which has been used as a beacon.---The living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Wareham, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury: pres. net income, £400: patron, J. H. Calcraft, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. R. Capel, 1841: contains 2,450 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 168: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 193: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £268: poor rates in 1837, £78.

**ARNESBY, LEICESTERSHIRE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth: 98½ miles from London (coach road 93), 8 from Leicester, 9 from Lutterworth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Broughton Astley, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 15½ miles.---Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There are several schools in the parish; and a Baptist church has existed here ever since 1702. The parish charities produce something more than £13 a year. Many of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. The township and the manor are jointly held by Miss A. M. Clarke and Mr. J. Tebby.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £5. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £119: patron, J. S. Sherwin, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Mettam, 1820: contains 1,510 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 505: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 581: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,708: poor rates in 1837, £163. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1794.

**ARNOLD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, a parish in the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford: 134½ miles from London (coach road 128), 4 from Nottingham, 10 from Mansfield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nottingham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 20 miles.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The inhabitants are almost entirely employed in framework knitting. Henry Sherbrooke, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists, and the Baptists, have chapels here; there is a school, endowed with £22. 16s., for poor children; and the other charities connected with the parish produce £16. 16s. per annum. There are several daily schools unendowed.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 17s. 8d.: pres. net income, £310: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, G. F. Hobcombe, 1812: contains 4,670 acres: 812 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,509: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,185: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,276: poor rates in 1837, £1,047: tithes com-

muted in 1789.---W. 1 m. Red Hill Lodge: E. 1 m. Lambley Hall.

**ARNSIDE, WESTMORELAND**. See BRETHAM.

**ARRAM, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Atwick---(which see for population returns, &c.): 221 miles from London (coach road 193), 11½ from Beverley, 2 from Hornsea.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to New Holland, 196, cross the Humber per steam-packet to Hull, 3 miles, from which take rail. to Lockington, 13, thence 9 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, Selby, Hull, Lockington, &c., 268 miles.---Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---S. ¼ m. Arram Hall.

**ARRETON, HAMPSHIRE**, a village and parish in East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight: 101 miles from London (coach road 83), 3 from Newport, 6 from Ryde.---Sou. West. Rail. to Gosport, 90, cross per steam-packet to Ryde, 5, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 233 miles; or through Birmingham, Gloucester, Reading, Gosport, &c., 237 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---There is a charity school here, founded in 1688, for the educating, maintaining, and apprenticing the poor children of the parish, by John Mann, Esq., with a revenue of £46 per annum, which is now absorbed by the National School Society. The income of the other charities of the parish produce about £30. 16s. per annum.---The living (St. George), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £220: patron, J. Fleming, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James B. Snow, 1843: contains 8,270 acres: 334 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,964: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,258: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,091: poor rates in 1837, £1,275.---E. 1 m. Knighton House: W. 2 m. Standen House.

**ARRINGTON (anciently, ERMINGTON), CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wetherley, union of Caxton and Arrington: 63 miles from London (coach road 49), 5 from Caxton, 11 from Cambridge.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Bishop-Stortford to Shelford, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Cambridge, 163, thence 11 miles.---Money orders issued at Caxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The petty sessions for the division are held here.---The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £69: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, S. B. Dowell, 1843: contains 1,388 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 317: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 365: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £998: poor rates in 1837, £65.---E. ¾ m. Wimpole Park, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, the most splendid private residence in the county of Cambridge. The mansion is a very spacious and imposing structure of brick, consisting of a centre erected by Sir Thomas Chicheley, and two wings which have been built since; that to the east communicating with the offices, and that on the west with a large green-house. The entrance is by a double flight of steps; and the interior, which is distinguished by much elegance, has, within about the last thirty years, been greatly improved by the noble proprietor, by throwing several apartments into one, and fitting it up as a state drawing-room.



The mansion contains an admirable and very judiciously selected collection of paintings, many of which are by the first masters; and in the library, which is a noble apartment, there is a very excellent assortment of the best literary productions, and many volumes of curious engravings. The room is adorned by portraits of several eminent writers, including Ben Jonson, Sir Isaac Newton, Pope, Dr. Barrow, Warburton, Dr. Clarke, and Lord Somers; but one which is particularly valuable, of Matthew Prior, who was a frequent visitor at Wimpole. In the private chapel there are various figures of the saints and pontiffs, and a striking altar-piece of the Nativity by Sir James Thornhill. Secured in the various apartments there is also an important collection of state papers. The grounds near the mansion have the disadvantage of being flat, but, through the agency of fine timber, sheets of water, well-disposed and ornamental buildings in appropriate situations, together with the winding stream of the Cam, several very beautiful effects are produced; and opposite the south front of the hall there is an avenue of noble forest trees, fully two miles and a half long. Before the beginning of the present century, the domain was much enlarged, and the gardens especially, improved by the late Earl of Hardwicke. The manor passed through the hands of the Beeches and the Avenells to the family of the Chicheleys, early in the reign of Henry VI. From the then holder, Henry Chicheley, Esq., it descended to Sir Thomas Chicheley, who was master of the ordnance, and one of the privy councillors of Charles II., during whose reign it became the property of Lady Saville, who sold it to Sir John Cutler. Through marriage with his daughter, Wimpole became the property of Lord Radnor, who, at the beginning of the last century, disposed of it to Harley, the first Earl of Oxford, and for a long time the celebrated prime minister of Queen Anne. Of him it was bought by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and from him descended to his great-grandson, the present owner. The originator of the family of Hardwicke was Mr. Simon Yorke, a merchant of good property at Dover, whose grandson, Philip Yorke, was called to the bar, and quickly attained such eminence in his profession, that, in 1720, at the early age of twenty-nine, he was made solicitor-general, and four years afterwards attorney-general, which office he held until 1733, when he was elevated to the bench as Lord Chief Justice of England, and Baron Hardwicke. In 1736, his lordship was advanced to the dignity of lord high chancellor, and received the additional titles of Viscount Royston and Earl of Hardwicke. In 1746, his lordship was appointed Lord High Steward of England, for the trials of the rebel peers who were out, in 1745, with the young Pretender. He was also appointed one of the lord justices for the administration of the kingdom, during the king's absence in his German dominions, in 1740, 1748, and 1752; and in 1749, the earl was unanimously chosen High Steward of the University of Cambridge. The second son of his lordship also became an eminent lawyer, having, like his father, filled the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, and of lord high chancellor, but died just as the patent of the barony of Morden was being made out for him. His son

Philip succeeded his uncle as third earl, and had himself a distinguished family: his eldest son, the Right Hon. Charles Philip, became one of the tellers of the exchequer, and was for some time first lord of the admiralty; and his second son, Joseph Sydney, attained the distinction of K.C.B., and was made a vice-admiral. The third son of the second earl, Sir Joseph Yorke, K.B., who was an aid-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, attained to great distinction in the army, and was elevated to the peerage as Baron Dover, in 1788; and his brother, the fifth son, who took holy orders, became Bishop of Ely. The present earl is son of Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney, and has himself attained the rank of post-captain in the navy. He succeeded the late earl in the title and estates in 1834; is one of the counsellors of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire.

ARROW, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Woodchurch: 194½ miles from London (coach road 200), 6 from Great Neston, 5 from Liverpool. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bebington, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 110½ miles. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 730 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 112: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 127: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £828: poor rates in 1837, £47. N. 2 m. Arrow House.

ARROW, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the hundred of Barlichway, union of Alcester, on the Arrow river. It includes the township of Arrow, with the hamlets of Oversley and Ragley: 143½ miles from London (coach road 103), 1 from Alcester, 8 from Stratford-on-Avon. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Droitwich, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 72½ miles. Money orders issued at Alcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the diocese of Worcester, having a pres. net income, £248; patron, Marquis of Hertford: pres. incumbent, H. C. Carleton, 1807: contains 4,220 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 543: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 629: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,787. Ragley Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford, about two miles from Alcester, is a mansion having four fronts, three stories high, of very considerable beauty. It was built by Lord Conway, an ancestor of the present Marquis of Hertford, about the middle of the last century, but was afterwards much improved by Sir Jeoffrey Wyatville, the favourite architect of George IV., under whose superintendence the great alterations at Windsor Castle were executed. The mansion stands on a commanding elevation, and is surrounded by an extensive park of great natural advantages, being amply stored with noble oak trees, and having fine plantations judiciously disposed. There is also a large sheet of water, which very pleasingly varies the effect of the different views. The interior of the house presents a series of apartments furnished with superior taste, and excellently calculated for the purposes of either state or pleasure. The pictures, though scattered, are numerous and valuable, and such as will greatly interest any connoisseur of the fine arts. The entrance-



hall is of large proportions, and embellished by some particularly good stucco work. Richard Ingram Seymour Conway, K.G., Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp of Hache, and Baron Conway of Ragley, Baron Conway of Killultagh, Antrim, Ireland, is a lineal descendant of the Great Protector, the Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. In the last year of the reign of the youthful monarch, the attainder of the unfortunate duke, who lost his head chiefly through the cabals of the ambitious father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey, was reversed in favour of his grandson, who received the honour of knighthood for his conduct at the battle of Musselburgh. This advantage enabled Sir Edward Seymour, who was seated at Bury Pomeroy in the county of Devon, to inherit all the lands that might come to him by collateral descent after the attainder. Sir Edward, who was sheriff of the county in the 25th of Elizabeth, was succeeded by his eldest son, who was created a baronet in the year 1611. His grandson, the third baronet, who, like his father, sat for Devonshire in parliament, adhered, when the great struggle broke out between Charles I. and the House of Commons, to the cause of the king, and had his seat, Bury Castle, plundered and burnt to the ground, in consequence of his allegiance. He died in the year of William III.'s accession to the throne; and was succeeded by his son, another Sir Edward, who had long before that time made a distinguished figure in parliament, and is, indeed, described by Burnett, in his History of his own Times, *as the ablest speaker of any man in the House, except those who had been bred to the law, and as the man of most weight of all his party.* He served constantly from the time of his election to that of his death, having sat through four successive reigns. In 1667, he promoted the impeachment of Lord Clarendon, moved and carried it, and was leader of the deputation by which it was carried to the House of Lords. In 1672-3, he was unanimously chosen speaker of the House of Commons in the long parliament; was early in the following year sworn in of the privy council, and soon after made treasurer of the navy. He married the daughter of Sir W. Wall, knight, an alderman of the city of London. His eldest son, Popham Seymour, inherited, under the will of his cousin, the Earl of Conway, all his estates, and in consequence assumed the surname of Conway. He fell in a duel with Colonel Kirk in 1699, and dying unmarried, the whole of his property devolved upon his brother, Francis Seymour, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Conway, and was, in March, 1702-3, raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Conway of Ragley. Part of his extensive estates lying in the north of Ireland, he was, in the course of the same year, created Baron Conway of Killultagh, county Antrim, but did not take his seat in the Irish house of peers until 1721. In 1727, he was made a privy councillor, and sworn in governor of Carrickfergus. He also married the daughter of an alderman of London, Sir John Shorter, who was lord mayor in 1688, and father-in-law of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards first Earl of Orford. The eldest son, Francis, succeeded to the family honours; and the second son, Henry, commanded the British forces in Germany, under

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with much distinction, during the absence of the Marquis of Granby. General Seymour Conway was a man much distinguished in the fashionable and political world, and for some time filled the office of secretary of state for the northern department, being at the same time a privy councillor. Francis, the second baron, was, in 1750, created Viscount Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford, with remainder to the heirs male of his brother, General Conway. In 1757, his lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick, and in the same year installed a knight of the Garter. In 1765, when his brother, who had been in the previous year dismissed from his post of Groom of the Bedchamber, and all his military commands, for voting against the ministry on the subject of general warrants, was reinstated in his offices, the Earl of Hertford was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, and in the following year Chamberlain of the Household. In 1793, his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Yarmouth and Marquis of Hertford. He had thirteen children, the second and third sons, Henry and Robert, becoming joint Clerks of the Crown, &c., and King's Bench in Ireland; the fifth son became an admiral in the navy, and two other sons obtained great distinction in the army. The present Marquis succeeded to the titles and estates in 1842, on the death of his father, who was Warden of the Stannaries, and Chief-Steward and Vice-Admiral of the Duchy of Cornwall.

ARROW, WARWICKSHIRE, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal arrangements.)—Contains 2,560 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841 (including Ragley), 265: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 291: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,533: poor rates in 1837, £172.

ARROWTHORNE, NORTH RIDING, YORK.—See ANATHORNE.

ARLEY, BEDFORD.—See ARLEY.

ARTINGTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Addle, on the river Wharfe: 216½ miles from London (coach road 198), 5 from Otley, 7 from Leeds.—Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, Leeds, to Weston, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 84½ miles.—Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—There was formerly a small priory of Benedictine nuns in this parish, which at the dissolution was granted to Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury. No vestige of the building now remains, and the site is now occupied by a farm-house. Arthington Hall is placed on a fine elevation in the valley of the Wharfe.—Contains 1,780 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 410: probable pop. in 1849, 470: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,434: poor rates in 1837, £229.

ARTHINGWORTH, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, on the river Line: 105½ miles from London (coach road 77), 5 from Market-Harborough, 4 from Rothwell.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 72½ miles.—Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There was a free school here with an endowment of £36

a year, but which is now incorporated with the National School Society. — The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £12. 2s. 8<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £323: patron, L. Rokeby, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. R. Rokeby, 1830: contains 2,030 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 242: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 278: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,830: poor rates in 1837, £163: the great and small tithes were both commuted in 1767.

ARTHURET, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Longtown, on the river Esk; it includes the townships of Longtown, Brakenhill, Lineside, and Netherby—(which see): 310<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 310), 1 from Longtown, 4 from Gretna Green. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Carlisle, to Mossband, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 226 miles. — Money orders issued at Longtown: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — The country beyond, according to the compilers of the *Magna Britannia*, was always formerly called "Batable Land," or land always in dispute; and, in 1543, Sir Thomas Wharton, lord of the marches, defeated the Scotch under Oliver Sinclair, on Solom Moss, within the confines of the parish, while on one of their fiercest inroads. Archy Armstrong, the celebrated court jester of Charles I., died and was buried here in the churchyard, in 1672. Lady Widdrington, in 1754, left an endowment of £40 a year for the benefit of this and the adjoining parish of Kirk-Andrew, on which a considerable number of children are now regularly educated. — The living (St. Michael), a united rectory and vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £3. 2s. 1<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £687: patron, Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. Graham, 1829: contains 17,390 acres: 594 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,859: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,287: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,644: poor rates in 1837, £765.

ARTINGTON (or ERTINDON), SURREY, a tithing in the parish of St. Nicholas, Guildford: 30 miles from London. — For access, &c., see GUILDFORD. — Contains 2,860 acres: 85 houses.

ARUNDEL, SUSSEX, a borough, market town, and parish in the rape and hund<sup>l</sup> of Arundel: 72<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 55), 10 from Shoreham, 9 from Chichester. — Sou. East. Rail. through Brighton, to Arundel station, thence 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 204<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Arun, which is here navigable for vessels of as much as 200 tons burthen, and is enabled to communicate both with the river Thames and with Chichester harbour, by means of canals. It is by many archaeologists supposed to be the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans, and the name of the town is naturally believed to be derived from that of the river. The houses are generally well built, forming two streets, which meet at right angles. The principal business is in oak and timber, but a considerable quantity of oak bark, derived from the woods of Sussex and the neighbouring counties, is also shipped here. The town is a borough by prescription, and has been so since the time of Edward I., whence, up to the passing of the Reform Bill, it

returned two members to parliament, being latterly considered a close borough of the Duke of Norfolk. It now only returns one, and the franchise is extended to all the inhabitants of the parish, but the borough is still one of the polling-places for the county. The old corporation received its charter from Elizabeth, and consisted of a mayor, twelve burgesses, and a steward, assisted by other officers; but by the Municipal Corporation Act, lately passed, it now comprises a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, the income arising from rents being something short of £300 a year. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a fine structure in the form of a cross, with a low tower at the intersection, and contains many of the remains of the former lords of Arundel, a family which has continued more directly noble under the same titles since the Conquest than any other in England. According to Tanner, Roger de Montgomery, who came over with the Conqueror, and was by him enriched with no less than twenty-seven manors in the county of Sussex, and was by him also created Earl of Arundel, founded a Benedictine monastery, subject to the house of Martin St. Sagio, or St. Sees, in Normandy; and it appears very probable that his descendant, Roger de Belesme, gave the church of St. Nicholas to the same institution, there being at that time a cell of five black monks subject to the monastery of Sees, and which so continued till Henry V., who, during his French wars, with a strong arm severed everything like foreign domination on this side of the channel. In the latter end of the reign of Edward III., Richard Earl of Arundel obtained license to found a larger chauntry in the chapel of the castle, and, in 1375, endowed it with 1000 marks yearly. His son, Richard, obtained leave of the king, with the consent of the principal and other members of the monastery of Sees, to extinguish the priory, and with the revenues of it to constitute St. Nicholas a collegiate church, with twelve secular canons, priests, and other officers, for whose maintenance all the lands and tithes were appropriated. After this change, it was termed the college of the Holy Trinity; and in the 26th of Henry VIII., was in possession of a yearly revenue of £168. 0s. 7<sup>d</sup>. per annum, which, after the dissolution of the religious institutions, was granted to Henry Earl of Arundel. The castle, which is the principal residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, stands on a bold height on the north-east side of the town, overlooking the river Arun. The older part of the structure was erected on the site of one built by Roger de Montgomery, and was, in the reign of Henry I., besieged and stormed when held by Robert de Belesme, who had taken part with Robert of Normandy, the rebellious brother of the king. Henry settled it on his queen, Adeliza, who, after the king's death, married William de Albini, one of the most accomplished men of his time. The first mention of Arundel and its castle is contained in the will of King Alfred, who bequeathed it to his nephew Athelm. After being held long by several royal and noble families, it became the property of the Fitz-Alans, from whom it descended through marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Fitz-Alan, the twenty-second earl, to the Howards, Duke of Norfolk. By an act of parliament of the 2d Henry VI., the pos-

session of this castle confers, without patent, the title of *Earl* on the owner. The castle had for a long time been in ruins, but Charles, Duke of Norfolk, having determined to make it his principal residence, repaired and almost entirely rebuilt it, and it is now one of the finest mansions in the country. The foundation is a steep circular knoll, partly natural and partly artificial, and from the summit there is a commanding view of the Isle of Wight. Towards the coast the ground is flat, and it is supposed that the sea formerly washed the walls of the castle, as several anchors and other marine implements have been dug up close to the site. The park, which is beautifully wooded, is very extensive, and abounds in a variety of picturesque scenery. There is little doubt but that the origin of the house of Howard is of the highest antiquity; and Dugdale, who is generally sufficiently cautious in what he says, thus speaks of it:—*There are those perhaps who will expect that I should ascend much higher in manifesting the greatness of this honourable and large spreading house of Howard, in regard I do not make any mention thereof above the time of Edward I., some supposing that their common ancestor in the Saxon time took his original appellation from an ancient office or command; others, afterwards, from the name of a place. And some have not stuck to derive him from the famous Hereward, the chief conductor of those forces which so stoutly defended the Isle of Ely for a time against William the Conqueror and his army. But to this last I cannot well assert, by reason that Ingulph, then abbot of Crowland, who was his contemporary, affirms that Hereward left no other issue than an heir female, Turfrida, wife to Hugh de Evermuc, lord of Deeping, county of Lincoln. I shall therefore, after much fruitless search to satisfy myself as well as others on this point, begin with William Howard, a learned and reverend judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for a great part of the reign of Edward I., and beginning of that of Edward II.* How William Howard attained the distinguished position of Chief Justice of Common Pleas is not clear; but it is singular to remark how much the administration of justice has, oftener than any other avocation, led to nobility in England. His son, by a natural introduction, became one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber of Edward I.; and his son again, Sir John Howard, was, by Edward III., made admiral and captain of the king's navy in the north. He married the daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Bois of Farsfield, in Norfolk, by which the whole of his extensive property came into the Howard family. His successor and grandson was sheriff of the counties of Essex and Hertford, during the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. The eldest son of this last knight died in the Holy Land, and his second son, Sir Robert Howard, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and grand-daughter and heir of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and cousin and coheir of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. By this marriage the inheritance of these great families became partly invested in the house of Howard. Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was son and heir of John, Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John, Lord Seagrave, and of his wife, Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heir of Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed de Brotherton,

created Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, and who was the eldest son of Edward I., by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, King of France. Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, had, in 1385-6, been invested with the title of Earl-Marshal of England, all his predecessors having been simply styled "Marshal." Sir John Howard, son of Sir Robert, was a close adherent to the house of York, and remarkable alike for the magnificence of his estate and fortune, and for the high offices which he held. In 1470, he was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Howard, was made commander-in-chief of all the king's naval forces, for resisting the Lancastrians, then rallying under the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence, and in the following year he was constituted deputy-governor of Calais, and the marches adjacent. He did not, however, long enjoy these advantages, for the next year he accompanied his master, Richard III., to the field of Bosworth, and notwithstanding the celebrated and friendly warning which was posted on his tent during the night before the battle, of

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,  
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold,"

he entered into the fight, and paid the penalty of his fidelity with his life, being one of the slain on that well-contested day. On the 7th November, 1485, he was, although dead, attainted, and all his honours were forfeited. In this attainder, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, was included; but, after a three years' imprisonment, was restored, and created Duke of Norfolk in 1514, installed a Knight of the Garter, and made Lord Treasurer. The reward, however, was not without reason, for it was under him that, in 1513, the Scots received that terrible overthrow at Flodden Field, which for ever put an end to their formidable incursions on the English territory. His son Thomas succeeded him, and became a distinguished noble at court, as third duke, and renowned especially as father of the gallant, the generous, and learned Earl of Surrey, whose name will ever be dear to every right-minded Englishman, for the sake of its lofty and noble-minded owner, whose verses were one of the chief means of giving a polish to the then transitory tongue of his native land. Both father and son were condemned to the block by Henry VIII.; and the latter underwent the sentence, but the former was saved by the timely death of the execrable tyrant, and was, in 1553, restored to his honours. An attainder of the fourth duke occurred in the reign of Elizabeth, but James I. shortly after his accession, restored the greater part of his titles, and many of the estates; and he was created hereditary Earl-Marshal of England in 1621, and Earl of Norfolk in 1644; and in 1664, his grandson, Thomas Howard, was restored to the dukedom, with all the dignities and advantages enjoyed by the first duke, and from him the title has come down to the present noble possessor of its position and appendages, after nothing more than the usual deviations from direct descent into collateral branches of the family, so common in a long pedigree. — The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £5. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £199: patron, Duchess of Norfolk:

pres. incumbent, A. F. Hart, 1844: contains 1,830 acres: 517 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,624: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,018: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,855: poor rates in 1837, £1,061. — S. 1½ m. from Arundel is Badworth Park; and E. 2 m. Angmering Park. — Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, 2d Tuesday of every month for cattle; May 14, Aug. 21, Sept. 25, for cattle and sheep; Dec. 17, for cattle and pedlery. — Bankers, Branch of London and Joint Stock Banking Company—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street, London; Henry Upperton & Co.—draw on Lubbock & Co.

ARVANS (Str.), MONMOUTH, a parish partly in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Caldicott, partly in that of Ragland, union of Chepstow, on the river Wye: 124½ miles from London (coach road 138), 3 from Chepstow, 3 from Tintern Abbey. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 21 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 94, thence 25 miles. — Money orders issued at Chepstow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There are here the remains of two ancient chapels. The hamlet of Portcassies is included in this parish. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £53: patron, Duke of Beaufort: pres. incumbent, — Creswell, 1844: contains 2,840 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 354: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 407: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,336: poor rates in 1837, £185.

ASAPH (Str.) (or LLAN-ELWY), FLINT, a parish partly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Isdulas and Yale, county of Denbigh, but mostly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Rhuddlan, county of Flint. It includes the city of St. Asaph, and the townships of Bodeugan, Cilowen, Gwernyngron, Talar, Faenol, Bodlewyyddan, Pengwynn, Brynopolyn, Gwernglefryd, Cyrchynen, and Rhyl-lon, in Flintshire; and those of Meriadog and Wigfair, in the county of Denbigh: 212½ miles from London (coach road 220), 5½ from Denbigh, 6 from Abergelle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Chester, to Rhyl, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 128 miles. — Money orders issued at Denbigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — Contains 638 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,338: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,690: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,792: poor rates in 1837, £1,720.

ASAPH (Str.), FLINT, a city in the above parish. — The place, though small, receives the appellation of a city, from being the seat of the episcopal see of St. Asaph, and bears to a certain extent an imposing air to the approaching traveller; for although few of the houses are of a superior order, and the diocesan church is but a plain architectural structure, yet the town, being placed on the side of a pleasing elevation, the summit of which is crowned by the cathedral, and being situated between the two rivers Clwyd and Elwy—the former flowing on the eastern and the latter on the western side of the town—there being handsome bridges over both, and the contiguous country being well timbered, there are many features to induce admiration and respect. From its being situated on the river last named, the original name of St. Asaph was *Llan Elwy*; and it is conjectured, from the hill on which it is built being called Bryn Paulin, that this was a station of the Roman gene-

ral Paulinus, when he was on his way to subdue the people of Mona. Cyndeyrn Garthwys ap Owain, better known in North Britain under the name of Kentigern, who was bishop of Glasgow and primate of Scotland, being driven from his see by the persecution of the pagan prince of that district, fled to this part of the country for refuge, and was taken under protection by Cadwallon, prince of Wales, who assigned him this pleasant spot between the two rivers as a residence; and here, about the year 560, he built the church of Llan Elwy, and also founded a college for devotion and religious instruction, upon the plan of that at Bangor Iscoed. This institution flourished to such an extent under his presidency, that it is said to have been attended by as many as nine hundred and sixty monks. The persecution having ceased in his native country, Garthwys was recalled to his original charge; and on retiring from Wales, he nominated a pious scholar, called *Asa* or *Asaph*, to be his successor, and from him both the place and the church have derived their present appellation. About the middle of the 12th century, a priest named Gilbertson was appointed to the see; and he was succeeded by the celebrated historian, Geoffrey of Monmouth. (See ARNEDON.) Whether Kentigern erected the district into a see is uncertain, but that either he or Asaph did so, is decidedly evident from the latter being denominated, in ancient writings, *Episcopus Asaphensis*. He died in 596, and was buried in his own cathedral. From 1573 to 1600, the see was held by Bishop Hughes, a descendant from the tribe of Marchand, who founded a free grammar-school in the town. His successor was the learned William Morgan, a prelate who was chiefly instrumental in procuring the translation of the Bible into Welsh. He had also a share in the edition of the translation called Queen Elizabeth's Bible. Dr. Barrow, who suffered much persecution during the civil war and the protectorate, was another distinguished prelate of this see. On the restoration of Charles II. he was made Bishop of Sodor and Man, where he was of great public benefit; and on his translation to the see of St. Asaph, exhibited the same munificent spirit, both in repairing the cathedral and in founding almshouses, besides several other works of charity. He was the instructor of his nephew, the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, the forcible and ingenious divine who was the tutor of Sir Isaac Newton, and whose works will be admired as long as genuine English remains and sterling eloquence shall be esteemed. Dr. Beveridge, who was preferred to St. Asaph in 1704, displayed, in early life, the extent of his talents by an unusual attainment of oriental languages: his "Private Thoughts" will not fail to be read so long as a spark of devotion remains in the land. The church of St. Asaph was originally built of wood, and after being destroyed a second time by fire in 1402, remained for nearly eighty years in ruins, till Bishop Redman built the present structure entirely of stone. The archdeaconry has been added to the see in *commendam*. There are few monuments of any great interest. The episcopal palace, which was long almost unfitted for a residence, was greatly improved and enlarged by the late Bishop Lewis Bagot. The spiritual corporation is to consist of a dean and four canons, and there are also

four vicars-choral, who are incumbents of St. Asaph. The diocese includes portions of the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Salop, having 131 churches and chapels in 121 parishes. Besides the free grammar-school, there are several other schools, both commercial and charitable; and the charities in the parish have an income of about £106 a year. Not far from the town there are still traces of the camp of Paulinus. The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph: pres. net income, £179: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbents, W. H. Owen, 1827; T. W. Edwards, 1828; J. Jones, 1828; W. R. Wyatt: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,752: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,164. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, July 15, Aug. 19, Oct. 16, Nov. 2, Dec. 26, for cattle.

ASBY (or, as it was formerly written and pronounced, ASHEBY, and still more anciently, ASHEBY), WESTMORELAND, a parish in East Ward, union of East Ward, including the townships of Asby, Coatsforth, Little Asby, and Asby-Winderworth: 270 miles from London (coach road 273), 5 from Appleby, 5 from Orton. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Preston, to Tebay, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 186 miles. Money orders issued at Appleby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. George Smith, merchant-tailor and citizen of London, built and endowed a school-house in 1688, to which Dr. Smith, a native of the parish, and then Bishop of Carlisle, contributed £100. The revenue of the school, which is now incorporated with the National Society, amounts to £60. 6s. per annum. There is also an almshouse, founded in 1812, for poor widows. The parish is mountainous, and there are both a copper mine and a stone quarry within its boundaries. About a quarter of a mile from Great Asby, there is an extensive cavern, called Pate Hole, the main gallery of which is 1,200 feet long. The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £25. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £205: patron, Sir F. F. Vane, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Guy, 1834: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 407: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 468.

ASCOTE (CHAPEL), WARWICKSHIRE, an extra-parochial hamlet in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow: 83½ miles from London (coach road 82), 2 from Southam, 9 from Warwick. Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Weedon, &c., 76½ miles. Money orders issued at Southam: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 22: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1200.

ASCOTT, OXFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Great Milton: 55½ miles from London (coach road 51), 5 from Bensington, 5 from Wallingford. Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Didcot, 154, thence 8 miles. Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 370 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 112: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 127: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £963: poor rates in 1837, £79.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, OXFORD, a parochial chapelry in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chadlington,

union of Chipping-Norton: 78 miles from London (coach road 51), 6 from Burford, 6 from Chipping-Norton. Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Oxford, &c., 179 miles. Money orders issued at Burford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The charities to the poor of this parish produce £44. 18s. per annum. The living (Holy Trinity), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £8. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £55: patron, Vicar of Shipton: pres. incumbent, W. Williams, 1826: contains 2,540 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 463: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 532: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,995: poor rates in 1837, £190.

ASENBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Topcliffe: 342 miles from London (coach road 212), 5½ from Boroughbridge, 6 from Ripon. Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, York, to Sessay, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 210 miles. Money orders issued at Boroughbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Four boys from this township are entitled to be educated in Topcliffe grammar-school. Contains 800 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 265: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 300: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,481: poor rates in 1837, £78.

ASFORDBY, LEICESTERSHIRE. See ASHFORDBY.

ASGARBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven: 145½ miles from London (coach road 114), 3 from Sleaford, 10 from Tattershall. East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Boston, thence 12½ miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, &c., 113½ miles. Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage united to the rectory of Kirkby-Laythorpe, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, having a joint pres. net income, £287: patron, Marquis of Bristol: pres. incumbent, H. Ashington, 1844: contains 1,150 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 88: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £977: poor rates in 1837, £30.

ASGARBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in Bolingbroke-Soke West, parts of Lindsey, union of Sleaford: 161½ miles from London (coach road 138), 6 from Spilsby, 6 from Horncastle. East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Boston, to Burgh, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Boston, &c., 110½ miles. Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The living (St. Swithin), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £14. 8s.: pres. net income, £55: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: contains 1,590 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 131: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 151: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £946: poor rates in 1837, £145.

ASH, DERBY, a hamlet in the parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill—(which see for access and postal): 130 miles from London, 7 from Derby, 11 from Uttoxeter. Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 58: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 65.

ASH, DEVON, a hamlet in the parish of Trowley—(which see for returns, access, and postal): 148 miles from London, 2 from Colyton, 4 from Lyme-Regis. The mansion-house here was the birth-place, in 1650, of John Churchill, afterwards Duke

of Marlborough, a general whose uniform success is only equalled by that of the Duke of Wellington; and who was the first man that, by his daring and generalship, gave to the British army, since the time of Henry V., the fame of being, like the navy, the first in the world.

ASH (near SANDWICH), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Eastry: 101 miles from London (coach road 65), 3 from Sandwich, 3 from Wingham. — Sou. East. Rail. through Reigate, Canterbury, to Sandwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 233 miles. — Money orders issued at Sandwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — A school, in which a considerable number of children are educated, was endowed here by Eleanor and Anne Cartwright in 1721; and school-house residences for master and mistress were given in 1818, by Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey, and on her death a sufficient sum bequeathed to keep the premises in good repair. The salaries of the master and mistress exceed £60 a year. The ruins of the fortress called Richborough Castle are in this parish, the remains of which consist of a wall 200 feet in length, varying from 10 to 30 feet in height, and 12 feet in thickness, and enclosing an area of about five acres in extent. The remains are situated on the spur of a bold outlet of high land, which overlooks a flat space of half-marshy ground, which has evidently at one time been the bed of the sea. Near them is the site held by the Romans, called *Portus Rutupensis*. Many relics of antiquity have been dug up in the neighbourhood. It appears to have been founded, and to a considerable extent established, by Caesar's army, in which there was a traditionary belief of the roughness of the seas, and the danger of what, from this place, were called the Rutupian shores, many a detachment having been wrecked, and many entirely lost, on the coast. *From hence, says Camden, was the most usual passage into Britain, and the Roman fleets made this port. Lupicinus, sent by Constantius into Britain to check the incursions of the Scots and Picts, here landed his companies of Heruli, Bactari, and Masici. Theodosius also, father of the emperor of that name, to whom the senate voted equestrian statues for restoring tranquillity in Britain, landed here with his cohorts. The general impression, indeed, among antiquaries is, that the extremity of the point of land on which Richborough stands was once an island, entirely encompassed by the sea; and, according to Mr. Boys, in digging a few years ago, to lay the foundation of Richborough sluice, the workmen, after digging through what was formerly the muddy bed of the river, that runs close by in a more contracted channel, came to a regular sandy sea-shore that had been suddenly covered with silt, on which lay broken and entire shells, oysters, sea weeds, the pures of the thornback, a shoe, and some small human bones.* The period when Rutupium, which is mentioned by Pliny as one of the three principal cities of Kent, was deserted by the sea, was, most probably, between the fourth and sixth centuries; for about that time the name of Sandwich, which is now on the outskirts of the marsh, begins to appear in ancient writings: Upon the whole, it may be said, those of Richborough are the

clearest remains of a Roman fortress of any in Britain. Ash is a noted district for the growth of hops. The river Stour is navigable here, and is crossed by two ferries. — The living (St. Nicholas), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £147, of which £95 are a charge upon the lessees of the tithes commuted for £3,333, the rest arising from the rent of four acres of land and a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty Fund: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, Edward Penny, 1842: contains 6,940 acres: 388 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,077: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,388: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £15,640: poor rates in 1837, £1,532. — W. 1½ m. is Grove Park. — Fairs, April 6, and October 11, for pedlery.

ASH (next RIDLEY), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford: 20 miles from London, 4 from Wrotham, 4 from Farningham. — Steam-packet to Gravesend, thence 8 miles; (when railway is completed, for which an act has been obtained, and the works are fast progressing, there will be a station at Dartford, which is 9 miles from Ash): from Derby, through London, and as above, 152 miles. — Money orders issued at Seven Oaks: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — A free school was endowed here in 1735, with a revenue of £28. 10s. per annum, by the Rev. Samuel Attwood. There is also a school for girls; but both institutions are now incorporated with the National Society. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £19. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £376: patron, W. Lambard, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Salwey, 1840: contains 2,930 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 663: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 762: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,297: poor rates in 1837, £385.

ASH, SURREY, a parish, including the tithing of Normandy, partly in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Godley, and partly in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Woking: 36 miles from London (coach road 35), 4 from Farnham, 9 from Bagshot. — Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Ash: from Derby, through London, and as above, 168 miles. — Money orders issued at Farnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.; post closes 4½ p.m. — The Basingstoke Canal, after running south to near the village, turns westward, and enters Hampshire. The parochial endowed charities produce about £15. 15s. per annum. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £15. 18s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £473: patron, Winchester College: pres. incumbent, G. Heathcote, 1838: contains 12,650 acres: 388 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,236: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,571: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,287: poor rates in 1837, with Normandy, £307. — S. 2 m. is Poyle Park.

ASH (or ASHE), HAMTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Overton, Kings-clere division, union of Whitchurch: 55 miles from London (coach road 53), 2 from Overton, 5 from Whitchurch. — Sou. West. Rail. to Basingstoke, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 187 miles. — Money orders issued at Overton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The

living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £9.: pres. net income, £350: patron, W. H. Beach, Esq.: contains 2,310 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 184: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,877: poor rates in 1837, £276.---S. 1 m. is Ashe Park; E. 2 m. Oakley Park, the seat of William Beach, Esq., who has also another residence, Keevil House, in Wiltshire. Mr. Beach is nephew of the late Sir W. Hicks, uncle to the present baronet, Sir M. H. H. Beach, and second son of the late Michael Hicks, Esq. of Beverstone Castle, who, upon his marriage with Henrietta Maria, daughter of William Beach of Netheravon, assumed the additional name of Beach. The present proprietor dropped his original name of Hicks in 1838, by sign manual. The family were originally settled at Warminster, in Wilts, in the time of Elizabeth.

ASHAMPSTEAD, BERKS, a chapelry in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Moreton, union of Bradfield: 46½ miles from London (coach road 49), 9 from Newbury, 5 from East Ilsley.---Gt. West. Rail. to Pangbourne, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 178½ miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---A Baptist church was founded here in 1835.---The living (St. Clement), a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Basildon, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £78: patron, Rev. W. Sykes, and Simeon's Trust: pres. incumbent, John Holding, 1847: contains 2,380 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,297: poor rates in 1837, £155.---E. 1 m. Basildon Park, the seat of Sir F. W. Sykes, Bart. The mansion is a fine structure, most elegantly furnished, and is well placed in an extensive park, well stocked with deer, and commands several noble prospects of the surrounding country, enlivened by the windings of the river Thames, which here divides the county from Oxfordshire. The family of Sykes is of very considerable antiquity in Yorkshire and Cumberland; but the baronetcy was not created till 1781, when the title was granted to Sir Francis Sykes, who was chief governor of Cosimbussar in Bengal, where he amassed a considerable fortune; and who, on his return to England, erected the present mansion, which is built entirely of stone, with a centre and two wings. The wings are occupied as domestic offices; but the stables and coach-houses are at some distance from the mansion, and are judiciously concealed by a plantation. The grand saloon, which was painted by T. De Bryin in imitation of relief, is particularly striking. The present baronet, Sir Francis William Sykes, succeeded to the title and estates in 1843. The rides over the several lofty hills in the neighbourhood, are some of the most delightful in all Berkshire. S. 2 m. from Ashampstead is Yattendon House.

ASHAMSTEAD, OXON. See LEWKNOR.

ASH-BOCKING (or ASHBOCKEN), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 78 miles from London (coach road 75), 6 from Needham, 6 from Ipswich.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Claydon, thence 5 miles: from Derby,

through London, and as above, 210 miles.---There is a National School here.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 18s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £333: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. G. Pless, 1833: contains 750 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 321: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 369: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,646: poor rates in 1837, £257.---W. 2 m. Coddensham Hall.

ASHBOURNE, DERBY, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, partly in that of Morleston and Litchurch, but chiefly in that of Wirksworth. In the hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, it comprises the townships of Hulland, and Hulland-ward-Intacks, with the hamlets of Sturston, Hulland-ward, and Yeldersley; in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch, the township of Clifton, with Compton; and in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirksworth, the town of Ashbourne, the chapelry of Alsop-le-Dale, with Eaton, and the liberties of Newton-Grange, and Offcoat, with Underwood. 145½ miles from London, 11 from Belper, 9½ from Wirksworth.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, thence 13½ miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8.45 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (St. Oswald), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, in connection with the rectory of Mapleton St. Mary, is valued at £5. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income £184: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, Samuel Shipley, 1806: contains 12,800 acres: 1,003 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,936: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,676: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £25,906.

ASHBOURNE (ASHBURN, or ASHBORNE), a market town on the confines of Derbyshire, in the parish of Ashbourne---(which see for access and postal.)---Ashbourne is situated about 1½ miles east of the river Dove, over which there is a stone bridge, and is not far from the celebrated Dove Dale, the romantic scenery of which attracts many visitors, and is unsurpassed, even in Derbyshire. The houses are chiefly built of red brick, and are covered with slate, the streets being tolerably neat, and the supply of water good. The neighbourhood being a grazing country, there is a considerable export of malt and cheese to the manufacturing districts; but several of the inhabitants are employed in the working of cotton, and the manufacture of tambour lace; and there is a cotton-mill in the town, in which, a few years ago, as many as 200 hands were employed. There are several news-rooms and libraries in the town, which are very fairly supported. The Baptists, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the followers of Lady Huntingdon, have chapels in Ashbourne. The free grammar-school was founded about 1585, by Sir Thomas Cockaigne and others, and endowed with £240 a year, two-thirds of which is appropriated to the chief master, who has a house to live in provided, and the other third to the usher, who has also a residence allowed. There is a preparatory English school for the boys of the town, until they are fit to enter the grammar-school; also, a school for 30 girls under twelve years of age; almshouses for ten poor persons in the parish; and almshouses also for the widows of four Protestant clergymen. In 1610, eight other almshouses were founded, which were endowed by subsequent benefactions.



In 1668, six other almshouses were endowed, with an estate left by Mr. Jeremiah Pole; and six others by Mr. John Cooper, who built the Huntingdon chapel; so that there are few places in the country so admirably provided with charitable bequests, according to its size, as Ashbourne. Besides the schools just named, there are several daily schools. A neat stone edifice has lately been erected in Church-street for the Savings Bank; and a new jail, or lock-up, was erected in Back-lane in 1844, with four cells, and a residence for the superintendent constable. The streets are only partially paved; but the town is well lighted with gas. Ashbourne was a royal demesne at the time of the Conquest, and appears in Domesday-book under the name of *Esseburna*. The church, which is a fine building, was dedicated, in 1204, to St. Oswald, by Hugh de Patishull, Bishop of Coventry, and was probably built on the site of one of still greater antiquity. The chancel is used as the burial-place of the Boothby family, and there is one monument, among others that are interesting, particularly worthy of notice. It is an exquisite production from the hand of Bankes, and is dedicated to the memory of Penelope, the only daughter of Sir Brook Boothby, Bart., a most pleasing child, who died when about six years of age. The figure is of white marble, and represents a girl, with drapery agreeably disposed, lying upon her side, sleeping in all the placitude of innocence; and is known from a statement made to the late Sir W. Boothby by that great artist, to have suggested to Chantrey that most pleasing of all his works, the monument of the two children in Lichfield cathedral. In 1845 the churchyard was enlarged, and the church thoroughly repaired, under the directions of the late eminent architect, Cottingham, through the auspices and exertions of the late baronet, and without whose exertions this beautiful church must have remained in a state of comparative ruin. In 1644, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Ashbourne between the royalists and the parliamentarians, in which the former were defeated. In 1745, Charles Edward Stuart, with the Dukes of Athol and Perth, took his residence for the night at the manor-house, expelling, during their stay, the family of Boothby, the proprietors. Compton Brook separates Ashbourne from Clifton parish, although Compton forms part of Clifton and Newton Grange. Offcote and Underwood, Sturston and Geldersley, are included in the suburbs. The town is not incorporated; but, by a recent act of parliament, the several powers are vested in the various parochial officers, under the governance of the county magistrates, who meet here every Saturday morning. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful. Not far from the town is the cottage inhabited by Moore when writing his *Lalla Rookh*; and several of Congreve's letters are dated from here. The manor belongs to Sir Brooke W. B. Boothby, Bart., whose family claim their origin as far back as from Saxon times; and, according to Dugdale and Camden, the *hundred and wapentake of Boothby, Boothby Pargnell, a market town, and a gentleman's old seat, called Boothby, were denominated from one Boothby, who there inhabited*. In the wars of the Roses the family took the Lancasterian side, and Sir Theobaldus Boothby de-

fended Pontefract Castle with great intrepidity for some time. A descendant of his, Henry Boothby, Esq., was created a baronet in November, 1644. The present baronet succeeded to the title and estates in 1846. Ashbourne is an excellent centre for the tourist who wishes to enjoy the beauties of Derbyshire. At the distance of thirteen miles is Haddon, the ancient seat of Sir John Manners, ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, with all its old baronial interest. At the distance of seventeen miles is Chatsworth, with its ducal magnificence and noble park. Nine miles off is Kedleston, the seat of Lord Scarsdale. At Tissington, a neighbouring village, there is still a curious custom in existence, of dressing, on Holy Thursday, five stone wells, which have remarkably pure water, with flowers formed into the shape of texts of Scripture. At Walton Hall, the seat of W. Davenport Bromley, Esq., about six miles from Ashbourne, Rosseau spent the chief part of his time while in England; and in Ham Church, about four miles distant, there is one of Chantrey's finest works, a monument to the late Mr. Watts. Ham Hall, the seat of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., is a beautiful place close to Dove Dale, which is visited by all who travel in the neighbourhood. Added to these objects of interest, there is the beautiful valley of the Dove, which stretches from here to Uttoxeter. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,581: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,960: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,988: poor rates in 1837, £631. — Polling-place for the south division of the county. — Market day, Saturday. Fairs, first Tuesday in January, Feb. 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug. 16, Oct. 20, Nov. 29, for horses and cattle. Bankers, Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourne Union Banking Company—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co. — N. 2 m. from Ashbourne, is Sandy Brook Hall, the seat of Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart. The family of Blackiston is originally from the palatinate of Durham, and appear to have had two baronetcies formerly conferred upon them. The founder of the present branch of the family was Sir M. Blackiston, an eminent merchant of the city of London, who filled the mayoralty in 1760, and was created a baronet three years afterwards. The present baronet succeeded to the title and property in 1806.

ASHBRITTLE (West), SOMERSETSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Milverton, division of Wellington, union of Battle, and includes the tithing of Greenham: 176 miles from London (coach road 154), 6 from Wellington, 10 from Dulverton. — Gt. West. Rail. to Wellington, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Wellington, &c., 190 miles. — Money orders issued at Wellington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £19. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, J. Quick, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Turner, 1829: contains 2,460 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 540: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 621: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,816: poor rates in 1837, £202. — Fairs, last Monday in Feb., and third Monday in Oct., for cattle. — E. 2 m. Trunlett House.

ASHBURNHAM, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Foxearle, rape of Hastings, union of Battle: 75



miles from London (coach road 55), 6 from Battle, 6 from Hailsham. — Sou. East. Rail. through Reigate and Lewes to Hailsham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 207 miles. — Money orders issued at Battle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is an almshouse here, founded by one of the Ashburnham family, for the support of six poor widows. The village was owned by the Ashburnham family before the Conquest, gives them their name and title, and the Earl of Ashburnham is still lord of the manor. In the church are preserved the shirt, stained with some drops of his blood, and silk-knit drawers, which Charles I. wore when he was executed. They were given to Mr. John Ashburnham, together with his watch, and the sheet that was thrown over the body on the scaffold; and were bequeathed by Bertram Ashburnham, Esq., in 1743, one of his descendants, to the clerk of the parish and his successors, for ever. There are, in the chancel of the church, some magnificent monuments to various members of the family. — The living (St. James), a vicarage with the rectory of Penshurst united, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £307: patron, Earl of Ashburnham: pres. incumbent, J. R. Munn, 1840: contains 4,280 acres: 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 790: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 909: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,593: poor rates in 1837, £278. — Ashburnham House, the principal seat of the Earl of Ashburnham, though situated rather low, still commands fine views of Beachy Head and Pevensey Bay. The mansion is spacious and of modern erection, and contains some good pictures by Vandyke, Lely, and other masters. About thirty years ago, it underwent a thorough repair, and is now, on many accounts, well worthy of the attention of the tourist. The park is capacious, very finely timbered, and well stocked with deer, features which give the place, usually termed Ashburnham Place, a very noble air. The family is very ancient, being stated by Fuller to be "of stupendous antiquity." The Doomsday-book mentions Piers, Lord of Esburnham, as in existence during the reign of Edward the Confessor; and at the period of the invasion, it appears that Bertram de Esburnham was sheriff of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent. The first of the family of any particular note after the Conquest was John Ashburnham, who was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, under Richard II. and Henry IV., and who for some time represented the latter county in parliament, an office which was held by several of his descendants. In the first civil war, William Ashburnham, then the principal of the family, espoused the cause of the king, and was one of the first to take up arms in behalf of his sovereign, and was appointed governor of Weymouth, and major-general of the forces in the west. His brother John was a groom of the bedchamber to Charles, and attended him in his escape from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight; but, unfortunately, yielding to an erroneous impression, conducted him to Colonel Hammond, the governor of the island, in the parliamentary interest, by whom he was again rendered into custody. The continued affection of the king, as indicated by the fact alluded to above, as also the testimony of Lord Clarendon, who says of him,

that "he was a person of unblemished honour and veracity, and had not any temptation," prove that this was error and not treason: it may be stated also, that he suffered an imprisonment in the Tower during the greater part of Cromwell's protectorate, and sent considerable sums over to Holland for Charles II.'s support in that country. His grandson was created a baron by William III. in 1698; and the second son of that nobleman was raised to the dignity of an earl in 1730, with the additional honour of the viscounty of St. Asaph. In 1830, the present earl succeeded to the title and estates. Adjoining the park is Battle Abbey, the seat of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.; but as the edifice is intimately connected with the history of the town, we will defer it until the article headed BATTLE—(which see for those particulars.) S. 2 m. Windmill Hill.

ASHBROOKE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. See AMPNEY (ST. MARY.)

ASHBURTON (anciently called ASPEXTON, or AISHBURTON, i. e. 'the ash by our town'), DEVON, a borough, market town, and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Teignbridge, union of Newton-Abbot. The parish includes the chapelries of Bickington and Buckland-in-the-Moor: 222 miles from London (coach road 192), 7 from Totness, 20 from Exeter. — Gt. West. Rail. through Exeter to Newton-Abbot, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, to Newton-Abbot, &c., 217½ miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Ashburton is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by gentle hills, about half a mile from the river Dart, on the high road from Plymouth to Exeter, and chiefly consists of one long street, the houses of which are brick, roofed with slate. The river Yeo, a rapid stream, which turns several mills, runs through the middle of the town. Some years ago there was a considerable woollen factory established here, the returns of the factory business of various kinds being still very considerable. The church, which was originally collegiate, and has still several stalls remaining, stands on the brow of a hill. It is a spacious and venerable building, in the form of a cross, and is in the architecture of the 15th century, having a tower 94 feet high. The town, which is under the government of the county magistrates, was made one of the four county stannary courts as long ago as 1328, and a stannary session is still occasionally held here. Up to the 26th Edward I. Ashburton returned two members to parliament, a privilege which, dormant for a time, was also exercised in the 8th Henry IV., from which time the place was disfranchised till the year 1640, when the right to seats in the legislature was again granted, and two representatives were returned, until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, when they were reduced to one, but the franchise has been extended to the whole parish. An Independent church was formed here in 1700: the Baptists, and the Wesleyans, also have chapels. The free grammar-school, the endowment of which is about £80 a-year, was founded by Hugh Pomeroy, John Blundell, and others, in the 36th year of Elizabeth's reign; and within the last few years, William Gifford, Esq., first editor of the Quarterly Review, and who first led out the effu-

sion of Byron's genius, has endowed it with two university scholarships of £30 a year each. In 1754, Mr. Harris and Lord Middleton, then the representatives of the borough, founded and endowed a free school here with £115 per annum, in which about a hundred children are educated. In 1657, the sum of £10 a year was left by Mr. Lawrence Blundell for the education and maintenance of two poor scholars at the university; and in 1805, Miss Mary Dunning left £6 a year for the education of ten poor girls. The other charitable endowments of the parish produce about £106 a year. Ashburton was the native place of John Dunning, the celebrated lawyer, who was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Ashburton, and who was interred here. Dr. Ireland, the late dean of Westminster, and Mr. William Gifford, spoken of above, were also natives of this place. The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter, is valued at £38. 8s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £639: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, William Marsh, 1835: contains 8,320 acres: 513 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,841: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, owing to the decline of the woollen trade, the same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,848: poor rates in 1837, £1,675. W. 2 m. is Holme Park; N. W. 2 m. Holme Chase. The present Lord Ashburton, grand-nephew of the first Lord, derives his title from the town. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, first Thursdays in March and June; Aug. 10, and Nov. 11, for horned cattle.

ASHBURY, **BERKS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shrivensham, union of Farringdon, near the vale of Whitehorse. It contains the tithings of Idstone and Odestone, and the hamlets of Ashbury and Chapelwick: 73½ miles from London (coach road 70), 16 from Lambourn, 10 from Wantage. Gt. West. Rail. to Shrivensham, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Swindon, to Shrivensham, &c., 138½ miles. Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The parochial charities are endowed to the extent of £13. 13s. yearly. The living (St. Mary), a sinecure rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £30. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £375: patron, Magdalene College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, W. Chambers, 1833 (annexed to this is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage with the chapelry of Chapelwick, having a gross income of £380): contains 5,520 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 819: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,427: poor rates in 1837, £262: the vicarial and rectorial tithes were commuted in 1770. N. 1½ m. is Compton House; S. 1½ m. Ashdown Park, a seat of the Earl of Craven, whose principal country residence is Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire—(which see for social and historical data of title and family.)

ASHBURY, **DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union of Okehampton, on a branch of the Torridge: 220½ miles from London (coach road 201), 5 from Hatherleigh, 6 from Okehampton. Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 27 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Exeter, &c., 234½ miles. Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a

disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £5. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £96: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. Woolcombe, 1810: contains 1,650 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 74: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £508. S. 1 m. is Stone House.

ASHBY-WITH-FENBY, **LINCOLNSHIRE**, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 176 miles from London (coach road 160), 7 from Great Grimsby, 9 from Caistor. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Louth, to Thoresby, thence 3 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. through Peterborough, &c., 184 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, &c., 144 miles. Money orders issued at Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3 p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £310: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Joseph Gedge, 1844: contains 1,620 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 211: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 243: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,778: poor rates in 1837, £110.

ASHBY-BY-PARTNEY (or ASHBY-BY-SPILSBY), **LINCOLNSHIRE**, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 153½ miles from London (coach road 134), 2 from Spilsby, 3 from Burgh. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Burgh, thence 3 miles; or Nor. West. Rail. through Peterborough, &c., 161 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, &c., 121½ miles. Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The chancel of the church was covered with thatch so late as the year 1824. The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £157: patron, R. Fowler, D.D., Bishop of Ossory: pres. incumbent, John E. Norris: contains 1,210 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 184: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,472: poor rates in 1837, £115: the great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the rector, were commuted in 1811. E. 2 m. is Candlerby House.

ASHBY, **LINCOLNSHIRE**, a township in the parish of Bottesford, union of Glandford Brigg: 197½ miles from London (coach road 157), 6 from Brigg, 14 from Gainsborough. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Lincoln, Gainsborough, to Kirtton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, &c., 83½ miles. Money orders issued at Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. Contains 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 418: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 478: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,166: poor rates in 1837, £166: tithes commuted in 1801. S. 1½ m. is Holme Hall.

ASHBY, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering: 136½ miles from London (coach road 116), 8 from Norwich, 9 from Bungay. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Norwich to Buckingham, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Norwich, &c., 212½ miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with Carlton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at

£6: pres. net income, £294: patron, Sir W. B. Proctor, and Sir C. H. Rich: pres. incumbent, T. W. H. B. Proctor, 1838: contains 640 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 263: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 302: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £897: poor rates in 1837, £62.---W. 2 m. is Burgh House; S. 1 m. Langley Park, the seat of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., who is a rear-admiral in the royal navy. The founder of the family honours, William Beauchamp, Esq. of Epsom, who assumed the name and arms of Proctor, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, whose property he inherited, was a gentleman of much consideration, being colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, and representative of the metropolitan county from 1747 till 1768, was a K.C.B., and created a baronet in 1744. The present, the third, baronet succeeded to the property and title in 1827.

ASHBY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of West Flegg: 140 miles from London (coach road 125), 3 from Acle, 8 from Yarmouth.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Norwich to Brundall, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 216 miles.---Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in connection with those of Oby and Thirne, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net joint income, £690: patron, Bishop of Norwich: pres. incumbent, H. Bolton, 1829: contains 1,150 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 18: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,104: poor rates in 1837, £147.

ASHBY, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lothlingland: 119 miles from London, 5 from Lowestoff, 8 from Yarmouth.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Norwich, Reedham, to Herringfleet, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 220 miles.---Money orders issued at Lowestoff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norfolk, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £214: patron, S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.: pres. incumbent, E. Thurlow, 1817: contains 800 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 53: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 61: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £558: poor rates in 1837, £43.---Contiguous is Herringfleet Hall, the seat of Henry Mussenden Leathes, Esq. The family of Leathes appears to have been originally settled in Cumberland, for in Nicholson's history of that county we find the following statement: *Leathes is an hamlet next unto Wampool, and was so called from a grange or farm which the lord of White-riggs had there. From this place the family of Leathes took their surname, which anciently, well nigh the Conquest, enjoyed the same; and it descended in the issue male, until Adam de Leathes, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sold the same to the inhabitants.* The family appears to have possessed considerable property in the northern counties towards the latter end of the 17th century, and were lords also of several places in the county of Antrim in Ireland. William Leathes, who was born about 1674, was made paymaster-general to the forces of Queen Anne, and minister-plenipotentiary of George I. at the courts of Brussels and the Hague. He died in 1727. He left his property to his eldest nephew, Carteret Mussenden, Esq., who was to assume the

name and arms of Leathes. The family of Mussenden is also of great antiquity, having come over with William the Conqueror, and became possessed shortly afterwards of the lordship and lands of Mussenden, or, as it is now called, Missenden, in Buckinghamshire. Sir Bernard de Mussenden, who married a daughter and coheir of Lord Frome in the time of Henry IV., dying without issue, the property passed over to a branch of the Mussenden family, who were settled in Lincolnshire. The principal of that branch became a prebendary of Down and Connor. His grandson, John Mussenden, married the daughter of Mr. Adam Leathes, and sister of Mr. William Leathes, spoken of above, whose eldest son, Carteret, inherited his uncle's property, and took the name of Leathes. Of this gentleman the present proprietor is grandson. The house is remarkable for a fine and extensive collection of paintings, especially of a series of works by Vander Mignes, purchased of the artist himself by Mr. W. Leathes, when envoy from England to the court of the Hague. That set is distinguished for the expression of all the finest features of the artist, including symmetry, gracefulness of composition, and anatomical development. One of the principal paintings, a portrait of Mr. Leathes himself, receiving despatches from a courier, is full of life and intelligence. There are also many fine exemplars of the old masters—Guido Reni, Titian, Vandewelde, Ostade, Holbein, Mompert, Teniers, and the rest. Not far from the hall are the remains of a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. Olave, which was founded by Roger Fitzosbert of Somerley, in the reign of Henry III. At the dissolution, its revenues were valued at £49. 11s. 7d. The site of the abbey and a great portion of the revenues were, in the 38th of Henry VIII., granted to Henry Jernegan, from whose descendants the property passed, by purchase, about 1740, to the Mussenden-Leathes family. S. 1 m. Somerley Hall, the seat of the Rev. George Anguish, prebendary of Norwich, who succeeded to the property in 1810, on the death of his brother. The family originally came from the Isle of Angus (whence the surname of Anguish is supposed to have been obtained), and settled early in Norfolk, where for three centuries they remained, and where Edward Anguish, in 1609, held the manor of Moulton of the Earl of Northampton as part of his manor of Fornate. The grandson of that gentleman, who was comptroller of the navy in the time of Charles II., was, in 1669, created a baronet. The baronetcy expired with his son, who died childless; and the estates descended to the present possessor, whose father was accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, and whose eldest sister married Francis Godolphin, Duke of Leeds. N. 1½ m. Lound Park; W. 1 m. Ashby Hall.

ASHBY (CANONS), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Greens-Norton, union of Daventry: 71 miles from London (coach road 65), 8 from Towcester, 7 from Daventry.---Nor. West. Rail. to Roade, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Roade, &c., 83 miles.---Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---According to Speed, a priory of black canons was founded here in honour of the Virgin Mary, as early as the reign of King John, if not before. About the

time of the dissolution, there were thirteen religious, who were endowed with £127. 19s. The site was granted in the 29th year of Henry VIII. to Sir Francis Bryan. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough: patron, Sir H. Dryden: pres. incumbent, Francis H. White: contains 1,410 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 289: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,762. — E. 2 m. is Eydon Park.

ASHBY (CASTLE), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Weymersley, union of Hardingstone: 75½ miles from London (coach road 63), 7½ from Northampton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Little Billing, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Northampton, &c., 77½ miles. — Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The place is supposed to have derived its name from a castle, the remains of which can yet be discovered in the neighbourhood of the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Northampton, and which also bears the name of Castle Ashby. It is a quadrangular building, enclosing a court, one side of which is enclosed by a screen designed by Inigo Jones, and which has all the features of his style. The house was almost re-edified by Lord Northampton before he was raised to the earldom in 1618. The roof, which is flat, is guarded by a parapet of stone letters, enclosed at the top and bottom by a rail; the letters forming the words from the 127th Psalm—*Nisi Domus edificaverit Domum in vanum laboraverunt qui edificaverunt eam*—"Unless the Lord build the house, in vain they labour that build it." The balustrades also have the dates of 1625 and 1635, showing the time occupied in the completion of the alterations. The hall is a spacious apartment, and the mansion is, in the interior, replete with all that the most refined and luxurious taste could require. It contains many family portraits of great interest; and among them, that of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, who, at an advanced age, relinquished a life of ease and security, raised a regiment of foot and a troop of horse in behalf of King Charles I., and, after enduring many hardships, paid the penalty of his loyalty with his life, being killed in 1643 at the battle of Hopton Heath, near Stafford. The noble family of Northampton was founded by Sir William Compton, a descendant of Turhulius de Eardene, who is supposed to have been Earl of the county of Warwick both before and after the Norman Conquest. Sir William, who was much the companion of Henry VIII. in his youth, was, on that monarch's accession to the throne, appointed to several offices of honour and trust. His grandson was created Baron Compton, and he was succeeded by the first Earl of Northampton who attained to that dignity, and was installed K.G. in 1618. The second Earl was the distinguished adherent of Charles I., spoken of above, and was supported in the cause by equally zealous sons, one of whom, Sir Charles, with the assistance of only six followers, surprised Beeston Castle, cut down the drawbridge, took the governor's troop-horse, and made thirty soldiers, who were in their beds, prisoners. Another son died while in exile with his sovereign. The third Earl was equally strong in his attachment to the throne, and on

Charles II.'s entry into London, preceded the monarch at the head of two hundred gentlemen followers. His third son, Sir Spencer Compton, was speaker of the House of Commons in 1714, and subsequently created Earl of Wilmington. The present Marquis, who succeeded to the title in 1828, has long been distinguished for his philosophical attainments, and the munificent spirit which he has shown towards men of science and literature. He has lately resigned the office of president of the Royal Society. — The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £17. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £238: patron, Marquis of Northampton: pres. incumbent, G. S. Cautley, 1836: contains 1,740 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,634: poor rates in 1837, £125. — W. ¼ m. is Parkhill House.

ASHBY (COLD), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guildborough, union of Brixworth: 82½ miles from London (coach road 78), 2½ from Welford, 12 from Northampton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crick station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 55½ miles. — Money orders issued at Welford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Cold Ashby was the birth-place of Richard Knolles, who was an English historian of considerable repute, and for some time master of the free school at Sandwich, and died in 1610. Besides his great work, the History of the Turks, which, in the composition, occupied him for twelve years, and which elicited the approbation of Dr. Johnson, he wrote "The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings," "A Discourse on the Greatness of the Ottoman Empire," and "A Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." — The living (St. Denis), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £6. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Rev. W. Mousley: pres. incumbent, William Mousley, 1829: contains 1,940 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 443: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 507: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,211: poor rates in 1837, £221. — S. 1½ m. is Thorney Grange.

ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUNDE, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: 158 miles from London (coach road 121), 6 from Sleaford, 13 from Lincoln. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Boston, to Tattershall, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, &c., 126 miles. — Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Hybald), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £299: patron, J. W. King, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. W. King, 1822: contains 2,880 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 157: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 180: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,394: poor rates in 1837, £183: the great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1807. — N. 1 m. is Ashby Hall; S. 1 m. Bloxholm Hall, the seat of R. A. Christopher, Esq., M.P. (whose original surname was Dundas), a grandson of Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, a lord of Session in Scotland, and elder brother of the first Viscount Melville. He acquired the property

in right of his wife, the Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of the Earl of Elgin.

**ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, LEICESTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of East Goscote, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch: 122 miles from London (coach road 115), 10 from Kegworth, 18 from Leicester.---Nor. West. Rail. to Tamworth, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Burton, thence 8 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the chapelry of Blackfordby annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14. 10s. 4d.: pres. net income, £417: patron, Marquis of Hastings: pres. incumbent, M. Vavasour, 1833: contains 8,300 acres: 850 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 5,652: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 6,499: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £12,674: poor rates in 1837, £1,206: tithes commuted in 1799 and 1800.

**ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, LEICESTER**, a market town in the above parish—(which see for access and postal arrangements.)---Ashby stands on the road from Leicester to Burton-upon-Trent, in a pleasing situation on the borders of Derbyshire, and is a place which is not only of some note from its historical data, but also, and perhaps to a greater extent, from the fame which has been thrown over it by the genius of Sir Walter Scott, who here lays the scene of the grand tournament during the regency of John, in which his brother, King Richard I., as the Black Knight, in the pages of Ivanhoe, plays so distinguished a part. The name of the town appears to be derived from the old words *asc* and *bye*, or a habitation by the ash, a title indicative of the character of the country; the ash being, from here to almost the north of Derbyshire, considered as peculiarly the tree of the district. The town consists of one principal street, and two smaller ones running nearly parallel with it. The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is a fine structure of the fourteenth century, in the early decorated style. In the Hastings chapel, there are several fine monuments of the family of the Earls of Huntingdon. There is also a very handsome church, built in 1838, at a cost of £4,000, at the west end of the town, called Trinity Church, capable of containing 900 hearers. There are also four dissenting chapels, for the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar-school was founded in 1567, by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and others, and endowed with the rents of 120 houses and 75 acres of land. It is a school of considerable note, and has four masters. There are ten exhibitions in it, of £10 a year each, for Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Francis Ashe, merchant and citizen of London. There are also two free schools for boys: the Langley charity school is for girls only. A native of this town, the Rev. Simeon Ashe, bequeathed £50 a year to the town, £10 of which was to be given towards apprenticing two poor boys in some corporate town, and the remainder for the benefit of the poor of the parish. There is a set of baths here, called the Ivanhoe Baths, which are well supplied with saline water from the Moira Baths, three and a half miles distant, and which derive their own supplies from the mines. The bath-house is

a very fine building of stone, in the Doric style, 200 feet long. The water is considered a curative for gout, rheumatism, scrofula, and similar disorders. The Royal Hotel, which is built especially for visitors to the baths, is also a handsome building in the Doric style. The town derived its appended name of La-Zouch from an ancient Norman family, which held the manor from the time of Henry III. to the year 1461. About that time, a strong castle was built here by Sir William Hastings, who was created Baron Hastings by Edward IV., and beheaded in the Tower of London, by order of Richard III., some time before he apprehended the Earl of Richmond's descent upon England. A century later, the castle was for some time the place of confinement of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when she had fallen into the power of Elizabeth; here also the consort of her son James I., and her grandson Prince Henry, were magnificently entertained in 1603, by the Earl of Huntingdon, on their journey from the north to London. On the outbreak of the civil war, the Earl of Huntingdon became one of the most strenuous supporters of Charles I., and his castle at Ashby was garrisoned by his second son, Colonel Hastings, who was, for his services, shortly after created Baron Loughborough. The castle was at first besieged by Fairfax, and, in 1646, surrendered on honourable conditions to Colonel Needham; but, in 1648, it was included in the list of fortresses ordered to be dismantled at the close of the war. In the ruins, which are extensive, and which constitute a highly interesting object to the south of the town, portions of the hall, the chapel, and the kitchen, are yet standing. The Marquis of Hastings has lately spent a large sum in arresting the further decay of the ruins, and in erecting a manor-house on the site of a place built for the accommodation of James I. and his suite, during one of his visits to the Earl of Huntingdon. The town, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1753, is governed by a constable and two headboroughs, who are appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; and it is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, within that of a court of pleas at Tutbury. The petty sessions are held here, and it is a polling-place for the northern division of Leicestershire. Hosiery of the coarser kinds, and hats in considerable numbers, are manufactured at Ashby. Bricks also are made to some extent, and a furnace has lately been erected for smelting the iron ore which is found on the wold; there are, in addition to these, pits and mines for coal, lead, and lime; and, at Woodville, fire-clay is found, and earthenware and fire-bricks are made. All tithes of the lordship or liberty, which belonged to the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1768, and the tithes of the parish, which were the property of the same parties, in 1800. A great number of Roman coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood within the last few years. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, which throughout a winding course of 26½ miles has not a single lock, connects this town with Coventry; from it there is a tram-road to Ticknall in Derbyshire, and another to Cloudhill in Leicestershire. Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, who

was equally celebrated for his piety, wit, modesty, and learning, and whose works obtained for him the title of the "British Seneca," was a native of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, being born here in 1574, educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and afterwards made Dean of Worcester. In 1624 he refused the see of Gloucester, but three years afterwards accepted that of Exeter, and in 1641 was translated to Norwich. In a few weeks after he was enthroned, he was, with twelve other prelates, sent to the Tower, for protesting against the validity of the acts of parliament which had been passed during their forced absence from the House of Lords. In June of the following year he obtained his release, but was previously persecuted by the Puritans, his house being plundered by them, and the cathedral spoiled. His estate was about the same time sequestrated, and he was, consequently, thus, in his old age, reduced to poverty; yet he nevertheless continued to preach occasionally, and bore up with admirable fortitude against all his misfortunes till his death, which occurred in 1656. His "Meditations" are well known. Another distinguished man, who was a native of this town, was Dr. John Bambridge, a physician, who was born in 1582, and died in 1643. He was eminent as a mathematician and astronomer, and gained considerable celebrity for his "Description of the Comet of 1618;" he was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford. Contains 6,980 acres: 783 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,060: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,810: poor rates in 1837, £1,206. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Monday before Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, the last Monday in Sept., and Nov. 10th, for horses and cattle. Bankers, Branch of Leicestershire Banking Comp<sup>y</sup>—draw on London and Westminster Bank, and Barclay, Bevan & Co. Inns, Old George, King's Head, Royal Hotel. S. 1 m. is Willesey Hall, the seat of Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart., a building in the Tudor style of architecture, placed in the centre of the manor, and which contains a large collection of family portraits. The mansion is surrounded by a park of three hundred acres in extent, in which there is a fine lake that covers as many as twenty-five acres. During the civil wars the house suffered severely by the Parliamentary troops, at the time they were besieging Ashby Castle. The mansion of Willesey has been the property and residence of the Abney family from the reign of Henry V. nearly to the present time; an Abney of Derbyshire having, about the year 1420, married the heiress of John de Ingwardby, lord of Willesey. The present baronet succeeded to the title in 1823, and to the Willesey property, in right of his mother, in 1834. The church stands nearly opposite to the house, on the edge of the lake. It is built of fine stone, and the interior very handsomely fitted up, chiefly with very finely carved cedar-wood. It is a perpetual curacy.—Not far from Ashby is Staunton Harold, the seat of the Earl Ferrers. The name is evidently derived from Stoneton or town, and the addition of Harold form the name of an ancient lord. The manor of Staunton was given by William the Conqueror to Henry Ferraries, and came into the family of Shirley by the marriage

of the heiress of John de Staunton in 1423, with Ralph Shirley, Esq. *This family, says Burton, is of great antiquity, and descends from an ancient Saxon line, in existence long before the Conquest. Of the opulence and dignity, as well as the antiquity of this noble family, a copious account may be seen in three MS. histories preserved in the British Museum.* The mansion is a large mixed pile of brick and stone, having the south-eastern or principal front adorned with pilasters and Doric columns in the centre, surmounted by a pediment. The interior is spacious, the library being particularly worthy of attention. It contains, among other treasures, the works of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, complete in sixteen quarto volumes. The church or chapel adjoins the house, and the park is a fine expanse of 150 acres, containing a lake of upwards of 50 acres in extent, which is adorned with a handsome bridge. The church was erected at the sole expense of Sir Robert Shirley, about the period of the commencement of the civil wars.—Two miles from Ashby-East, Coleorton Hall, the seat of Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart., in the parish of Coleorton—(which see for account of the house and family.)

ASHBY-FOLVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> of East Goscote, union of Melton-Mowbray: 112 miles from London (coach road 104), 6 from Melton-Mowbray, 10 from Leicester. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Syston, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 30 miles. Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Lord Carrington left 133 acres of land, the produce of which is about £200 a year, and a bedehouse to the poor of the parish. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicestershire, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, valued at £9: pres. net income £190: patron, Rev. W. Ackworth: pres. incumbent, Wm. Ackworth, 1846: contains 2,830 acres: 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 437: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 503: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,715: poor rates in 1837, £212. N. 1½ m. Paske Hall.

ASHBY-MAGNA, LEICESTERSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth: 96 miles from London (coach road 93), 4 from Lutterworth, 11 from Leicester. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Broughton Astley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Loughborough, to Broughton Astley, &c., 43 miles. Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £7. 8s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Earl of Aylesford: pres. incumbent, Hon. A. Savile, 1846: contains 1,720 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 337: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 388: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,490: poor rates in 1837, £175. N. 1 m. Willoughby Hall: S. 2 m. is Knapton Hall.

ASHBY-MEARS. See MEARS-ASHBY.

ASHBY-PARVA, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth: 91 miles from London (coach road 92), 3 from Lutterworth, 8 from Hinckley. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Ullesthorpe, thence 1½ miles:

from Derby, through Loughborough, to Ullesthorpe, &c., 44½ miles. Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.; post closes 5½ p.m. The Midland Counties Railway passes within a mile of the village. A new church has been lately built here. The living (St. Peter), a rectory, formerly in the arch<sup>d</sup>. of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £5. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. S. Lievre, 1832: contains 1,260 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 179: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 205: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,155: poor rates in 1837, £87. W. 2 m. is Claybrook Hall.

ASHBY-PUERORUM, LINCOLNSHIRE (so called from an estate here which was bequeathed to the Lincoln choristers), a parish in the wapentake of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle. It includes Stainsby hamlet and Holbeck: 157½ miles from London (coach road 137), 5 from Spilsby, 10 from Louth. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Tattershall, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln, to Tattershall, 66½ miles, thence 11 miles. Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.; post closes 3 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the arch<sup>d</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 3s. 2d.: pres. net income, £118: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, G. F. Apthorpe, 1837: contains 1,620 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 102: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 117: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,527: poor rates in 1837, £72. E. 1 m. is Stainsby House.

ASHBY (St. LEGBY), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Fawsley, union of Daventry: 75 miles from London (coach road 76), 4 from Daventry, 14 from Northampton. Nor. West. Rail. through Daventry to Ashby station: from Derby, through Rugby, to Ashby station, 56½ miles. Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.; post closes 7 p.m. The church contains a richly ornamented screen, and some finely-stained glass. The tomb of Catesby, who was the favourite of Richard III., still exists within the communion rails, the manor having belonged to his family. A descendant of his is also well known in history, as having been the originator of the Gunpowder Plot. The charity bequests of this parish produce £43. 15s. per annum. The tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1764. The Roman highway, called Watling Street, is the eastern boundary of the parish. The living (St. Mary and St. Leodgare), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the arch<sup>d</sup>. of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £130: patron, Lady Senhouse: pres. incumbent, J. C. Jenkins, 1840: contains 2,050 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 257: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 295: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,608: poor rates in 1837, £144. N. ½ m. is Ashby Hall; N. 2 m. Wilton House.

ASHBY (WEST), LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in Horncastle soke, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle: 155½ miles from London (coach road 138), 2 from Horncastle, 12 from Louth. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Boston, to Tattershall, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln, to Tattershall, &c., 76½ miles. Money

orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The great and small tithes, the property of the Bishop of Carlisle, were commuted in 1771. The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the arch<sup>d</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £54: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, W. M. Pierce, 1826: contains 1,590 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 534: probable population in 1849, 614: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,471: poor rates in 1837, £275. S. ½ m. is The Cottage; 2 m. Thimbleby Hall, and Thimbleby House.

ASHCHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Tewkesbury: 128 miles from London (coach road 103), 1 from Tewkesbury, 8 from Cheltenham. Gt. West. Rail. through Gloucester to Ashchurch: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Ashchurch, 80½ miles. Money orders issued at Tewkesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.; post closes 7½ p.m. It contains the tithings of Aston-upon-Carron, Fiddington and Natton, Northway and Newton, and Pamington. There is a mineral spring here, the qualities of which are similar to those of the waters of Cheltenham. The parish is endowed with £26 per annum. The living (St. Nicholas), a perpetual curacy in the arch<sup>d</sup>. of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £23: pres. net income, £270: patron, Rev. John Askew: pres. incumbent, John Askew, 1844: contains 4,240 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 743: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 854: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,265: poor rates in 1837, £304. Certain tithes of Pamington, Homedowns, and Aston-upon-Carron, the property of the impropriators and feoffees of the Bredon almshouse, were commuted in 1812. S. 2 m. is Spa House.

ASHCOMBE, DEVONSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Exminster, union of St. Thomas: 206½ miles from London (coach road 177), 3 from Chudleigh, 9 from Exeter. Gt. West. Rail. through Exeter to Starcross, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Exeter, &c., 219½ miles. Money orders issued at Chudleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Two charity schools here are supported partly by an endowment of £3 a year, and partly by subscription. The living, a rectory in the arch<sup>d</sup>. and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £222: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. H. Palk, 1820: contains 2,250 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 297: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 342: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,265: poor rates in 1837, £225. N. ½ m. is New House, the seat of Sir P. P. Fuller Palmer Acland, Bart., who succeeded to the title in 1831. The present proprietor is a descendant of the second surviving son of Sir Hugh Acland, sixth baronet of Columb-John, in the county of Devon. On inheriting the estates of his maternal relatives the Palmers, at the death of Peregrine Palmer, Esq., M.P. for the University of Oxford, the grandfather of the present baronet, Arthur Acland, Esq., settled at Fairfield, in Somersetshire, and his son by sign manual assumed the prefix of Palmer to his surname, and was created a baronet in 1834. N. 2 m. is Oxton House, a residence delightfully placed at the confluence of three interesting valleys, which diverge in different directions, and open up exten-



sive views of beautiful and distant scenery, combining sea and land, wood, hill, vale, and stream, including the Belvidere of Powderham Castle, and the mouth of the river Exe to the sea, and indeed all the south-eastern part of Devonshire that the eye can comprehend. These distant views, and the variety and beauty of the surrounding grounds, with their noble clusterings of forest trees and devious paths, render Oxtou one of the most agreeable seats in the country. N.W. 2 m. is Cockwood House.

**ASHCOTT, SOMERSET**, a chapelry in the parish of Shapwick, hund<sup>d</sup> of Whitley, union of Bridgewater: 161½ miles from London (coach road 129), 6 from Glastonbury, 12 from Shepton Mallet. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Bridgewater, &c., 175 miles. — Money orders issued at Glastonbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The charities connected with the chapelry produce about £70 a year. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. — The living (All Saints), a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Shapwick, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £215: patron, Rev. G. H. Templer: pres. incumbent, G. H. Templer, 1810: contains 2,890 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 843: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 969: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,319: poor rates in 1837, £195. — E. 1 m. is Sharpham Park, the seat of the Earl of Cavan, earl and baron in the peerage of Ireland. Sir Oliver Lambert, Knt., a distinguished officer in the army of the Earl of Essex in Ireland, towards the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, was provisional master of the camp, and was left by his superior, in 1599, with a detached command. He was shortly afterwards made sergeant-major of the army, a member of the privy council, and was, in 1617, elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Lambert, baron of Cavan. His son, the second baron, sat in the English House of Commons in 1626-7, for Bossiney, in Cornwall, and afterwards became distinguished as a leading member and chief speaker in the Irish House of Lords. He was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Kilcourse and Earl of Cavan, in 1647. The present earl succeeded his grandfather, who was a general in the army and colonel of the 45th regiment of infantry, in 1837. N. 2 m. is Shapwick House, the seat of George Henry Templer, Esq., magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of this county. The founder of this gentleman's family in England, was a captain in the guards of William III., and came over with that monarch from Holland. A descendant of his built the beautiful mansion of Stover Lodge, which is now the property of the Duke of Somerset. The father of the present proprietor of Shapwick, who held a high position in the civil service of the East India Company, purchased the demesne, and it has since his time been made the family residence. N., and extending some miles to the N.W., are the Polden Hills.

**ASHDON (or АШТОНДОН), ESSEX**, a parish and township in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Freshwell, union of Ruffron-Walden, near the borders of Cambridgeshire. It includes the hamlet of Bartlow-End—(which see): 49½ miles from London (coach road 45), 4 from Linton, 6 from Haverhill. — East.

Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Audley End, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 181½ miles. — Money orders issued at Ross: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £25 a year, and there is a national school which contains 70 children. A Baptist church was formed here in 1809. The parish is remarkable from having been the scene of a sanguinary engagement in 1016, termed the battle of Assandune, between the Saxons under their king, Edmund Ironside, and the Danes under Canute, in which the former were defeated. *Canute, according to Hollinshed, a few years after, ordered a church to be built at Ashdon, to commemorate his victory over Edmund, at the dedication of which he himself was present, attended by great numbers of the nobility and clergy.* Four pyramidal barrows or mounts, supposed to be the sepulchres of the Danish chiefs, still remain. Of these Hollinshed says—*In the place where the battle was fought, are yet seven or eight hills, wherein the carcasses of them that were slain in the same field were buried; and one being dugged down of late, there were found two bodies in a stone coffin, the one laie with his head towards the other's feet; and manie chains of iron of horses were found in the same hil.* — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, and diocese of London, is valued at £28. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £691: patron, Caius College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, B. Chapman, 1818: contains 4,840 acres: 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,164: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,338: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,025.

**ASHELDHAM, ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Dengie, union of Malden: 53 miles from London (coach road 46), 9 from Malden, 4 from Bradwell. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Malden, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 185 miles. — Money orders issued at Malden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, is valued at £16. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £339: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, W. W. Dakins, 1817: contains 1,810 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 219: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 252: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,248: poor rates in 1837, £237.

**ASHELWORTH, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in a detached portion of the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Berkeley, union of Gloucester: 119 miles from London (coach road 105), 6 from Newent, 8 from Tewkesbury. — Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Cleve, 84½, thence 6 miles. — Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The parish is bounded on the south-east by the Severn, which is navigable here. The parochial endowments produce about £30 a year. — The living (St. Andrew or St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £187: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. incumbent, H. A. S. Attwood, 1840: contains 1,710 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 594: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 683: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,727: poor rates in 1837, £152. The great and small tithes, the property of the Bishop of Bristol and the vicar, were commuted in 1797. — E.



2 m. is Norton House, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby; but as the principal country residence of the family is Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, the history of the family will be given with the account of that mansion.

ASHEN, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hinckford, union of Risbridge: 57½ miles from London (coach road 54), 9 from Halstead, 2 from Clare. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Braintree, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 189½ miles. — Money orders issued at Halstead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — In the time of Edward II., there was a priory of Augustine friars here. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £300: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, Edmund Squire, 1834: contains 2,220 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 321: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 369: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,107: poor rates in 1837, £169. — W. 2 m. is Baythorne Park.

ASHENDON, BUCKS, a parish in the above hun<sup>d</sup>.: 51½ miles from London (coach road 46), 6 from Thame, 9 from Bicester. — Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, to Aylesbury, &c., 96½ miles. — Money orders issued at Thame: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy, with that of Dourton united, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bucks, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £108: pres. net income, £106: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. W. Gardiner, 1845: contains 1,790 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 312: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 359: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,306: poor rates in 1837, £208. — N. 2 m. is Wooton House, a seat belonging to the noble family of Buckingham, and occasionally the residence of the present Duke when he was Marquis of Chandos. Wooton has been the property of the Grenville family since the close of the eleventh century. A mansion, however, of some distinction was erected here in 1705, after the model of Buckingham House. No expense was spared to render it an abode worthy of nobility, and Sir James Thornhill, it is said, received as much as £1,000 a year, for three years, for his professional services in contributing to its embellishment. That mansion, with all its costly contents, was destroyed by fire in October, 1820, but was shortly afterwards entirely rebuilt. The grounds abound with oaks of majestic growth, and several fine effects are derived from an expanse of water which adorns the park. The chapel is an elegant and interesting structure, and contains several monuments to different members of the family, which are well worthy of notice.

ASHFIELD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Thredling, union of Bosmere and Claydon; in connection with the chapelry of Thorpe. The chapel is now in ruins: 90 miles from London (coach road 83), 6 from Framlingham, 2 from Debenham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Ipswich to Stowmarket, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, to Thetford, 125, thence per coach to Bury-St.-Edmunds, 13, thence to Stowmarket, &c., 24½ miles; or through London to Stowmarket, &c., 222 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes

5 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £53: patron, Lord Henniker: pres. incumbent, E. Edwards, 1824: contains 1,560 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 343: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 394: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,901: poor rates in 1837, £226.

ASHFIELD (GREAT), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Blackburn, union of Stow: 89 miles from London (coach road 76), 5 from Ixworth, 7 from Stowmarket. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Stowmarket to Elmswell, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, to Thetford, 125, thence 14 miles. — Money orders issued at Bury-St.-Edmunds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £104 per annum. — The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £54: patron, Lord Thurlow: pres. incumbent, J. H. Steggall, 1823: contains 2,030 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 396: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 456: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,901: poor rates in 1837, £182. — N. 1½ m. is Ashfield Lodge, the seat of Lord Thurlow. Ashfield is remarkable as being the birth-place of two of the most eminent men of their day, Edward Thurlow, who became Lord High Chancellor of England, and his brother, who became, first, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards Bishop of Durham. Edward Thurlow, who was born in 1735, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, vicar of the parish. At the proper age he was entered at Caius College, Cambridge, but left the university without taking a degree. He then entered at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1758; but long remained unemployed. At length, his talents being appreciated, he obtained extensive practice, and was returned to parliament for the borough of Tamworth. Energetic in all things, he was a warm supporter in the House of Commons of the ministry of the day, was made solicitor and attorney-general, and ultimately attained the great seal and the barony of Ashfield in 1778. The former he resigned in 1783; but on the fall of the coalition ministry in December of the same year, he was reinstalled, with the title of Baron Thurlow of Thurlow, and continued to occupy the woolsack, under the premiership of Mr. Pitt, till 1792, when he finally retired. He died in 1806. Lord Thurlow was a man of great and powerful talents; and it is reported that Dr. Johnson used to say of him, that he was the only man in England whom he did not dare to meet without preparation. W. 1½ m. Hunstone Hall.

ASHFORD, DERRY, a chapelry to the vicarage of Bakewell, hun<sup>d</sup>. of High Peak, union of Bakewell: 158 miles from London (coach road 155), 2 from Bakewell, 6 from Tideswell. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Ambergate, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Ambergate, &c., 26 miles. — Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The village is very beautifully situated on the Wye, which is here crossed by three stone bridges. On the banks of the river there are several mills for cutting and polishing the black marble which is found in the neighbouring hills. They were the first of the kind established in England.

William Harris, in 1631, founded a school here, and endowed it with £7. 16s. 4d. a year, to which Mr. Thomas Ross and the Rev. Samuel Evatt afterwards added £1 each. There are also several other schools here, and a Baptist church has existed ever since 1700. Another chapel, first endowed by the Nonconformist divine, William Bagshaw, termed the Apostle of the Peak, has been used by various sects. The chapel was originally erected in 1247, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Near the church there formerly stood a mansion erected by Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, but the building has altogether disappeared, and the site of it can now only be traced by the hollow of the moat. — The living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, is valued at £2. 1s.: pres. net income, £102: patron, Vicar of Bakewell: pres. incumbent, W. G. Giles, 1840: contains 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 950: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,092: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,217: poor rates in 1837, £391. — W. 1 m. is Thornbridge, the seat of the Hon. George Henry Cavendish; W. 1½ m. Ashford Hall.

ASHFORD, DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and division of Braunton, union of Barnstaple, on the north side estuary of the Taw: 216 miles from London (coach road 194), 2 from Barnstaple, 8 from Ilfracomb. — Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 32 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Tiverton, &c., 230½ miles. — Money orders issued at Barnstaple: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £8. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £110: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. K. Fletcher, 1803: contains 2,170 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 134: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £662: poor rates in 1837, £58. — N. 1 m. is Springfield Hall, the seat of Charles Cutcliffe Drake, Esq. The antiquaries of Devon all concur in considering the family of Drake as of very ancient origin, and Sir W. Pole mentions Sir Roger le Drak who held Hurnford-cum-Terra at half a knight's fee, in the time of Edward I.; but the first of whom we have any historical account is John Drake, Esq. of Exmouth, a man of great estate, and a name of no less antiquity, who lived in the time of Henry V., and from him the estate came, in regular succession, till the time of Sir Bernard Drake, who obtained much renown for his services at sea, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. His grandson was made a baronet, and invested with the order of the "Royal Oak," by Charles II.; but the title expired with the sixth baronet, who died in 1733, on whose demise the descendant of the fourth son of Sir John Drake of Ash inherited the family property. — N. 2 m. Lee House, the seat of R. Preston, Esq.

ASHFORD, KENT, a market town, parish, and liberty in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford: 67 miles from London (coach road 53), 13 from Canterbury. — Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford: from Derby, through London, and as above, 199 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m. and 2½ p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m. and 10 p.m. — Ashford, originally written *Ashford*, was built on the ruins of Great Chart, an ancient market town

destroyed by the Danes, and which formerly gave its name to the hundred. The town is seated on an eminence, rising gently from the river Stour, over which there is a stone bridge with four arches. The houses, which are generally of modern construction, are well built, and the principal street, which is nearly half a mile in length, is well lighted. The only manufacture carried on here, and that but to a small extent, is that of linen, and that is likely to be abandoned very shortly. A suite of assembly-rooms has within these few years been erected on the site of the manor and market-house, in which social reunions are occasionally held; and a court-leet is held once a year, at which a constable, borough-holder, and other officers are appointed. By the Reform Act, Ashford is made one of the polling-places for the county. The church, which is cruciform in its plan, is a handsome structure, with a fine tower rising from the centre. It was originally founded by Sir John Fogge, knight, and was formerly collegiate, being constituted for a master, two chaplains, and two secular clerks. Leland, however, in his 'Itinerary,' seems to throw some discredit over the completion of the foundation, for he says—*A college was intended to have been founded in the parish of St. Mary by Sir John Fogg, comptroller to king Edward IV., but king Edward died ere Fogg had finished his enterpris, so that remaineth to Ashford only the name of a prebend. The place hath lands, priest, and choristers, but removable, for they have no common seale.* But Bishop Tanner says—*There is a mention of Dr. Sutton, master of the college here, as patron of Daunton in Essex, A.D. 1469.* In the chapel adjoining the chancel, there are three sumptuous monuments erected to the memory of members of the family of the Smyths of Westernhanger; and in front of the steps leading to the communion table, there is an ancient monument to the Duchess of Atholl, who died in 1375. In 1638, Sir Norton Knatchbull endowed a free grammar-school here with a revenue of £30 a year, vesting the appointment of master in his own family. For some time this endowment was in abeyance; but it was revived in 1832, and the school is now well attended. There are also two National schools, partly supported by a bequest of £20 a year, left in 1702 by Dr. Thomas Turner. Besides these, there are several other schools, and the Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Society of Friends, and followers of Lady Huntingdon have each chapels here. The noble family of Keppel, Earls of Albemarle, derive their title of Baron Ashford from this town. Dr. John Wallis, the celebrated mathematician, was a native of Ashford. He was born in 1616, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1649 he was chosen Savilian professor at Oxford, and in 1658 was made keeper of the archives there. He died in 1703, leaving behind him three volumes of valuable mathematical theses and one of sermons. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society. Ashford has of late years become noted as one of the principal stations of the South-Eastern Railway, and as the point whence the lines to East Kent and Hastings diverge. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, and deanery of Charing, is valued at £18. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £460: patron,

Dean and Chapter of Rochester: pres. incumbent, J. P. Alcock, 1847: contains 2,950 acres: 529 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,082: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,544: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,387: poor rates in 1837, £972: tithes commuted in 1843. --- Market days, Tuesday, for corn; 1st and 3d Tuesday in every month for cattle. Fairs, May 17, Sept. 9, Oct. 24, and first week in Aug. for wool. --- Bankers, Jemmett, Ponfret, & Co.—draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith; Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company—Head office, 21 Lombard Street. --- Inns, Saracen's Head, and Royal Oak. --- N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Godinton; W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Hothfield Place, the seat of the Earl of Thanet. The original name of the family was Toketon (now Tufton), and was derived from a place in Kent, of which, in remote ages, they were the feudal lords. The more immediate ancestor was Nicholas Tufton, who came from Northiam, in Sussex, and was succeeded in his property by his son, John Tufton, Esq., who settled at Hothfield, in Kent, and was sheriff of that county in the 4th of Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, Sir Nicholas Tufton, was one of those who met King James I. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on his coming into England, and was on that occasion knighted. He was shortly afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Tufton of Tufton, in Sussex; and in 1628 created Earl of Thanet. John, the second Earl, was obliged to compound with the parliament for his estate in 1654, which he did for £9,000, the largest sum paid on the list of that year. His son, the third Earl, was twice committed by Cromwell to the Tower, and the second time suffered imprisonment for two years. From this nobleman the title passed to three of his brothers in succession, from the last of whom, Thomas, the title descended lineally to Sackville, the ninth Earl, who, dying without issue, was in 1825 succeeded by his brother, the present possessor of the title and estates.

ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Spelthorne, union of Staines: 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 16), 2 from Staines, 2 from Bedfont. --- Sou. West. Rail. to Staines, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 153 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. --- Money orders issued at Staines: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. --- The village is very beautiful, being surrounded by lands in high cultivation, and fine wooded scenery. It is considered remarkably healthy, no case of consumption having occurred here for many years. There is an endowed Sunday school in the parish. --- The living is a curacy subordinate to Staines, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Middlesex, diocese of London—(which see): contains 1,500 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 524: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 603: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,312: poor rates in 1837, £277: all the tithes were commuted in 1809. --- The principal seat is that of F. Clifford, Esq., called the Clock House, from the circumstance of there being a large and handsome clock attached to the mansion, and which is the only one in the village. In the neighbourhood are the seats of Mrs. Gibbons, R. S. Mawe, Esq., Thomas Denton, Esq., and John Irving, Esq.

ASHFORD-BOWDLER, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Munslow, union of Ludlow: 159 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 137), 3 from Ludlow, 6

from Tenbury, --- Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Droitwich, thence 27 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. --- Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. --- The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £55: patron, C. Walker, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Pinhorn, 1815: contains 630 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 96: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 111: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,212: poor rates in 1837, £58. --- N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Ashford Hall, the seat of Lechmere Graves Russell, C.B., a major-general in the army, and also colonel-commandant of the Bombay Horse Artillery Brigade. The family of General Russell, derived from the old stock of the Russells in Herefordshire, emigrated to the colonies in America early in the 17th century, and there for a century and a half filled places of honour and trust. The general, whose mother was a direct descendant of a brother of Lord Lechmere of Hanley, succeeded his father in 1832. N. 2 m. is Cainham Court, the seat of Berkeley George Calcott, Esq. W. 2 m. Moor Park, the seat of John Salwey, Esq. The Salweys, or Sewyns, are a family of very ancient Saxon origin, having been settled at Cannock in Shropshire long before the Conquest. They remained people of consideration throughout the whole of what may be considered medial English history, frequently holding offices direct from the crown. One of the family, Richard Salwey, Esq., was a major in the Parliamentary army, and went as ambassador to the Porte at Constantinople in 1654. He sat for the counties of Worcester and Westmoreland from 1653 to 1659. The present representative of the family succeeded to the property in 1825, on the death of his father. E. 2 m. Dean Park.

ASHFORDBY (or ASFORDBY), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Goscote East, union of Melton-Mowbray: 120 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 108), 3 from Melton-Mowbray, 11 from Loughborough. --- Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Kirby, thence 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles: from Derby, through Loughborough, Syston, &c., 39 miles. --- Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. --- The village is situated on the river Wreake, which communicates with the Oakham and Melton-Mowbray navigation. There is a school here, towards the support of which £150 was bequeathed in 1769 by Mr. Morris Camm. --- The living (All Saints), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £15. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £455: patron, Rev. A. Burnaby and sisters: pres. incumbent, Andrew Burnaby, 1826: contains 1,210 acres: 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 482: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 554: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,066: poor rates in 1837, £372.

ASHFORD-CARBONELL, SALOP, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Munslow, and partly in that of Stottesden, union of Ludlow: 160 miles from London (coach road 137), 3 from Ludlow, 9 from Leominster. --- Access and postal same as above. --- The Teme separates this parish from Ashford-Bowdler. --- The living (St. Mary), a curacy

subordinate to the rectory of Little Hereford—(which see): contains 1,490 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 266: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 305: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £722: poor rates in 1837, £193.

**ASHILL, SOMMERSSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Abldick and Bulston, union of Chard: 171 miles from London (coach road 137), 4 from Ilminster, 8 from Taunton. —Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Taunton, &c., 184½ miles. —Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —This parish contains the hamlets of Jordana, Rowlands, Southton, Wimbleton, and Wood. The Chard Canal intersects the parish. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage and a peculiar of the prebendary of the cathedral of Wells, is valued at £6. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £98: patron, Preb. of Ashill: pres. incumbent, J. Mickleburgh, 1833: contains 1,860 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 438: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 503: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,855: poor rates in 1837, £164. —Fairs, Easter-Wednesday, and first Wednesday after Sept. 12, for cattle and pedlery.

**ASHILL, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wayland, union of Swaffham: 119½ miles from London (coach road 94), 3 from Watton, 6 from Swaffham. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Swaffham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Swaffham, &c., 129 miles. —Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £19. 13s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £850: patron, Rev. B. Edwards: pres. incumbent, B. Edwards, 1813: contains 2,970 acres: 129 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 637: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 732: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,366: poor rates in 1837, £347: tithes commuted in 1761. —N. 1½ m. is Berry's Hall; W. 2 m. Pickenham Hall, the seat of W. L. W. Chute, Esq. This gentleman, whose original name was Wigget, assumed the additional appellation of Chute, with the arms of that family, on succeeding, in 1828, to the estate of the Rev. Thomas Vere Chute. He was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1832, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county; he is also a magistrate of Hants. The Chutes were an ancient family in the counties of Somerset and Kent, and were, until about the year 1500, lords of the manor of Taunton; the Kentish branch of the family became extinct in 1700, on the death of Sir G. Chute, Bart. The first person of note of the other portion of the stock was Challoner Chute, Esq., a member of the Middle Temple, and speaker of the House of Commons during the brief period of Richard Cromwell's parliament, an office which he filled with great repute. He purchased the "Vine" estate, in Hants, in 1653, of Lord Sandys, which passed lineally through four generations to John Chute, Esq., who died without issue, and the property demised to William Lobb, Esq. of Dickenham Hall, Norfolk, who had married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Challoner Chute. That gentleman, upon acquiring it, assumed the name and arms of Chute; and his eldest son having no children, the estate passed to the Rev. Thomas Vere Chute, his second son, who dying unmarried, left it to William Lyde Wigget,

Esq., the representative of an old Norfolk family. —S. 2 m. Saham Tony Hall.

**ASHINGDON (or ASSINGDEN), ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Rochford: 53 miles from London (coach road 40), 3 from Rochford, 9 from Maldon. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Maldon, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 185 miles. —Money orders issued at Rochford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Some suppose this, instead of Ashdon, to be the place where Canute vanquished Edmund Ironside. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £254: patron, Rev. J. Nottidge: pres. incumbent, Sept. Nottidge, 1846: contains 1,020 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 137: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,519: poor rates in 1837, £72.

**ASHINGTON, SOMMERSSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Stone, division and union of Yeovil: 169½ miles from London (coach road 121), 3 from Ilchester, 4 from Yeovil. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Bridgewater, &c., 182½ miles. —Money orders issued at Ilchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —Five boys from this parish are educated in the school of Marston Magna. —The living (St. Vincent), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £162: contains 550 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 71: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 81: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,700: poor rates in 1837, £47.

**ASHINGTON, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber, union of Thakeham: 47 miles from London (coach road 46), 12 from Petworth, 4 from Steyning. —Sou. East. Rail. to Horsham, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 179 miles. —Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory, with Buneton annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8 5s.: pres. net income, £189: patron, G. Wyndham, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Blakiston, 1845: contains 1,430 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 322: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £865: poor rates in 1837, £133.

**ASHINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND**. See BOTHALL.

**ASHLEY, HAMPSHIRE**, a hamlet in the parish of Milton—(which see for access and postal arrangements): 69 miles from London, 4½ from Christchurch, 7 from Lymington.

**ASHLEY, CHESHIRE**, a township in the parish of Bowdon: 179½ miles from London (coach road 177), 5 from Knutsford, 3 from Altringham. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chorley, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 95½ miles. —Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Contains 2,390 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 424: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 486: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,131: poor rates in 1837, £200. —W. 2 m. is Tatton Park, the seat of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. The mansion is one of the most complete residences in the county of Chester. It is built of stone, having a noble portico of four Corinthian columns, each of which is formed out of a single block, dug

from the quarries at Runcorn. In the middle of this front is the library, which is very extensive, and replete with stores of literature and art. The entrance-hall for the mansion is in the centre of the opposite front, and is of very spacious dimensions. The apartments are admirably arranged, and the whole disposition of the edifice is a result that might well have been expected from the two Wyatts, the architects. The house stands on a gentle elevation, and overlooks an extensive and finely timbered park, in which there is a large mere or lake to diversify the scenery, and give an additional effect to the several views. The offices are in conformity with the style of the house. Few mansions, indeed, possess such a various combination of taste, magnificence, and comfort. Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., the proprietor of Tatton Park, is a lineal descendant of the Hon. Thomas Egerton, third son of the second Earl of Bridgewater, who was born in 1651. Mr. Egerton's family have for a series of generations sat in parliament for the county of Chester, and he himself was for a period of nineteen years its representative, being succeeded in that office by his son, Mr. Tatton Egerton. Mr. Egerton, who was high sheriff in 1808, is lieutenant-colonel of the yeomanry cavalry, lieutenant-colonel of the local militia, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county. W. 2 m. is Denfield Hall. N. 1 m. Ashley Hall, an ancient manorial mansion, which is approached by a stately avenue of walnut trees. The hall is remarkable from containing eleven portraits of gentlemen of this county, who were ancestors of the Cholmondeleys, Grovenors, and other families now in existence, who formed themselves into a club during the progress of the first pretender, James, in order to debate his claims, and decide whether they should join his standard. The final meeting was held at Ashley Hall, when the casting vote against such a proceeding was given by Thomas Asheton, the proprietor of the manor and mansion. That decision, from the influence of the several parties in Cheshire and Lancashire, is supposed to have been fatal to the enterprise. S. 1 m. is Janny House.

ASHLEY, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Corby, union of Market-Harborough, situated on the river Well: 103½ miles from London (coach road 86), 5 from Rockingham, 5 from Harborough. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Langton, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 70½ miles. —Money orders issued at Rockingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The charities of the parish produce £28 a year. There is a Baptist chapel here. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £320: patron, Rev. R. Farrer: pres. incumbent, R. Farrer, 1819: contains 2,190 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 323: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 371: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,978: poor rates in 1837, £271. The tithes and moduses, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1806. Sir John Henry Palmer is lord of the manor.

ASHLEY, HAMPSHIRE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Buddlegate, Winchester division, union of Stockbridge: 76 miles from London (coach road 70), 3 from Stockbridge, 9 from Winchester —Sou.

West. Rail. to Winchester, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 208 miles. —Money orders issued at Stockbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —There are remains of several Roman encampments in the parish, as well as a large circular entrenchment, supposed to be British or Danish. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £7. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £329: patron, Rev. James Hannay: pres. incumbent, James Hannay, 1843: contains 2,580 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 102: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 117: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,086: poor rates in 1837, £38. William Leonard Thomas Pyle Thornton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ASHLEY, ISLE OF WIGHT. See NEWCHURCH.

ASHLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of North Firehill: 147½ miles from London (coach road 154), 6 from Eccleshall, 6 from Drayton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Standon bridge, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Stafford, &c., 63½ miles. —Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a National school, besides several other schools in the parish. The public charities produce about £22 a year. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £10. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £316: patron, T. Kinnerley, and —Meynell, Esqs.: pres. incumbent, T. H. Harding, 1836: contains 2,600 acres: 169 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 853: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 980: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,206: poor rates in 1837, £203.

ASHLEY, WILTS, a parish in the division of Malmesbury, union of Tetbury: 95 miles from London (coach road 96), 3 from Tetbury, 5 from Malmesbury. —Gt. West. Rail. to Tetbury road station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Tetbury road station, &c., 120½ miles. —Money orders issued at Tetbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £9. 16s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £220: patron, Dean of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, Ed. Houl-ditch, 1845: contains 951 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 96: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 111: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,214: poor rates in 1837, £48. T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ASHLEY-CUM-SYLVERLEY, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Cheveley, union of Newmarket: 70½ miles from London (coach road 63), 13 from Clare, 11 from Bury. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Newmarket, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, to Newmarket, &c., 145 miles. —Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £150: patron, Marquis of Bute: pres. incumbent, Edward Smith, 1835: contains 2,143 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 417: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 480: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,347: poor rates in 1837, £198. The great and small tithes of Kirtling and Ashley-cum-Silverley, the property of the lord of the manor, the clerical rector, and the vicar, were com-

mutted in 1806. — W. 2 m. is Cheveley Park, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, where the family usually spend a considerable portion of the year; N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Dalham Hall.

ASHLEY-GREEN. See CHESHAM.

ASHLEY-LAY, DERBYSHIRE, a township in the parish of Wirksworth: 144 miles from London (coach road 138), 2 from Wirksworth, 4 from Ambergate. — Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Belper, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Belper, &c., 12 miles. — Money orders issued at Wirksworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — Contains 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 320: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,533: poor rates in 1837, £74.

ASHMANHAUGH, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead: 136 miles from London (coach road 118), 6 from North Walsham, 10 from Norwich. — East. Cr<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, to Norwich, &c., 212 miles. — Money orders issued at North Walsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. Swithin), a disch<sup>d</sup> perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £42: patron, Sir J. H. Preston, Bart.: pres. incumbent, A. Herring, 1838: contains 700 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 180: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 207: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £642: poor rates in 1837, £76. — 8. 1 m. is Hoveton House, the residence of the Rev. T. C. Blofeld, M.A., who married the only surviving child of Francis Grose, Esq., the celebrated antiquary. The family of Blofeld were settled in Norfolk at a very early period, as there are records still in existence which prove that a Thomas Blofeld sold lands at Northrepps in this county as early as 1466, and from him the present representatives trace their lineal descent. Thomas Blofeld of Hoveton, who died in 1708, sat in six successive parliaments as member for Norwich. Mr. Blofeld is rector of Felmingham and vicar of Hoveton, both in Norfolk, for which county he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. E. 1 m. is Beeston Hall, the seat of Sir J. H. Preston, Bart., who is a grandson of Henry Hulton, Esq., who was a commissioner of customs at Boston, U.S., and married a daughter of Isaac Preston, Esq. of Beeston. The son of that gentleman assumed the name and arms of Preston, and was created a baronet in 1815. He was succeeded in the title and estates in 1846 by the present baronet. S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Hoveton Park, the seat of H. N. Burroughs, Esq., is situate in the parish of Hoveton St. Peter—(which see.)

ASHMANSWORTH, HANTS, a chapelry in the parish of East Woodhay, union of Kingsclere: 63 miles from London (coach road 64), 8 from Whitechurch, 10 from Andover. — Sou. West. Rail. to Basingstoke, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 195 miles. — Money orders issued at Whitechurch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is a National school here. — The living (St. James), a curacy annexed to the vicarage of East Woodhay, and having a joint pres. net income of £1,078: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, T. D. Hodgson, 1825: contains 1,740 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 220: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 253:

ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,205: poor rates in 1837, £159 — N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Highclere Park, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon. In Domesday-book it is described as *Semper fuit in Ecclesiam tempore Regis Edwardi*—that is, "It always belonged to the church during the time of King Edward," the Confessor, of course. Some time afterwards, it was apportioned to, or at least was in the possession of, the Bishops of Winchester; and several of the public acts of William of Wykeham were dated from here. The bailiwick continued to be held by the bishops till the time of Edward VI., when it was surrendered to the king, with its appended ecclesiastical patronage, by the then diocesan, John Poynt. The property was granted by the king to Sir W. Fitzwilliam, from whose family it passed by purchase to Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general to Charles II. and his brother James, and, by descent from his daughter Margaret, who married Thomas Earl of Pembroke—the last Lord High-Admiral of England till the time of William IV., when he was Duke of Clarence—the estate has come to the present Earl of Carnarvon. The Earl of Carnarvon derives his immediate descent from the Hon. W. Herbert, a major-general in the army, and fifth son of the eighth Earl of Pembroke, whose eldest son was created Baron of Dorchester in 1780, and raised to the earldom of Carnarvon in 1793. The present Earl succeeded to the title in 1833. The mansion-house, which was erected by the Hon. Robert Herbert, was greatly enlarged and improved by the late Earl of Carnarvon. It is built of brick, covered with stucco, and is, externally, more remarkable for elegance than splendour of appearance; but the apartments in the interior are very spacious, and of excellent dimensions. It is placed on a fine elevation in one of the noblest parks in the kingdom, which received its aspect, to a great extent, from the consummate taste of the late proprietor. It occupies a space of not less than thirteen miles in circumference. The plantations are excellently disposed, and there is an abundance of foliage to give it a luxuriant appearance, while the country around is varied and picturesque. Two remarkable hills are situated to the south of the house, between which there is an archway that forms the entrance to the park from the Winchester road. One of these hills, called Sidon Hill, is thickly clothed with wood, and cut into carriage drives to the very summit, which towers to the height of 400 feet above the neighbouring valley. The other, Beacon Hill, is altogether bare of trees, and is the site of an ancient camp, noticed both by Camden and Gough. Views of various and often contrasting beauty are seen from different parts of the park, which in itself exhibits almost every feature of English scenery. Truly, indeed, may it be said, that the observer—

"From scene to scene, by random steps conveyed,  
Admires the distant views, the secret shade;  
Dwells on each spot; with eager eye devours  
The woods, the lawns, the buildings, and the bowers;  
New sweets, new joys, at every glance arise,  
And every turn creates a fresh surprise."

On the opposite side of Sidon Hill, there is a castellated lodge embosomed in trees, which has a turret at each angle, and which produces a striking and most pleasing effect; the view of the mansion from this spot is fine in the extreme. About

a mile from Beacon Hill there are seven tumuli or barrows, some of which have been opened under the authority of the Earl of Carnarvon. In the highest of the three, the elevation of which is about twelve feet, there first appeared a quantity of collected mould, occupying about half its height; under this a great heap of flints, which reached to the surface of the down; and below them again, under an arch of flints, burnt bones, and ashes were found. The contents of the other barrows were similar, but they were without the arch of flints. The largest barrow was about a hundred yards in circumference. About a mile and a half eastward from Beacon Hill, there is an eminence called Ladle Hill, on which there is a circular encampment, and a little down the declivity of the hill, the remains of an outpost; southward of the large camp there are three barrows.

**ASHMORE, DORSET**, a parish in the hund of Cranbourn, Shaston-West division, union of Shaftesbury: 114 miles from London (coach road 101), 5 from Shaftesbury, 8 from Blandford.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Bath, 143, thence 35 miles; or through London, and as above, 246 miles.---Money orders issued at Shaftesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £7. 19s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £410: patron, Rev. C. Chisholm: pres. incumbent, G. Chisholm, 1826: contains 3,940 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 242: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 278: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £797: poor rates in 1837, £93.

**ASHOLT (or AISHOLT), SOMERSET**, a parish in the division of Williton, union of Bridgewater: 158½ miles from London (coach road 146), 7 from Bridgewater, 8 from Taunton.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bridgewater, &c., 171½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 12s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Rev. Josh. West: pres. incumbent, John West, 1832: contains 2,650 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 231: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,457: poor rates in 1837, £97.---E. 2 m. is Park House; Barford House; Broomfield Hall, the seat of Andrew Crosse, Esq.

**ASHORN.** See NEWBOLD-PACEY.

**ASHOVER, DERBY**, a parish and township, partly in the hund of Scarsdale, and partly in that of Wirksworth, union of Chesterfield. The hamlets of Dethick-Lea and Holloway are included in the parish: 153 miles from London (coach road 147), 7 from Chesterfield, 7 from Alfreton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Stretton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Stretton, &c., 21 miles.---Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Ashover is within the jurisdiction of the court at Tutbury, in the Duchy of Lancaster, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The constables and other officers are appointed at a special sessions. The village, which was formerly a market town,

is a place of great antiquity, as, according to Doomsday-book, there was a church here before the Norman Conquest. It stands in a beautiful deep and narrow valley, near the Amber. The church is a fine structure, built in 1419, and contains a Norman leaden font of very curious design. There is also in it a monument of the Babington family, who resided at Dethick, where there is a chapel of ease. A free school was founded in 1703 at Ashover Hill, which is chiefly supported by the proceeds of a legacy, amounting to £22 a year, bequeathed in 1819 by the Rev. Francis Gisborne. There is also a National school here, and the other schools are numerous. The parochial charities produce about £7. 7s. per annum. There are chapels of the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The manufactures carried on here are of stockings and tambour lace. Lime and gritstone abound in the neighbourhood, and coal, ironstone, and lead ore are also met with in tolerable abundance. The Gregory lead mine, which is upwards of three hundred yards deep, is said to have once been the richest in the kingdom. There is a rocking-stone on Ashover common, about 26 feet in circumference, which is called Robin Hood's mark.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £24. 3s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £481: patron, Rev. J. Nodder: pres. incumbent, J. Nodder, 1835: contains 11,290 acres: 655 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,482: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,004: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,214: poor rates in 1837, £676.---S. 1½ m. is Stubbing Edge Hill, the seat of William Milnes, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Derby. S. 2 m. Overton Hall, the seat of J. Bright, Esq., M.D.

**ASHOW, WARWICK**, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hund of Knightlow, union of Warwick: 106 miles from London (coach road 95), 4 from Leamington, 5 from Warwick.---Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Kenilworth station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Coventry, &c., 48 miles.---Money orders issued at Leamington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £295: patron, Lord Leigh: pres. incumbent, C. S. Twistleton, 1831: contains 1,100 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,797: poor rates in 1837, £86.---E. 1 m. Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh. For history of the family and account of the abbey, see STONELEIGH.

**ASHPERTON, HEREFORDSHIRE**, a chapelry in the parish of Stretton-Grandisome, hund of Radlow, union of Ledbury: 142½ miles from London (coach road 125), 5 from Ledbury, 11 from Hereford.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Tewkesbury, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Edington, 75½, thence 18 miles.---Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent in the parish. The village stands on the line of the Hertfordshire and Gloucester Canal.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a curacy annexed to the



vicarage of Stretton-Grandisome, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, and having a joint pres. net income, £479: patron, Rev. J. Hopton: pres. incumbent, J. Graves, 1841: contains 1,090 acres: 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 604: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 695: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,669: poor rates in 1837, £156.

ASHPRINGTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Coleridge, union of Totness: 225½ miles from London (coach road 198), 6 from Dartmouth, 6 from Brixham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Totness, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Totness, &c., 239¼ miles. — Money orders issued at Totness: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — There is an almshouse here for six poor persons, founded in 1622 by Sir Edward Giles. About a mile from the village, on the north-east, the river Hareborn falls into the estuary of the Dart. — The living (St. David), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £29. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £520: patron, Rev. G. T. Carwithen: pres. incumbent, Jacob Ley, 1795: contains 2,240 acres: 115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 588: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 676: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,869: poor rates in 1837, £297. — N. ¼ m. is Sharpham House; Sharpham Hall, the seat of R. Durant, Esq.; 1 m. Dundridge House, the seat of J. Parrott, Esq.

ASH-PRIORS, SOMERSETSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Williton and Freemanora, Bishop's Lydeard division, union of Taunton: 169 miles from London (coach road 147), 5 from Wivelscombe, 6 from Wellington. — Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Taunton, &c., 182¼ miles. — Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (Holy Trinity), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £70: patron, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. B. Bradley, 1834: contains 750 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 226: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 260: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £872: poor rates in 1837, £70. — E. ¼ m. is Sandhill Park, the seat of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., who represented the county of Somerset in parliament for more than twenty years. The father of the present baronet, who is colonel of the 2d Somersetshire militia, was raised to the rank which his son now holds in 1804, and was succeeded in the title and estates in 1815. A maternal ancestor of the family, Sir William Peryam, was chief baron of the Court of Exchequer in the time of Elizabeth.

ASHREIGNY (or Ring's Ash), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winkley, union of Torrington: 209 miles from London (coach road 198), 4 from Chumleigh, 11 from Torrington. — Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Tiverton, &c., 222¼ miles. — Money orders issued at Chumleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — A school here was endowed with £10 per annum, in 1730, by Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe, which is well attended. There is also a daily and Sunday National school here. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £24: pres. net income, £335: patron, Rev. J. T. Johnson: pres. incumbent, G.

Johnson, 1829: contains 6,220 acres: 206 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,088: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,251: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,735: poor rates in 1837, £321.

ASHRIDGE, BUCKINGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Pitston, or Pightlesthorne—(which see for access and postal): 32½ miles from London (coach road 29), 2 from Chesham, 4 from Berkhamstead. — This is a very ancient place, for a parliament was held here in 1291 by Edward I.; and, according to Tanner, *Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son to Richard, King of the Romans, founded here a college for a rector and twenty brethren or canons, called Bonhommes, in honour of the precious blood of the holy Jesus, A.D. 1283. Its possessions were, at the time of the suppression, estimated at £447. 18s.* The foundation of the religious house here for a while gave a peculiar sanctity to the place, for Speed says—*Ashbridge was in great repute, for the blood (supposed out of Christ's side), brought out of Germany by Edmund, eldest son of Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, whereto resorted a great concourse of people for devotion and adoration thereof. But when the sunshine of the gospel had pierced through such clouds of darkness, it was perceived apparently to be only honey, clarified and coloured with saffron.* In the time of James I. it devolved to the Ellesmere family, many of whose portraits were preserved in Ashridge Abbey. The site of the ancient structure, which was pulled down not many years since, is now occupied by a noble mansion in the Gothic style, erected after the designs of Mr. James Wyatt.—(See ALDBURY, p. 34.) Near this is Stocks House.

ASHTHEAD, SURREY, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Copthorne and Effingham, union of Epsom: 20 miles from London (coach road 17), 2 from Epsom, 2 from Leatherhead. — Sou. East. Rail. to Epsom, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 152 miles. — Money orders issued at Epsom: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — There is a charity school endowed with £10 per annum, and also a poor school, founded and endowed by the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Howard. In addition, there is an almshouse for six poor widows, founded in 1731, and endowed with £32. 7s. 2d. per annum, by Lady Diana Fielding. The other charities of the parish produce about £28 a year. In a mansion called Ashtead Park, lately pulled down, Charles II. was frequently entertained by Sir Robert Howard. There is in the parish a mineral spring, similar to that at Epsom. — The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £13. 15s. 5d.: pres. net income, £499: patron, Hon. F. G. Howard and Mrs. Howard: pres. incumbent, William Legge, 1826: contains 2,510 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 618: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 711: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,022: poor rates in 1837, £465. — W. 2 m. is Randall House; E. 1 m. Woodcote House, the seat of E. R. Northey, Esq., who served for some time in the army, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, and who is now a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county. The family of Northey, which is very ancient, was originally settled in Essex, thence removed to Wilts, and afterwards to London. Sir E. Northey, who was born in 1651, became attorney-general to Queen Anne,



and sat for the borough of Tiverton from 1710 to 1714. Three of his grandsons were also distinguished men, William, LL.D. and F.R.S., becoming one of the commissioners of the board of trade, and, when out of office, a distinguished leader of the opposition early in the reign of George III. Thomas, who was in the army, served in various parts of the world, and lost a leg at the siege of Quebec; and Murray, their brother, saw much service as a captain in the Royal Navy.

**ASHTED, WARWICK**, a chapelry in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham—(which see for access and postal.)—The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £210: patron, Bishop of Lichfield and trustees: pres. incumbent, J. Allport, 1846: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 14,498: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 16,398.

**ASHTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Tarvin, on the borders of Delamere forest: 186½ miles from London (coach road 185), 8 from Chester, 7 from Tarporley.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 102½ miles.—Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 1,740 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 435: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 472: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,042: poor rates in 1837, £218.—W. 1 m. is Peel Hall; N. 1½ m. Ashton Heys, the seat of William Atkinson, Esq.

**ASHTON, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Exminster, union of St. Thomas: 199½ miles from London (coach road 174), 4 from Chudleigh, 6 from Exeter.—Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, &c., 213½ miles.—Money orders issued at Chudleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—In the church there is a fine wooden screen. The parish is bordered on the west by the river Teign, the sudden inundations of which often do much injury to the property near it. Manganese to some extent is found here.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Rev. George Ware: pres. incumbent, George Ware, 1832: contains 1,560 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 367: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,613: poor rates in 1837, £166.—S. 2 m. Cannonteign, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Exmouth.

**ASHTON, LANCASHIRE**, a township in the parish of Preston: 210½ miles from London (coach road 219), 2 from Preston, 7 from Kirkham.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Preston, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 126½ miles.—Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 3,120 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 710: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 815: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,337: poor rates in 1837, £362.—E. 2 m. is Moor Hall, S. 1 m. Talketh Hall; 2 m. Penwortham Hall, the seat of William Marshall, Esq.

**ASHTON-WITH-STODDAY, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Lancaster, between the estuary of the Lime and the Lancaster and Preston Railway: 226½ miles from London (coach road

237), 3 from Lancaster, 8 from Garstang.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Preston, to Quarmore station, thence ¼ mile: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 142½ miles.—Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Contains 1,500 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 39: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 50: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,215: poor rates in 1837, £132.—W. ¼ m. is Ashton Park, the property of the Duke of Hamilton. It was erected in the 14th century, but owing to the numerous alterations, has little of the baronial character left. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful. The house is furnished in a ducal style of elegance. S. ¼ m. Sheep Park.

**ASHTON, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cleley: 61½ miles from London (coach road 62), 1½ from Roade, 5 from Towcester.—Nor. West. Rail. to Roade, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through, Rugby, Roade, &c., 73½ miles.—Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £275: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, John Risley, 1800: contains 1,290 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 417: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 480: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,346: poor rates in 1837, £66.—W. 1½ m. is Stoke Park. The mansion is an elegant structure, cased with stone. The elevation of the house comprises a centre and two wings, united by corridors. The property, which is the residence of F. V. Wentworth, Esq., a branch of the Vernon family, was originally given by Charles I. to Francis Drane, Esq., in lieu of monies which he owed to that gentleman.

**ASHTON, NORTHAMPTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Ufford—(which see for access): 89 miles from London, 5 from Wansford, 5 from Stamford.—Money orders issued at Wansford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 980 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 101: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £956: poor rates in 1837, £66.

**ASHTON, NORTHAMPTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Oundle—(which see for access): 81 miles from London, 1 from Oundle, 8 from Stilton.—Money orders issued at Oundle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 193: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,857: poor rates in 1837, £107.

**ASHTON (BLANK), GLOUCESTER**. See **ASTON (BLANK)**.

**ASHTON (COLD), GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pucklechurch, union of Chipping-Sodbury: 106½ miles from London, 10 from Bristol, 5 from Bath.—Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Bath, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, to Marshfield, 135½, thence 6 miles.—Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—There is a monument to the memory of Sir Beville Granville, who fell here while in pursuit of the parliamentary army, after the battle of Lansdown, in the time of Charles I. Bishop Latimer was for some time incumbent of the parish before his elevation to the bench; and the place was for some time

the residence of the descendants of Whittington, the celebrated Lord Mayor of London. The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £17. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £492: patron, Rev. E. W. Batchellor: pres. incumbent, E. W. Batchellor, 1842: contains 2,310 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, including the hamlet of Pennsylvania, 414: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 476: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,665: poor rates in 1837, £57. South of the village is Ashton Lodge, the seat of Henry Bush, Esq. S. 1 m. 'The Rocks,' the seat of S. S. Webb Horlock, Esq. This family have at different times spelt their names in various ways; and as they have nearly the same arms as the Harleys, Earls of Oxford, it is most probable that they are a branch of that ancient family. Maternally they derive their descent from the Protector Somerset, and, of course, through him, from the Plantagenets. The family were originally settled in Wales, but removed into Dorsetshire, and afterwards into Gloucestershire, on the marriage of the grandfather of the present proprietor of 'The Rocks,' about a century since, with the heiress of General Webb, so celebrated in the wars of Marlborough. Mr. Horlock is a magistrate.

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tibaldstone: 133½ miles from London (coach road 102), 5 from Evesham, 8 from Tewkesbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Bredon, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Eckington, 7½, thence 5 miles. Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Barbara), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, annexed to the vicarage of Beckford, and having jointly a pres. net income of £317: patron, Rev. Dr. Timbrill: pres. incumbent, J. Timbrill, 1797: contains 1,300 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 342: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 393: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,857: poor rates in 1837, £122. N. 1½ m. is Elmley Park; W. 1½ m. Overbury Park.

ASHTON-KEYNES, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Cricklade and Wootton-Basset: 88½ miles from London (coach road 89), 4½ from Cricklade, 5½ from Cirencester. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Minety, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Minety, &c., 124½ miles. Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Adjoining the churchyard are the remains of a monastery, surrounded by a moat, converted into a farm-house. The village is pleasantly situated; the river Isis or Thames runs through it on one side of the street or road. Here are the remains of four ancient crosses. The charities produce about £113 a year. The living (Holy Cross), a vicarage, with the chapel of Leigh annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £325: patron, J. Pitt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Pitt, 1834: contains, with Leigh, 3,820 acres: 228 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,332: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,531: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,909: poor rates in 1837, £506. The tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1777.

ASHTON (LONG), SOMERSET, a village and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, union of Bedminster, one mile north of the Bristol and Exeter Railway: 121½ miles from London (coach road 120), 3 from Bristol, 7 from Keynsham. Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 134½ miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The church contains several fine monuments. There is a National school, to the support of which £10 was left by Anne Smyth, in addition to which, a farther bequest of £6. 10s. was left in 1661 by F. Dirrick. The other charities of the parish produce about £142 a year. Petty sessions are held here, and at Bedminster for the division of Bedminster. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £117: patron, Sir J. Smyth, Bart., and W. J. Langton: pres. incumbent, G. R. Blackburne, 1841: contains 4,110 acres: 310 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,926: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,215: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,623: poor rates in 1837, £445. N. 1½ m. is Ashton Court, the seat of Sir J. Smyth, Bart. This ancient family was originally settled at Aylebaron, in the Forest of Dean, but has for the last three centuries been located at Ashton. It has been twice raised to the baronetcy, first in the person of Sir H. Smyth, K.B., an active supporter of the royal cause during the interregnum; and, secondly, in that of Sir Jarritt Smyth, who for some time represented Bristol in the House of Commons, and was created a baronet in 1763. The present baronet, the fourth of that creation, succeeded his brother in the title and estates in 1824.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCASTER, a parish and town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Salford, union of Ashton-under-Lyne. The parish is six miles long and four wide, and contains the divisions of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Hartshead, and Knott-Lanes, with the villages of Boston, Charlestown, Hay, Hurst, Mossley, Luzley with Soweracre, Staleybridge, and Smallshaw: 192 miles from London (coach road 186), 6 from Manchester. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Ashton: from Derby, through Sheffield, to Ashton, 82 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. and 8½ p.m. Ashton-under-Lyne stands on an eminence rising from the northern bank of the Tame, and is a place of considerable pretension, not only from its manufacturing importance, but also from its social features, the proportion of houses of respectable appearance, as regards the whole town, being very considerable. The streets are some of them certainly narrow, and apparently inconvenient, but there is evidently an improvement in progress, and many of those newly laid out have dwellings of handsome elevation. The town was indeed greatly improved by the expenditure of £10,000, under an act of parliament, passed in 1828, and is well lighted with gas in every part. It is supplied with all the appliances of assembly-rooms, theatre, mechanics' institute, educational institutions, and charitable foundations. The Baptists, the Independents, the Wesleyans, and the New Connexion Methodists, have all associations and places of worship here. The Independ-

dent chapel in Albion Street is a large and handsome structure, rebuilt lately at an expense of between £4,000 and £5,000. There is also a Unitarian, as well as a Catholic and Moravian chapel, in the adjoining township of Duckingfield, which is only separated from Ashton by the river Tame. There is an Israelites' sanctuary in Church Street. There was anciently a market here, but it had fallen out of use for many years, until it was restored by an act of parliament in 1828. Besides the fairs aftermentioned, there is a monthly fair for cattle. Owing to its position on the Tame, and to the centralization here of several important canals, Ashton is admirably situated for trade. Coals are plentifully found in the neighbourhood, and water is always at hand. Three canals, the Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, are joined at Ashton. By the Ashton Canal, merchandise is conveyed to Liverpool; and by the Huddersfield Canal, which communicates through its accessories with the German Ocean, the Yorkshire ports are all open. By the Peak Forest Canal, lime is brought from the rocks of the High Peak, and fuel is transferred in return, so that there is no facility requisite which is wanting to render Ashton a place of importance, especially as the railway system is shortly likely to make it a focus. Cotton manufactures have taken deep root here, and new factories are being constantly erected. The spinners are chiefly employed in the finer kinds of yarn, and the weavers in producing calicoes, ginghams, and muslins. The collieries in the neighbourhood are also extensive, upwards of a thousand men being generally employed in the pits. More than 12,000 hands are engaged in the cotton trade, and the machine power is very considerable. There are also some woollen mills, and a large silk manufactory. The church is a fine structure, of the time of Henry V., and there are three chapels in the town beside in connection with the establishment. The town was originally a borough, but from some cause it was disfranchised: it has now recovered its privileges, but is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is the lord of the manor, and the municipal officers are appointed under his jurisdiction at the court leet. There are no freemen, and there is no criminal jurisdiction in the precincts of the borough. The commissioners of police are resident inhabitants, paying a rental of not less than £35 per annum. There is a court of requests established here under 48th George III., which has cognizance of all small debts contracted throughout the parish, and several adjoining townships in the county palatine of Chester. The commissioners, of whom three are required to form a quorum, must possess a personal property worth £1,000, or an estate of £50 a year. The officers, like the other municipal actaries, are appointed under the authority of the lord of the manor. By the Reform Bill the town of Ashton returns one member to parliament, the number of voters being about 700; the mayor is, of course, the returning officer. The Ashton family formerly possessed exclusive privileges here, even to the extent of life and limb. The residence of that family, which is of great antiquity, is now usually occupied by the steward of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. — The

living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £26. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £900: patron, Earl of Stamford and Warrington: pres. incumbent, G. Chetwode, 1816: contains 9,300 acres: 8,254 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46,304: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 47,849: poor rates in 1837, £8,613. — Market day, Saturday. Fairs, March 23, April 29, July 25, and Nov. 21, for cattle, &c. — Bankers:—Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop Bank—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.; Branch of Saddleworth Banking Company—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.; Branch of Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company—draw on Smith, Payne, and Smith. — Commercial Hotel, Globe Inn, Queen's Arms. — S. 1½ m. is Ashton Hall, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton (see ASHTON-WITH-STODDART); S. 2 m. Gorse Hall.

ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD (or ASHTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS), LANCASTER, a township and chapelry in the parish of Winwick, union of Wigan, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby, near the line of the Wigan Railway: 182½ miles from London (coach road 196), 1 from Warrington, 4½ from Wigan. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Warrington, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 98½ miles. — Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, have each places of worship here. There is an endowed school, founded in 1588, besides several other schools of various denominations. The charities of the parish produce, on an average, something less than £160 per annum. There are collieries of some extent in the neighbourhood. — The living of the chapelry, which includes the township of Haydock, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Winwick, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £1. 12s.: pres. net income, £550: patron, Rector of Winwick: pres. incumbent, H. H. Sherlock, 1845: contains 7,600 acres: 1,198 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,410: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,221: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £16,440: poor rates in 1837, £2,371.

ASHTON-ON-MERSEY, CHESTER, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bucklow, union of Altrincham: 193½ miles from London (coach road 183), 8 from Stockport, 5 from Manchester. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Manchester, to Ashton: from Derby, through Sheffield, Manchester, &c., 92 miles. — Money orders issued at Stockport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There are chapels for the Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians in the neighbourhood. The charities connected with the parish produce about £15 a year. — The living (St. Martin), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £13. 4s. 6d.: pres. net income, £608: patron, Rev. C. B. Sowerby: pres. incumbent, C. B. Sowerby, 1835: contains 3,690 acres: 460 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,414: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,776: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,880: poor rates in 1837, £382.

ASHTON (STEEPLE), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whorwellsdown, union of Westbury and Whorwellsdown, including the tithings of Ashton Steeple, Ashton West, Littleton, and Hinton, with the

chapelry of Semington: 104½ miles from London (coach road 96), 3 from Trowbridge, 7 from Devizes. — Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, to Box, 138½, thence 11 miles. — Money orders issued at Trowbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The bequests for schools produce about £82 per annum. — Fossils have been found at various times in large quantities in this parish. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, with the foregoing chapelry annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salisbury, now in that of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £17. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £852: patron, Master of Mag. Coll. Cambridge: pres. incumbent, R. Crawley, 1828: contains 6,000 acres: 376 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,941: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,241: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,392. Walter Long, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor, and resides at Rood Ashton, a splendid Gothic mansion. The family of Longs of Ashton were at a very early date settled at South Wraxhall, and subsequently at Draycote, by marriage with the heiress of Cerne, in the time of Henry VI., and has for the last three hundred years held a position of great consideration in the county. The present proprietor built a new church at West Ashton, in 1846, which he also endowed, and in the same munificent spirit he has since erected a parsonage house and a school.

ASHTON (Wxst), WILTS, a township in the above parish, situated 2½ miles from Trowbridge. (For access and postal, see above.) — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 307: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 352: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,074: poor rates in 1837, £167.

ASHURST, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, union of Tunbridge: 51 miles from London (coach road 34), 5 from Tunbridge-Wells, 9 from Tunbridge. — Sou. East. Rail. through Reigate to Tunbridge, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Tunbridge-Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £5. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £164: patron, Earl de la Warr: pres. incumbent, R. Ramsden, 1834: contains 1,000 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 224: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 258: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,824: poor rates in 1837, £114. — E. 1½ m. Ashurst Park; 2 m. Ashurst Lodge, the seat of H. Parkin, Esq.

ASHURST, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of West-Grinstead, rape of Bramber, union of Steyning: 52 miles from London (coach road 47), 4 from Steyning, 3 from Henfield. — Sou. East. Rail. through Reigate to Keymer junction, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 184 miles. — Money orders issued at Steyning: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester: pres. net income, £268: patron, Mag. Coll. Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. N. Blagden, 1836: contains 2,250 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 427: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 491: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,320: poor rates in 1837, £133.

ASHWATER, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union and division of Hols-

worthy, 14 from Oakhampton. — Gt. West. Rail. to Crediton, thence 33 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 239 miles. — Money orders issued at Holsworthy: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon. — Good building stone is found here. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £26. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £437: patron, Rev. T. Melhuish: pres. incumbent, T. Melhuish, 1823: contains 4,220 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,046: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,203: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,906: poor rates in 1837, £225. — Fairs, first Tuesday in May, and first Monday after August 1.

ASHWELL, HERTS, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Odsey, union of Royston: 43½ miles from London (coach road 41), 4½ from Baldock, 6 from Biggleswade. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Ware, thence 17½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Bletchley, Bedford, &c., 120 miles. — Money orders issued at Baldock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — This was formerly a market town, and being a little to the north of the Icknield way, is supposed to be of Roman origin. The manor belongs to the see of London. The church, which has lately been rebuilt, has a lofty spire. There are Wesleyan and Independent chapels in the village, and a free school, founded by Henry Colborne in 1655, which is conducted on the National system. Upwards of forty children are instructed in it, the master having a salary of £50 a year. There are almshouses for six inmates, and the other charities produce about £40 per annum, part of which is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children. On Harborough Hill, within the bounds of the parish, are the remains of a quadrangular encampment, which is supposed to have been an exploratory station of the Romans, as it commands a sight of the country on all the sides from which an enemy could approach, and many urns, coins, and other remains of that people have been dug up in the neighbourhood. Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, who was the author of the "Intellectual System," died here in 1688, being at that time vicar of the parish. — The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £22. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £513: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, Henry Morrice, 1812: contains 3,500 acres: 205 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,235: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,420: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,675: poor rates in 1837, £448.

ASHWELL, RUTLAND, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Alstoc, union of Oakham: 131½ miles from London (coach road 99), 4 from Oakham, 3 from Overton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Oakham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Melton, &c., 49 miles. — Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — A bequest of Elizabeth Cox, left in 1646 for the poor of the parish, produces about £19 a year. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £401: patron, Viscount Downe: pres. incumbent, Hon. T. Dawnay: contains 1,890 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 223: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,740: poor rates in 1837, £91.

**ASHWELL-THORPE**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Depwade: 118½ miles from London (coach road 100), 3 from Wymondham, 7 from Attleburgh. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Wymondham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, &c., 158½ miles. — Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The remains of Sir Edward de Thorpe were interred here, and the tomb bears effigies of himself and lady. He was the founder of the family, from whom the property of the manor passed to the celebrated Sir J. Bouchier, Lord Berners, in the reign of Henry VII. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, united with that of Wrenningham, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £648: patron, Lord Berners: pres. incumbent, Robert Wilson, 1826: contains 1,080 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 469: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 539: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,377: poor rates in 1837, £155. — E. 1 m. is Breacon New Hall; Ashwell Hall.

**ASHWICK**, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and division of Kilmersdon, union of Shepton-Mallet: 121½ miles from London (coach road 118), 3½ from Shepton-Mallet, 9 from Frome. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 152 miles. — Money orders issued at Shepton-Mallet: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — There are coal mines in the neighbourhood, which afford employment to several of the inhabitants. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £118: patron, Vicar of Kilmersdon: pres. incumbent, John Davis, 1826: contains 1,528 acres: 213 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 945: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,276: poor rates in 1837, £439. — N. is Binegar and Ashwood Grove; Gurney Slade, the seat of Richard Streatley, Esq., is within the precincts of the parish. S. Maesbury Castle, a Roman entrenchment.

**ASHWICKEN** (or **ASHWYKEN**), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Freebridge-Lynn: 105 miles from London (coach road 98), 4½ from Lynn, 5 from Castle-Rising. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Lynn, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, &c., 145 miles. — Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, with that of Leziat attached, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £435: patron, Rev. J. Freeman: pres. incumbent, J. Freeman, 1841: contains 1,260 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 78: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 89: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,261: poor rates in 1837, £60: tithes commuted for £520 per annum.

**ASHWOOD**, STAFFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Swinford (King's). On a heath near a bridge over the Stour, in this neighbourhood, are the remains of a Roman encampment.

**ASHWORTH**, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Salford: 206½ miles from London (coach road 192), 3 from Rochdale, 11 from Manchester. — Nor. West. Rail. to Rochdale, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 74½ miles. — Money orders issued

at Rochdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £119: patron, W. Egerton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, D. Rathbone, 1832: contains 730 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 374: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £824: poor rates in 1837, £126.

**ASKE**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Easby: 290 miles from London (coach road 235), 2 from Richmond, 11 from Darlington. — Nor. West. Rail. through Darlington to Richmond, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Darlington, &c., 158 miles. — Money orders issued at Richmond: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 1,670 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 134: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,462: poor rates in 1837, £108.

**ASKERNE** (or **ASKERON**), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Campsall: 191 miles from London (coach road 169), 7 from Doncaster, 8 from Ferrybridge. — Nor. West. Rail. to Swinton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Swinton, &c., 59 miles. — Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Askerne has become celebrated for its mineral springs, the waters of which are of a sulphurous quality. In the neighbourhood of the village is Conisborough Castle, a fine ruin of a castle, placed on an eminence, the description of which will be given in the account of the village of Conisborough. — Contains 800 acres. 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 237: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 253: poor rates in 1837, £69.

**ASKERSWELL**, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Eggerton, union and division of Bridport: 153 miles from London (coach road 131), 4 from Bridport, 8 from Beaminster. — Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Taunton, &c., 206 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The village is very pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills of very graceful outline. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £9. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £160: patron, Rev. J. Cox, D.D.: pres. incumbent, Alfred Cox, 1842: contains 2,330 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 233: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 268: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,044: poor rates in 1837, £50.

**ASKERTON**, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Lanercost, on a branch of the Irthing: 333½ miles from London (coach road 316), 13 from Carlisle, 12 from Longtown. — Nor. West. Rail. through Carlisle to Milton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 201½ miles. — Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The village stands near the famous Picts' Wall, built to repel the incursions of the Scots, and had formerly always a garrison. Berethen Castle, formerly a royal fortress, stands on the banks of the Cambeck, but has now been long in ruins. — Contains 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 584: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,974: poor rates in 1837, £210. — Here is Asherton Castle.

**ASKHAM**, NOTTINGHAM, a chapelry in the

Liberty of Southwell and Scrooby: 165 miles from London (coach road 140), 3 from Tuxford, 6 from East Retford. — Nor. West. Rail. to Newark, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 50 miles. — Money orders issued at Retford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living, a curacy not in charge, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the see of York, united to the vicarage of East Drayton and the curacy of Stokeham, having jointly a pres. net income of £165: patron, Dean and Chapter of York: pres. incumbent, J. Goodacre, 1845: contains 1,240 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 331: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,608: poor rates in 1837, £130.

ASKHAM, WESTMORELAND, a parish and township in Westward, union of Westward, on the river Lowther: 281½ miles from London (coach road 280), 4 from Penrith, 2 from Lowther. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Clifton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 149½ miles. — Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — There is a school here, with an endowment of £11 a year. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £180: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, J. T. Ward, 1832: contains 3,000 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 635: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 730: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,183: poor rates in 1837, £192. — Close by Askham is the magnificent domain of the Earl of Lonsdale, one of the noblest in the kingdom. The present fabric was completed about the year 1809; and was built of a peculiarly fine white rose-tinted stone, after the style of the castles of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The principal entrance is on the north side, by a lofty arched gateway, from which there branches off an embattled wall on either side, enclosing a court, from which, again, there is an entrance to a fine lawn, with a roadway on each side of it thirty feet wide. By these, a terrace, 35 yards wide and 170 long, is attained. This has a flight of steps twenty feet wide, which serves as the direct approach from the court to the grand hall. An open-work porch, of admirable design, embellishes the front, and constitutes the immediate entrance to the castle hall, which is ninety feet high and sixty feet square, containing the great staircase which leads to the state apartments. On every story there are open corridors, which lead to the several suites of rooms, the windows of the galleries being filled with stained glass. The chief apartments are in the south front, and are all of most spacious dimensions. In the centre is the saloon, having the drawing and dining-room on either hand, and beyond them the breakfast and billiard-room. The main building of the castle communicates with the outer offices on one side, and with the kitchen offices on the other, by open cloisters. This front within the cloisters is 280 feet long, and commands some most splendid views of the deer park, with all its undulations and noble timber, the latter placed in the most beautiful groupings and best positions. The north front, which also contains many very elegant and superbly furnished apartments, is 420 feet long,

and is enriched by eight lofty towers. The views from this front are striking in the extreme, commanding Penrith beacon-hill, Saddleback, and the Scotch mountains. Altogether there are few domains, if any, in the kingdom that possess finer prospects, or are equally striking specimens of the modern castellated structures, than Lowther. There was formerly a village of Lowther, but the cottages were pulled down, and the ground added to the demesne of the castle. According to Olaus Wormius, who was consulted by Spelman, and cited by Mr. Gough in his edition of Camden, the name of Loder, or Lothar, was common among the ancient kings of Denmark, and implied "fortunate honour." Whether the family of Lonsdale can claim, with sufficient clearness to be respected, any derivation from so ancient a title, does not appear; but it is certain they were people of distinction as early as the time of Henry II. Sir John Lowther, M.P. for Cumberland, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1640, and was succeeded by his son Sir John, who was the 31st knight in the family almost in direct succession. He was made a privy councillor on the arrival of William III., and, shortly after, lord-lieutenant of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and was raised to the peerage by the titles of Viscount Lonsdale and Baron Lowther. But the viscounty ceased with his grandson Henry, who died in 1750, and the baronetcy devolved upon his great nephew Sir James Lowther, whose father was governor of Barbadoes. That baronet sat in parliament for the county for several years, and was elevated to the peerage by the titles of Baron Lowther of Lowther, Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale. He married a daughter of the Earl of Bute; but, having no issue, obtained a new patent, and was created Baron and Viscount Lowther, with remainder to the heirs male of the Rev. Sir W. Lowther, Bart., of Swillington, who, upon his death, took these titles, and was, in 1807, created Earl of Lonsdale. He was succeeded in the titles and estates in 1844 by the present earl, who had previously, in 1841, been summoned to the House of Lords, with the title of Baron Lowther.

ASKHAM-BRYAN (or EAST ASKHAM), YORK, a parish and township in the lower division of the ainsty of the city of York: 219 miles from London (coach road 196), 4 from York, 6 from Tadcaster. — Nor. West. Rail. to Copmanthorpe, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, 86 miles. — Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is a small free school here, and the parochial charities produce about £33 a year. — The living (St. Nicholas), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £120: patron, H. Croft, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. S. Thompson, 1807: contains 1,920 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 342: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 393: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,397: poor rates in 1837, £167. The great and small tithes, the property of the vicar, lord of the manor, and the perpetual curate, were commuted in 1811.

ASKHAM-RICHARD (or WEST ASKHAM), YORK, a parish in the lower division of the ainsty of the city of York: 217 miles from London (coach road 195), 5 from York, 5 from Tadcaster. —

Nor. West. Rail. to Copmanthorpe, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, 85 miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There is a school here which has a small endowment.---The living (Virgin Mary), & disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, H. Croft, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. S. Thompson, 1816: contains 960 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 232: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 267: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,685: poor rates in 1837, £90. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriators and the vicar, were commuted in 1813.

ASKRIGG, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Aysgarth, on the river Ure, not far from the moors: 279½ miles from London (coach road 246), 12 from Middleham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Northallerton, 249½ miles, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Northallerton, Bedale, and Leyburn, 147½ miles.---Money orders issued at Hawes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 11.55 a.m.---The town has much picturesque scenery, with waterfalls, and other fine features of landscape, about it. The free grammar-school of Yorebridge was endowed in the 43d of Elizabeth by Anthony Besson, with £64. 10s. per annum; but its revenues now are £210 per year; and there are also almshouses for six poor women of this village and Low Abbotside, each of whom receives £10 a year, left by Christopher Alderson in 1807. There are some lead mines in the neighbourhood.---The living (St. Oswald), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £15.: pres. net income, £110: patron, Vicar of Aysgarth: pres. incumbent, Richard Wood, 1823: contains 4,790 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 726: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,941: poor rates in 1837, £333.---Market day, Thursday. Fairs, May 12 1st Thursday in June, July 11 and 12, October 28 and 29, for cattle.---King's Arms Hotel, New Inn.

ASKWITH, YORK, a township in the parish of Weston, near the river Wharfe: 219½ miles from London (coach road 208), 3 from Otley, 12 from Skipton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Leeds to Wiseton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 89½ miles.---Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---Contains 3,180 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 460: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 497: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,846: poor rates in 1837, £98. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1779.

ASLACKBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourne: 135 miles from London (coach road 104), 2 from Folkingham, 7 from Bourne.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Spalding, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 58 miles.---Money orders issued at Folkingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Tanner says of this place:—*There seems to have been a preceptory or commandery of the Temple at the manor here, founded by John le Mareschal about the time of Richard I., which was afterwards given to the hospitallers, and, as*

*part of their possessions, was granted in 33d of Henry VIII. to Edward Lord Clinton and Ursula, his wife. A farm-house now occupies the site. It still bears the name of "the Temple," and contains some remains of the church of the order. There are also the ruins of a very ancient castle in the neighbourhood.---The living (St. James), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £453: patron, R. F. Barstow, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. G. Moore, 1840: contains 4,810 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 507: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 583: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,862: poor rates in 1837, £127: tithes commuted in 1765.*

ASLACTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Depwade: 119 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Long Stratton, 5 from Buckenham.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Attleborough, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Ely, &c., 158½ miles.---Money orders issued at Long Stratton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a Wesleyan chapel here. The parochial charities produce something under £20 per annum. Aslacton was the native place of Sir William le Neve, the herald and antiquary. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bombazines.---The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £15. 5s.: pres. net income, £58: patron, J. Cooper, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Carver, 1793: contains 1,310 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,733: poor rates in 1837, £323.

ASLACTON (or ASSELACTON), NORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Watton, on the river Snite: 138½ miles from London (coach road 123), 2 from Bingham, 12 from Newark.---Nor. West. Rail. through Nottingham to Burton Joice, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton Joice, &c., 28½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Aslacton was the birth-place of Archbishop Cranmer, whose name will be ever revered so long as the benefits of true religion shall be experienced in the world. Thomas Cranmer was born in the year 1489, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, being the son of one of the class of yeomen, whose descendants were destined to play so prominent a part in the history of their country. He soon became distinguished as a divine; and having taken the king's view of his marriage with his first wife, Catherine of Arragon, the widow of his brother, he was sent to the foreign universities to vindicate the measure of the divorce, and on his return was promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury. While holding the primacy, he zealously promoted the cause of the Reformation, and was the main instrument of causing the Bible to be translated into the vernacular language, and to be read publicly in the churches. But this great man's character was reduced by weaknesses which took off largely from the glory of his general conduct; and in 1536, when Henry desired to get rid of Anne Boleyn, as he had previously done of Catherine, Cranmer was mean enough to pronounce the sentence of divorce. This conduct, however, won him his master's especial favour, and he



became his fast friend against Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and all his other enemies, to the end of his days, and at length appointed him one of the council of regency to his young son, Edward VI. The young king being chiefly brought up under Cranmer's care, he was enabled to further the Reformation with consistency and effect; and by his influence chiefly the liturgy was framed, and the homilies and articles of faith drawn up and adopted. On the accession of Queen Mary, he had to encounter the fierceness of that wrath which had been long restrained by the advocates of the Romish church; and he was accused of blasphemy, perjury, incontinence, and heresy; was tried, and sentenced to be deprived of office, and was condemned to death. Being tempted by the offer of pardon, he was induced to sign a recantation of what were deemed his heretical opinions; but when brought out in St. Mary's church, in Oxford, whither he had been sent to read his recantation in public, he boldly proclaimed his repentance, warned the people of the errors of Romanism, and stated his readiness to suffer death at the stake, in order to expiate his temporary apostasy. This so greatly enraged his persecutors, that they dragged him to a stake in front of Balliol College, where he freely submitted to the flames, holding his right hand in the fire, and exclaiming, "That unworthy hand! that unworthy hand!" Yet, whatever may be thought of the occasional unsteadiness of principle which he evinced, certainly no man contributed so largely to the establishment of the Reformation in England. He was executed on the 21st March, 1556. Aslacton forms a portion of the Duchy of Lancaster. The living (St. Michael), is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of Watton, and a peculiar of the collegiate church of Southwell: contains 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 424: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 488: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,931: poor rates in 1837, £116. The great and small tithes of Aslacton and Scarrington, belonging to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, the vicar, and the lay impropriators, were commuted in 1780.

ASPALL, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Hartismere: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 85), 2 from Debenham, 6 from Eye. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Haughley, thence 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 224 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Money orders issued at Stonham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £149: patron, Rev. T. Chevallier and B. Chevallier, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. H. Chevallier, 1847: contains 1,240 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £997: poor rates in 1837, £121. Aspell Hall, the seat of Mrs. Chevallier.

ASPAL-STONHAM. See STONHAM-ASPEL.

ASPATRIA (or ASPATRICK), CUMBERLAND, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Allerdale ward, below Derwent, union of Wigton. The name is supposed to be derived from Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, first lord of Allerdale. It comprises the townships of Aspatria with Brayton, Hayton with Melay, and Outerside with Allerby: 328 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 311), 8 from Cockermouth, 9 from Wigton. Nor. West. Rail.

through Carlisle to Wigton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 193 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m. Aspatria, which was formerly only a long straggling village, has, by the erection of a considerable number of substantial dwellings, assumed the appearance of a town, and there is now a pitch market here. It is one of the polling-places for the western division of the county; and there is a bed of red freestone at Hayton, and a seam of coal at Outerside. The church is a fine structure in the Norman style. An Independent church was formed here in 1827. A bequest of Sir Thomas Musgrave produces about £10 a year to the parish. The living (St. Kentigern), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £10. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £249: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, E. Salkeld, 1838: contains 8,610 acres: 270 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,921: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,209: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,837. The tithes of Aspatria, Brumfield, and Allhallows, the property of the Bishop of Carlisle, the lay impropriators, and the vicars, were commuted in 1817. Here is Brayton Hall, the seat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. The family was first known in the time of Henry III., when John Lawson was lord of Fawlisgrave, in Yorkshire; and from him descended, through a long line of ancestors, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Knight, who married the widow of Thomas Leigh, Esq. of Isell, in Cumberland, and thus acquired the Brayton estate. The grandson of Sir Wilfrid, also Wilfrid Lawson, was created a baronet by James II. The title passed through nine holders, and at length expired with the tenth baronet, who died in 1806, and left his estates to the nephew of his lady, Thomas Wybergh, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Lawson. He was succeeded in 1812 by his brother, Wilfrid Wybergh, Esq., who also assumed the name of Lawson on acquiring the estates, and was created a baronet in 1831, having married the third daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby. Brayton Hall is a mansion of considerable pretension, furnished with great taste, and containing a very fine collection of pictures. There is a deer park attached. In the precincts of Aspatria also is Warwick Hall, the seat of Robert Warwick, Esq. The original name of the family of the present proprietor was Bonner; but they assumed the name of Warwick in 1792, on succeeding to the estate, after the death of Francis Warwick, Esq., who, it appears by the parochial register, was the nineteenth lord of the manor of that name. The mansion, which was rebuilt about forty years ago, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Eden.

ASPEDEN, HERTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford: 36 miles from London (coach road 31), 1 from Buntingford, 9 from Stevenage. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Ware, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 158 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. There is a curious monument in the church to the memory of Sir Robert Clifford, master of the ordnance to Henry VIII. There is a free school here, endowed with £17 a year for the master, and £7. 5s. for the clothing of some of the children.



The parish, in common with Layston, enjoys a bequest from Bishop Ward; the other charities return about £26 per annum. The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £15. 5s. 2½d: pres. net income, £357: patron, Countess of Mexborough: pres. incumbent, Hon. H. R. Yorke, 1829: contains 1,620 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 529: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 606: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,739: poor rates in 1837, £253.

ASPLEY, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Eccleshall. Contains 540 acres: 4 houses.

ASPLEY-WITH-FORDHALL, WARWICKSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Wootton-Waven: 104½ miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Nuneaton, 7 from Coventry. Nor. West. Rail. to Nuneaton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nuneaton, &c., 40½ miles. Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.

ASPLEY-GUISE, BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Manshead, union of Woburn: 5½ miles from London (coach road 43), 2 from Woburn, 7 from Ampthill. Nor. West. Rail. to Woburn Sands, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Bletchley, &c., 96 miles. Money orders issued at Woburn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. A small portion of the parish stretches into Buckinghamshire. There are some interesting monuments in the church to the memory of the family of Guise and Sir Edward Sadleir. There was formerly a market held here on Friday, and a fair on June 17, but both have long been discontinued. The living (St. Botolph), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £15. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £215: patron, Duke of Bedford: pres. incumbent, J. R. Moore, 1844: contains 1,960 acres: 196 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,139: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,310: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,544: poor rates in 1837, £281. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1760.

ASPULL, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Wigan: 207½ miles from London (coach road 203), 3 from Wigan, 7 from Bolton. Nor. West. Rail. to Wigan, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 75½ miles. Money orders issued at Wigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries. The living is a curacy in the patronage of the rector of Wigan: contains 1,930 acres: 422 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,323: poor rates in 1837, £723. S. 1 m. is Pennington Hall, and Ince Hall.

ASSELBY, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Howden: 227½ miles from London (coach road 178), 2 from Howden, 7 from Selby. Nor. West. Rail. through Normanton, Selby, to Howden, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Selby, &c., 95½ miles. Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 910 acres: 71 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,091: poor rates in 1837, £146.

ASSENDON, OXFORDSHIRE, a township in the parish of Pirton: 37½ miles from London (coach road 39), 4 from Henly-on-Thames, 7 from Wat-

lington. Gt. West. Rail. to Twyford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 175 miles. Money orders issued at Henley-on-Thames: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a land spring here, which only appears after a long continuance of wet weather, and then occasionally overflows the low lands in the neighbourhood.

ASSINGDEN. See ASHINGDON.

ASSINGTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Sudbury: 61½ miles from London (coach road 57), 5 from Sudbury, 4 from Nayland. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 183½ miles. Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m. post closes 5 p.m. John Gurdon left £100 in 1777 for the instruction of the poor children of the parish. The living (St. Edmund), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £390: patron, J. Gurdon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Dan. R. Fearon, 1844: contains 3,450 acres: 129 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 778: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 894: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,829: poor rates in 1837, £345. N. is Assington Hall, the seat of John Gurdon, Esq. This family was originally from Gourdon, near Cahors, on the borders of Perigord, and came over with William the Conqueror; the name may still be found on the roll of Battle Abbey. Sir Adam de Gurdon was bailiff of Alton in the time of Henry III., but being considered a member of the Montford faction, was outlawed for rebellion and treason. He was, however, on the accession of Edward I., restored in blood, and made, in 1272, warden of Wolmer Forest. He married three wives, and had two sons by the last, the second of whom settled in London, and had a son, John, who became eminent as a merchant. The sixth in lineal descent from that gentleman, who married Rose, the daughter and heiress of Robert Leston, Esq. of Lavenham, in Suffolk, served the office of high sheriff, and purchased Assington Hall. John Gurdon, Esq., the great-grandson of that gentleman, sat in the long parliament for the county, and was appointed one of the committee to sit in judgment on Charles I., but did not attend the trial. The present proprietor succeeded to the estate in 1817, on the death of his father.

ASTBURY, CHESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Northwich. It comprises the townships of Buglawton, Davenport, Hulme-Walfield, Moreton with Alcumlow, Newbold-Astbury, Odd-rode, Radnor, Smallwood, and Summerford, and the chapelry of Congleton: 181 miles from London (coach road 160), 2 from Congleton, 6 from Sandbach. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Newbold Astbury, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 79 miles. Money orders issued at Congleton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The ceilings of the church, which are of oak, put up in 1616-7, are well worthy of attention. In the churchyard there are several monuments of the Brereton family. The charities of the parish produce about £75 a year. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk. There is a bed of limestone in the parish, which rests upon a gritstone, found to be an excellent material

for building. The lime is of fair quality, and a seam of coal is found in the roof of the limestone. —The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, with the chapelry of Congleton annexed, is valued at £68: pres. net income £1,485: patron, B. J. Greville, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Crewe, 1836: contains 18,070 acres: 2,579 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 14,335: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 16,485: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £27,232.

ASTERBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle; 165½ miles from London (coach road 143), 7 from Horncastle, 7 from Louth. —East. Co<sup>o</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Leghourn, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln, Bardsey, &c., 73 miles. —Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —Mr. Anthony Ascham, in 1638, left a small endowment for poor children. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £210: patron, T. Southwell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, B. F. Fowler, 1807: contains 620 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 294: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £884: poor rates in 1837, £136. The great and small tithes of the townships of Glouceby and Asterby, the property of the lay impropiator, the clerical rector, and the vicar, were commuted in 1776.

ASTERLEY (or EASTERLEY), OXFORDSHIRE, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chadlington. It is stated by Warton, in his History of Kiddington, that—*Among the fields and woods of this parish (Kiddington), detached at almost half-a-mile's distance from Over Kiddington, to the south-west, is a single farm-house, called Asterley, which also denominates a manor. Here was once the parish of Asterley, of which the memory now scarcely subsists in tradition. But there is a large field, called Chapelbroke, now covered with bushes and high trees, in which the church, long since decayed or destroyed, may probably be supposed to have stood. The church, called the parochial church of Asterley in the registers of Lincoln, was dedicated to St. Peter. It was a rectory, and was valued in 1291 at seven marks and a half, and is recited under the deanery of Cheping-Norton. In the year 1466, John Chedworth, bishop of Lincoln, united and incorporated the church of Asterley with that of Kiddington, on the petition of Sir Richard Illingworth, &c., and with the consent of Fulke Burmyngham, arch-deacon of Oxford. It is rarely that we see a place so entirely erased from the face of England.*

ASTHALL, OXFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Witney. It stands on a small rivulet, and includes the hamlet of Asthall-Leigh: 78 miles from London (coach road 70), 2 from Burford, 6 from Witney. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 112 miles. —Money orders issued at Burford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —There is a large barrow near the great Roman road, called Akeman Street, which is supposed to be the monument of some great ancient warrior; and in the church there is a stone coffin, said to contain the remains of the mistress of Henry I., whose name was Alice Corbett, who was mother of Reginald Earl of Corn-

wall. Woollen manufacture, to some extent, is carried on in the place. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. Near the church there is a farm-house, which was formerly the residence of Sir Richard Jones, one of the puisne judges of the time of Charles I. —The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, Henry Gregory, 1834: contains 1,180 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 389: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 147: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,436: poor rates in 1837, £231.

ASTLEY, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Leigh, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby: 198½ miles from London (coach road 195), 11 from Manchester, 7 from Bolton. —Nor. West. Rail. to Newton Junction, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 66½ miles. —Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. —The Wesleyans and Unitarians each have a chapel here. There is a school with an endowment of £26, and the place is otherwise well supplied with educational establishments. The other parochial charities produce something more than £50 a year. Fustian is manufactured here to a considerable extent. —The living (St. Stephen), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £39. 19s.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Vicar of Leigh: pres. incumbent, Alfred Hewlett, 1840: contains 2,120 acres: 319 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,011: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,313: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,059: poor rates in 1837, £407.

ASTLEY, SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, liberties of Shrewsbury: 160 miles from London (coach road 153), 5 from Shrewsbury, 11 from Wellington. —Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 62 miles. —Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £56: patron, Corporation: pres. incumbent, W. Vaughan, 1828: contains 1,450 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 303: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,528: poor rates in 1837, £44.

ASTLEY, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the Kirby division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Nuneaton: 100½ miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Nuneaton, 7 from Coventry. —Nor. West. Rail. to Nuneaton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nuneaton, &c., 40 miles. —Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Astley Castle, once the seat of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the father of Lady Jane Grey, though now reduced from its splendour, is still in habitable repair. According to Tanner—*In the 17th of Edward III., Sir Thomas de Astley obtained leave of the king and the ordinary to change the chantry, which he had there founded some years before, into a dean and secular canons; and then erected there, in the form of a cross, a beautiful collegiate church to the honour of the assumption of the blessed Virgin. It consisted only of a dean, two canons or prebendaries, viz. of Milverton and Wolvey, and three vicars, be-*

*sides clerks and servants, and was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £46. 0s. 8d. The site was granted to the Marquis of Dorset in the 38th of Henry VIII.*—The living (Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £60: patron, T. Newdigate, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Freeman, 1845: contains 2,550 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 371: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 426: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,277: poor rates in 1837, £320.

ASTLEY, WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree, union of Martley, on a small tributary of the Severn: 136 miles from London (coach road 121), 5 from Bewdley, 9 from Worcester.—Gt. West. Rail. to Droitwich, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 62 miles.—Money orders issued at Bewdley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Tanner says—*An alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Taurinus, near Ebroix, founded by Ralph de Todenet, in the time of William the Conqueror, or, however, close after the year 1160. Upon the frequent seizure of this estate into the king's hands during the wars with France, the abbot and convent of St. Taurinus obtained leave, in the time of Richard II., to sell the same to John Beauchamp, who was in possession of it for some time; but afterwards, under Edward IV., this priory was annexed to the college of Westbury, in Gloucestershire, and, on the Dissolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler. A hermitage near Redstone Ferry, dug out of the rock, was a frequent resort, during Popish times, for pilgrims of high degree. It is now a public house. There is a school here, endowed with £20 a year; the other parochial charities produce £5. 15s. a year.*—The living (St. Peter), a rectory exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £623: patron, Trustees of Rev. D. J. J. Cookes: pres. incumbent, H. W. Cookes, 1842: contains 3,310 acres: 167 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 834: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 959: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,820: poor rates in 1837, £429.

ASTLEY (ABBOTS), SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth, and within the parliamentary boundary of that borough: 141 miles from London (coach road 142), 4 from Bridgenorth, 4 from Wenlock.—Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 69½ miles.—Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Mrs. C. Phillips left, in 1805, a small endowment for a school here. The river Severn traverses the parish.—The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Lichfield: patron, T. Whitmore, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Whitmore, 1822: contains 3,330 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 657: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 755: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,571: poor rates in 1837, £323. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and of the incumbent, were commuted in 1773.—W. 1 m. is Aldenham Hall, the seat of Sir John E. E. Dalberg Acton, Bart. The family derives its immediate origin from William

de Acton Burnel, who lived in the reign of Edward III. The tenth in lineal descent from him, Edward Acton, Esq. of Aldenham Hall, was, in 1643, created a baronet for his fidelity to the king. The sixth baronet, Sir John Francis Edward, went over to Italy, and became ultimately commander of the land and sea forces of Naples, and was for some time prime minister of that country. The seventh baronet married the only child and heir of Emerie Joseph, Duke of Dalberg, and assumed the pre-name of Dalberg by sign manual. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by the present baronet, who was an infant at the time. E. ¼ m. Stanley Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwitt. The family of Tyrwitt was very ancient in Northumberland, being lineally descended from Sir Hercules Tyrwitt, who was living sixty or seventy years before the Conquest, but dates its more immediate origin from Dr. Tyrwitt, residentiary of St. Paul's, and canon of Windsor, who died in 1742. His grandson, Thomas Tyrwitt, Esq., who sat in the House of Commons for Denbigh and Shrewsbury in 1790, inherited the estates of Sir Thomas Jones, his maternal cousin, assumed the name of Jones, instead of Tyrwitt, and was created a baronet in 1808. His son, by royal license, reverted to the name of Tyrwitt, and was succeeded in the title and estates in 1839, by the present baronet.

ASTLEY. See SWILLINGTON.

ASTON, BUCKINGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Ivinghoe: 36½ miles from London (coach road 34), 1 from Ivinghoe, 7 from Dunstable.—Nor. West. Rail. to Tring, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Tring, &c., 105½ miles.—Money orders issued at Ivinghoe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 1,180 acres: 79 houses.

ASTON-BY-BUDWORTH, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Great Budworth: 190½ miles from London (coach road 176), 3 from Northwich, 8 from Warrington.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Acton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 97 miles.—Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 2,830 acres: 53 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,073: poor rates in 1837, £415.

ASTON (or ASTON-BY-SUTTON), CHESTER, a chapelry and township in the parish of Runcorn: 189½ miles from London (coach road 181), 3 from Frodsham, 8 from Northwich.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Preston, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, to Acton, &c., 99 miles.—Money orders issued at Frodsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—Leycester, in speaking of this place in his antiquities of Chester, says—*After Middleton chapel fell into decay, another chapel was erected in later ages somewhat nearer to the hall of Aston, called Aston chapel, situated within the parish of Runcorne. And this Aston chapel was lately made a parochial chapel in our days, by the grant of John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, dated 16th April, 1635, by the procurement of Sir Thomas Aston, Bart. of Aston, and so it is now become a parochial chapel for the adjacent villages of Sutton, Aston-juxta-Sutton, Middleton-Grange, and Aston-Grange.*—The living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Run-

corn, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £18. 15s. 4d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, Sir Arthur Aston: pres. incumbent, Edward Marsden, 1844: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 237: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,372: poor rates in 1837, £74.

**ASTON AND THORNTON, DERBYSHIRE**, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, on a branch of the Derwent: 189½ miles from London (coach road 164), 6 from Tideswell, 3 from Derwent.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby, to Sheffield, and thence 12½ miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 57½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m.---Contains 22 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,194: poor rates in 1837, £17.

**ASTON, NORTH WALES**, a township in the parish of Hawarden, Flint: 187 miles from London (coach road 197), 2 from Hawarden, 6 from Flint.---Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Queensferry, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, to Chester, &c., 79 miles.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Most of the inhabitants are employed in an extensive iron-foundry here.---Contains 41 houses.---In the vicinity is Aston Hall.

**ASTON (or PIPE-ASTON), HEREFORDSHIRE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore, union of Ludlow: 155 miles from London (coach road 143), 4 from Wigmore, 10 from Leominster.---Gt. West. Rail. to Worcester, thence 32 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Worcester, &c., 104 miles.---Money orders issued at Leominster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 6 a.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £2. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £84: patron, Representatives of T. A. Knight, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Wm. Williams, 1842: contains 1,098 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 52: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 60: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £522: poor rates in 1837, £10.---E. ½ m. is Hay Park; 1 m. Moor Park.

**ASTON, HERTFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broadwater, union of Hertford: 34 miles from London (coach road 30), 3 from Stevenage, 4 from Watton.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ware, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, and Dunstable, thence 18, &c., 112 miles.---Money orders issued at Stevenage: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a National School here.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £26. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £380: patron, Rev. G. A. Oddie: pres. incumbent, James Ellice, 1815: contains 1,990 acres: 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 556: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 639: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,432: poor rates in 1837, £163.

**ASTON, MONTGOMERY**, a township in the parish of Lydham, North Wales: 166 miles from London (coach road 161), 10 from Church-Stretton, 7 from Montgomery.---Gt. West. Rail. to Kidderminster, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 117 miles.---Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---Contains 11 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £735: poor rates in 1837, £42.

**ASTON, OXFORDSHIRE**, a hamlet in the parish of Bampton: 70 miles from London (coach road 69),

5 from Witney, 2 from Bampton.---Gt. West. Rail. to Wantage Road, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 184½ miles.---Money orders issued at Witney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---Contains 1,870 acres: 157 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,496: poor rates in 1837, £608.

**ASTON, SALOP.** See WELLINGTON.

**ASTON, SALOP**, a township in the parish of Wem.---Contains 49 houses.

**ASTON, SALOP.** See OSWESTRY.

**ASTON, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Muckleston: 157½ miles from London (coach road 154), 6 from Drayton, 6 from Newcastle.---Nor. West. Rail. to Whitmore, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 52 miles.---Money orders issued at Stoney-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 910 acres: 48 houses.

**ASTON, WARWICKSHIRE**, a parish in the Birmingham division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Aston. It contains the townships of Aston, Bordesley, Castle-Bromwich, Deritend, Duddlestone with Nechells, Erdington, Saltley-Washwood with Little Bromwich, Water-Orton, and Witton: 114½ miles from London (coach road 111), 2 from Birmingham, 13 from Tamworth.---Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, by west. br. of Mid. Rail. to Birmingham, 44 miles.---Money orders issued at Birmingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---There are chapels of ease, erected in the Gothic style by the parliamentary commissioners, at Bordesley and Erdington, at a cost of £17,291. The Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and several other bodies of dissenters, also have chapels in the parish. The educational institutions are numerous. There is an almshouse, endowed with £88 a year, in 1650, by Sir Thomas Holte; and there is a further bequest, by Mrs. Anne Holte, in 1735, of £20 a year for the benefit of the inmates. The other parochial charities produce on an average £64 per annum. The inhabitants are chiefly artisans, employed on a large scale in the general manufactures of Birmingham; but there is also some silk weaving done in the parish. The Birmingham and Fazeley Canal passes through the parish, and is intersected by the Grand Junction Railway. This extensive parish includes several manors of very ancient domain, and subject, before the Conquest, to the Earls of Mercia, under whom they were held by Godmund the Saxon at the arrival of the Normans. William gave them to Fitz-ansculf, one of his followers; and in the time of Edward I., they fell into the hands of Thomas de Maidenbach, who obtained a charter from the king for the very highest baronial privileges, even to the holding supreme courts affecting life and limb. In 1367, the manor of Aston was purchased by the Holt family, in whose possession it remained 400 years; and, in 1620, Sir Thomas Holt erected, in the Elizabethan style, the noble and stately hall which stands here, and where he entertained Charles I. two nights previous to the battle of Edgehill. In 1770, Sir Lister Holt alienated the property, and the hall is now the residence of James Watt, Esq., son of the great inventor, or rather wonderful improver, of the steam-engine.

Few men have been so instrumental in promoting the progress of the world as the father of the present resident at Aston Hall. James Watt was born, in a comparatively humble sphere, at Greenock, in 1736; and first began life as a mathematical instrument maker, in which capacity he settled at Glasgow, and obtained some employment, first from the students, and afterwards from the authorities, of the university there. Among other things for the purpose of illustrating philosophical lectures, they had a machine, something like a steam-engine, which was continually getting out of order, and at last got locked altogether. With little hope of rendering it permanently useful, it was given to Watt to repair, if he could. He soon perceived the true principles on which it acted, and returned it in an efficient condition. The observation of this model led him to study the whole subject of impelling power, and to perceive how important a commercial and social agent the steam-engine might become; and he soon effected such improvements in its construction, as rendered it available for the vast variety of purposes to which it has since been applied. Afterwards meeting with a gentleman of large capital, and of equal enterprise, named Boulton, he entered into partnership with him. They erected the works of Soho at Birmingham; and, through a judicious but very costly outlay, soon established such a business in the manufacture of engines, as realized, in a comparatively few years, a very handsome fortune, with his portion of which Watt retired, to spend the evening of his days in serenity and quietude. He died in 1819. The hall at Aston is surrounded by a very fine park, ornamented with noble timber, from every portion of which it forms a very fine object. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage, to which are annexed the chapels of Deritend, Bordesley, and Erdington, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £21. 4s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £2,075: patron, executors of the Rev. G. Peake: pres. incumbent, G. O. Fenwicke, 1834: contains 13,330 acres: 6,409 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 45,718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 52,523: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £53,142: poor rates in 1837, £7,961. The great tithes, the property of a lay impropriator, were commuted in 1802.

ASTON (or WHITE-LADY-ASTON). See BREWOOD.

ASTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish and township, with Aughton, in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill: 189 miles from London (coach road 156), 6 from Rotherham, 8 from Worksop. Nor. West. Rail. to Rotherham, 183, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 57 miles. Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The church contains a monument to the memory of Lord d'Arcy and his three wives, and a marble slab to the memory of Dr. Mason, the poet, the friend of Gray, who was rector of the parish, and died in 1797. There is a school here, with a small endowment, for poor children. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £12. 15s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £831: patron, Duke of Leeds: pres. incumbent, W. Alderson, 1811:

contains 2,870 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 763: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 877: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,012: poor rates in 1837, £254.

ASTON-ABBOTS, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a hilly parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury: 46<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 40), 5 from Aylesbury, 6 from Leighton. Nor. West. Rail. to Leighton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leighton, &c., 97<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles. Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. James), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of St. Albans, and diocese of London, is valued at £6. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £143: patron, Earl of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, Philip Strong, 1823: contains 2,180 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 356: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 409: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,459: poor rates in 1837, £221.

ASTON-BLANK (also called COLD ASTON), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradley, union of Northleach: 97 miles from London (coach road 86), 3 from Bourton-on-the-Water, 4 from Northleach. Gt. West. Rail. to Stow-on-the-Wold, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 99 miles. Money orders issued at Moreton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The village is situated on the Roman fosse-way, which leads from Stowe to Northleach. There is a school here with a small endowment; and there are other parochial charities, which produce about £34 a year. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £26. 12s. 4d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. Townsend, 1845: contains 2,250 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 302: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 347: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,637: poor rates in 1837, £89. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1795.

ASTON-BOTTERELL, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, union of Cleobury-Mortimer: 151 miles from London (coach road 143), 9 from Bridgenorth, 6 from Ludlow. Gt. West. Rail. to Kidderminster, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 92 miles. Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The manor was formerly held, under the Earls of Arundel, by the Botterell family, from whom the village derived the adjunct to its name. It formerly had, by grant of Henry III., a market on Tuesday, and a fair at Michaelmas. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £367: patron, Duke of Cleveland: pres. incumbent, W. O. Gurney, 1824: contains 3,000 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 173: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 198: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,926: poor rates in 1837, £96.

ASTON-CANTLOW, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the Stratford division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Alcester: 104 miles from London (coach road 99), 4 from Henley, 4 from Alcester. Gt. West. Rail. to Stratford-on-Avon, thence 6 miles: from Derby, by west. br. of Mid. Rail. to Leamington, 69 miles. Money orders issued at Henley-on-Thames: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post

closes 8 a.m.---The parish is intersected by the river Alne; and the Stratford-on-Avon Canal runs on its eastern boundary. The village derives its additional name from William de Cantelupe, who received a grant of it from Henry III. There was anciently a park here; and, according to tradition, a castle also, situated to the south of the church, but no relics remain.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £9. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £93: patron, Rev. R. S. Carles: pres. incumbent, Henry Hill, 1846: contains 4,300 acres: 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,089: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,509: poor rates in 1837, £555.

ASTON-ON-CARRON, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the parish of Ashchurch: 128 miles from London (coach road 104), 2 from Tewkesbury, 9 from Cheltenham.---Gt. West. Rail. to Tewkesbury, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 85 miles.---Money orders issued at Tewkesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 187: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 207: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,053.

ASTON (CHETWYND), SALOP, a township in the parish of Edgmond.---Contains 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 281: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 321: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,486.

ASTON (CHURCH), SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of Edgmond, Newport division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of South Bradford.---The parochial charities produce about £19 a year.---The living is a curacy to the rectory of Edgmond, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield: contains 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 512: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 589: poor rates in 1837, £87.

ASTON-CLINTON, BUCKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Aylesbury, including the township of Aston-Clinton, and the hamlet of St. Leonard: 35½ miles from London (coach road 35), 4 from Tring, 4 from Aylesbury.---Nor. West. Rail. to Tring, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Tring, &c., 104½ miles.---Money orders issued at Tring: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---A Baptist chapel was opened here in 1830. The charities of the parish produce about £14 a year. There is a national school here, besides other educational establishments.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bucks, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £23. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £506: patron, Jesus Coll. Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. W. W. Eyton, 1848: contains 3,640 acres: 167 and 199 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,025: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,179: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,526: poor rates in 1837, £518: tithes commuted in 1814.

ASTON (or ASTON-SUB-EDGE), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kiftsgate, union of Evesham: 97 miles from London (coach road 92), 2 from Campden, 6 from Evesham.---Gt. West. Rail. to Chipping-Campden, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 83 miles.---Money orders issued at Campden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10. 2s. 3½d.: pres. net income,

£204: patron, Earl Harrowby: pres. incumbent, John Besby, 1831: contains 850 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 134: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 154: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £986: poor rates in 1837, £16. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771.

ASTON-EPISCOPI. See WHITE-LADY-ASTON.

ASTON-EYRE, SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of Morvill, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stottesden: 144½ miles from London (coach road 143), 3 from Bridgenorth, 5 from M. Wenlock.---Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 74 miles.---Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, and annexed to the curacy of Morvill, having jointly a pres. net income of £204: patron, Lord Sudeley: pres. incumbent, W. G. L. Wasey, 1840: contains 1,330 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 130: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 150: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £948: poor rates in 1837, £62.

ASTON-FLAMVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sparkenhoe, union of Hinckley: 106½ miles from London (coach road 97), 3 from Hinckley, 13 from Leicester.---Nor. West. Rail. to Broughton, 101½ miles, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Broughton, &c., 36½ miles.---Money orders issued at Hinckley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory, with the curacy of Burbage and Sketchnley annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £33. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £278: patron, Earl de Grey: pres. incumbent, W. T. Balfour, 1837: contains 4,670 acres: 339 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,909: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,195: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £8,455.

ASTON-FLAMVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE, a township in the above parish---(which see for access and postal arrangements.)---Contains 1,500 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 95: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 107: poor rates in 1837, £85.

ASTON-GRANGE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Runcorn: 182½ miles from London (coach road 181), 4 from Frodsham, 8 from Warrington.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Acton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c. 88 miles.---Money orders issued at Prestonbrook: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 550 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 42: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 54: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £849: poor rates in 1837, £43.

ASTON-INGHAM, HEREFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Greytree, union of Newent: 125 miles from London (coach road 120), 6 from Ross, 10 from Ledbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 107 miles.---Money orders issued at Ross: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a free school here, with an endowment of £10 per annum, left in 1682 by Christopher Stocke.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 7s. 1d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, Rev. H. Whatley: pres. incumbent, H. L. Whatley, 1835: contains 2,300 acres: 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in

1841, 621: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 714: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,548: poor rates in 1837, £224.

**ASTON-IN-THE-WALLS**, (or **ASTON-LE-WALLEYS**), **NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chipping-Warden, union of Banbury, including the township of the same name, and the hamlet of Appletree: 74 miles from London (coach road 71), 8 from Banbury, 9 from Daventry.---Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 80 miles.---Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---There is a Roman Catholic day and Sunday school here.---The living (St. Leonard), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £9. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £536: patron, St. John's Coll. Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. Thorpe, 1831: contains 1,270 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 289: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,050: poor rates in 1837, £49.

**ASTON-ST.-LEONARD**, **BUCKS**, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Aston-Clinton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Aylesbury: 33½ miles from London (coach road 35), 6 from Tring.---Nor. West. Rail. to Berkhamstead, thence 5½ miles: from Derby, through Berkhamstead, &c., 109½ miles.---Money orders issued at Tring.---The chapel is supposed to have been the chantry chapel of the abbey of Missenden. It contains a monument to General Wood, a distinguished commander of the time of Queen Anne, and who died in 1712. The living is endowed with the proceeds of an estate vested in ten trustees, from which about £200 a year is derived. The living, a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £170: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, Edward Owen, 1810: contains 972 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 167: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 172: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £638.

**ASTON (LITTLE)**, **STAFFORDSHIRE**. See **SHERSTONE**. There is a liberty of the same name in the parish of Stone, Staffordshire.

**ASTON-MAGNA**, **WORCESTER**, a hamlet in the parish of Blockley: 92 miles from London (coach road 89), 3 from Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 6 from Shipston.---Gt. West. Rail. to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 98 miles.---Money orders issued at Moreton-in-the-Marsh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Pres. net income, £105: patron, Lord Redesdale: pres. incumbent, E. F. Chamberlayne, 1846: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 359.

**ASTON-MIDDLE**, **OXFORD**, a township in the parish of Aston-Steeple: 64 miles from London, 3 from Deddington, and 8 from Woodstock.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 151 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.: contains 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 138: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 157: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,540: poor rates in 1837, £116.

**ASTON-MOLLINS**. See **DITTON**, **BUCKS**.

**ASTON-JUXTA-MONDRUM**, **CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Acton: 188½ miles from London (coach road 168), 4 from Nantwich, 8 from Tarporley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to

Acton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---According to Domesday-book, the town of Aston was held in 1086 by Odeard under William Fitzingel, baron of Alton. There was at that time but one place of the name, but in the reign of Henry II. it was divided into this and the neighbouring hamlet of Aston Grange.---Contains 950 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 174: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 197: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,585: poor rates in 1837, £178.---Aston Hall is the seat of Sir Arthur Aston, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain in 1839. The family of Aston is of very ancient origin. Odard de Eston, lord of the manor of Eston (now called Aston), lived before and in the time of William the Conqueror. In Domesday-book, it is stated that "*Willielmus filius Nigelli* (or Fitznigel, who was baron of Helton), "*tenet de Hugoni Comite Aston et Delardus de Eo*," both of which latter are Saxon manors, and held under the baron of Halton as he held under the Earl of Abestee. From Lord Odard descended Gilbert de Aston, who was a person of great consideration, and connected with the principal families in the palatinate of Chester, as early as the reign of Henry II. The head of the family, at that time Sir Thomas Aston, was created a baronet in 1628, and took an active part on the side of the king in the civil war. The title dropped with the fourth baronet, who sat in parliament for Liverpool, and died in 1774, leaving his estates to his eldest sister, who was married to Dr. Hervey, fourth son of John, first Earl of Bristol. This gentleman, on acquiring the family estates, assumed the name of Aston, and from him the present proprietor is descended.

**ASTON (NORTH)**, **OXFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wootton, union of Woodstock: 80 miles from London (coach road 64), 9 from Woodstock, 2 from Deddington.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 152 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 10s.: pres. net income, £199: patron, J. Willis, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. R. Clifton, 1848: contains 1,230 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 289: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 332: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,303: poor rates in 1837, £234.

**ASTON-ROWANT**, **OXFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lewknor, union of Thame: 45½ miles from London (coach road 39), 4 from Tetworth, 5 from Thame.---Gt. West. Rail. to High Wycombe, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Wallingford Road, 153½ miles.---Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The church contains some ancient brasses, and about the end of the 17th century, a Roman urn, containing five other urns, was dug up within the precincts of the parish in Kingston Field, about a furlong from Ikeneld Street. There are several schools in the parish, both charitable and others.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacy of Stokenchurch annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £16.



18s. 11d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. Williams, 1845: contains 2,980 acres: 162 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 885: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,018: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,948: poor rates in 1837, £665: the tithes, rectorial and vicarial, and the moduses, were commuted in 1832.

ASTON-SANDFORD, Bucks, a parish in the north-west part of the detached portion of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, union of Aylesbury: 49½ miles from London (coach road 42), 4 from Thame, 6 from Aylesbury.---Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Cheddington, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued at Thame: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.; post closes 8 p.m.

---The Rev. Thomas Scott, the well-known author of the Commentary on the Bible, was rector of Aston-Sandford, from 1803, till his death in 1821. He was born at Braytoft, in Lincolnshire, in 1747, and was at first intended for the medical profession, but entered the church; and, according to his own statement in his "Force of Truth," was at first more of a Unitarian or an infidel, than anything else; but taking to the study of the holy scriptures with an intention of exposing their absurdity, he was so impressed by their revelations, that he was led to a most sedulous reading of them, and ultimately became fully convinced of the perfect truth of all the doctrines of Christianity. His Commentary on the Bible, the composition of which occupied him for more than twenty years, is a surprising monument of learning and research.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Buckingham, rural deanery of Waddesdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12. 16s. ½d.: pres. net income, £135: patron, Mrs. S. Barber: pres. incumbent, H. Alford: contains 650 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 86: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 99: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £845: poor rates in 1837, £57.

ASTON-SOMERVILLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate, union of Evesham: 105 miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Evesham, 4 from Broadway.---Gt. West. Rail. to Chipping-Campden, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 90 miles.---Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. This manor has remained for upwards of six centuries the property of the Somerville family. Lord Somerville, the great agriculturist, who first introduced the breed of Merino sheep into this country, died in 1819, and was buried here.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £9. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £272: patron, Lord Somerville: pres. incumbent, G. Head, 1848: contains 1,320 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 89: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 102: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,440.

ASTON-STEEPLE, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wootton, union of Woodstock, containing the townships of Aston-Steeple, and Aston-Middle: 78 miles from London (coach road 64), 4 from Deddington, 7 from Woodstock.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 139.---Money orders issued at Deddington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a school here endowed with £20 a year. Several Roman remains

have been met with in the neighbourhood.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £16. 2s. 8d.: pres. net income, £582: patron, Brazenose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. Burrows, 1832: contains 1,870 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 580: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 667: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,677.

ASTON-TIRROLD (or ASTON-TIRREL), BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Moreton, union of Wallingford: 49½ miles from London (coach road 50), 4 from Wallingford, 5 from Streatley.---Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 141½ miles.---Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The village is supposed to have been a site occupied by the Romans—several vestiges of that people, especially a tessellated pavement, having been found here. The church is very ancient; and in a chapel on the north side there are effigies, supposed to represent members of the Durham family, to whom the place formerly belonged. The parochial charities produce about £12 a year; and the school is endowed with £17 a year, left in 1640 by Dr. Radcliffe, who founded two scholarships at Oxford, to be supplied, if possible, from this school. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood.

---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £10. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £233: patron, Magdalene College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. L. Hoskyns, 1845: contains 2,030 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 343: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 394: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,567: poor rates in 1837, £118.

ASTON-UPON-TRENT, DERBYSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Shardlow: 130½ miles from London (coach road 121), 6 from Derby, 11 from Loughborough.---Nor. West. Rail. to Sawley, 12½, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sawley, &c., 13 miles.---Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---In 1256, a grant for a market and fair was obtained for this parish, but they have long been disused. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. The Grand Trunk Canal joins the river Trent a little below Shardlow in this parish, and there are extensive wharfs for Staffordshire pottery and corn.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £29. 15s.: pres. net income, £1,030: patron, E. A. Holden, Esq.: pres. incumbent, N. P. Johnson, 1796: contains 1,710 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 646: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 743: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,320: poor rates in 1837, £490: the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1762.---On the east is Aston Hall, the seat of Edward Anthony Holden, Esq., high sheriff for the county in 1838, and now a magistrate of this and the neighbouring county of Derby. The family was originally from Wilne, where they had for some time been settled in the seventeenth century.

ASTON-UPTHORP, BERKS, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Blewberry, hun<sup>d</sup> of Moreton, union of Wallingford: 50½ miles from London (coach road 52), 6 from Wallingford, 8 from Abingdon.---Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road,



thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 137½ miles. Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.; post closes 7½ p.m. The living, a curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Blewberry, a peculiar of the see of Salisbury, having jointly a pres. net income of £161: patron, Vicar of Blewberry: pres. incumbent, J. Macdonald, 1836: contains 1,120 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 194: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 224: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,408: poor rates in 1837, £50.

ASTON-WHEATON. See WHEATON-ASTON.

ASTROPE (or ASTHORPE), NORTHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of King's Sutton: 83 miles from London (coach road 69), 6 from Brackley, 2 from Banbury. Nor. West. Rail. to Blisworth, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 89 miles. Money orders issued at Brackley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.; post closes 4½ p.m. Tithes commuted in 1772.

ASTWELL, NORTHAMPTON, a hamlet partly in the parish of Wappenham, and partly in that of Syresham: 71 miles from London (coach road 64), 6 from Brackley, 5 from Towcester. Nor. West. Rail. to Blisworth, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 93 miles. Money orders issued at Brackley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. There is a misferral spring here, called St. Rumball's Well, which was formerly much frequented. Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 125: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 140: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,006: poor rates in 1837, £113. The great and small tithes of Astrope liberties, the property of the vicar and the lay impropriators, were commuted in 1772.

ASTWICK (or ESTWICK), BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Biggleswade: 45 miles from London (coach road 40), 5 from Biggleswade, 6 from Shefford. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Ware, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Bedford, &c., 115 miles. Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. We find, from the first volume of Bridge's "Northampton," that—*Astwick or Estwick and the adjoining hamlet of Evenley, though now reduced to a hamlet of six houses, appears to have been formerly a large town. There was formerly a capital manor house, the site of which is now overgrown, but there is still remaining a moat full of water, 150 paces long and ten yards wide.* A number of Roman coins have been found in Astwick-field. The living (St. Guthlac), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, and in connection with the vicarage of Arlsey, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: having jointly a pres. net income of £280: patron, Mrs. Roger Smith: pres. incumbent, Roger Smith, 1841: contains 570 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 84: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 96: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £711: poor rates in 1837, £46: tithes commuted in 1804.

ASTWICK (or ESTWICK), NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, in the parish of Evenley, 3 miles from Brackley.

ASTWOOD, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell: 60 miles from London (coach road 51), 6 from Newport-Pagnell, 10 from Woburn. Nor. West. Rail. to Ridgmount, 54, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley, &c., 92½ miles. Money orders issued

at Newport-Pagnell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The parochial charities produce £5 a year. The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, S. F. Cumberlege, 1839: contains 1,300 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 243: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 279: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,433: poor rates in 1837, £67.

ASWARBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: 123 miles from London (coach road 110), 4 from Folkingham, 5 from Sleaford. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Spalding, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 56 miles. Money orders issued at Folkingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The church, with its elegant tower and spire, is a particularly interesting building. The living (St. Denis), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £285: patron, Sir T. Whichcote: pres. incumbent, F. Whichcote, 1818: contains 1,940 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 137: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,563: poor rates in 1837, £52. In the vicinity is Aswarby Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. The family derive their surname from Whichcote, a village in Shropshire, where members of it were settled as early as the reign of Henry II. The baronetcy was created in 1660, in favour of Mr. Jeremy Whichcote, who was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and attorney-general to the Prince Elector Palatine. The present proprietor of Aswarby, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1829, is the seventh baronet.

ASWARDBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 156½ miles from London (coach road 136), 4 from Spilsby, 8 from Horncastle. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Boston to Little Steeping, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln, &c., 94 miles. Money orders issued at Folkingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. There is a chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists here. The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £266: patron, R. Brackenbury: pres. incumbent, C. Brackenbury, 1828: contains 650 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 92: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 106: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £709: poor rates in 1837, £64. E. ½ m. is the Elms.

ATCHAM (or ATTINGHAM), SALOP, a parish in the Wellington division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of South Bradford, union of Atcham: 171½ miles from London (coach road 149), 4 from Shrewsbury, 6 from Acton-Burn. Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 43½ miles. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £64 a year. The Roman road, Watling Street, traverses the parish, and here crosses the Severn. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £11. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £240: patron, R. Burton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Burton, 1831: con-

tains 3,490 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 590: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,144: poor rates in 1837, £440.---Attingham Hall, the residence of Lord Berwick, is a fine mansion, and contains an admirable collection of paintings, as also some beautiful Etruscan vases, and antiquities from Herculaneum. The original name of the noble family of Berwick was Harwood; but the father of the first Lord Berwick assumed the name of Hill, from his mother, who was sister of Dr. Richard Hill, a statesman of celebrity in the reign of William III. and his two successors. The son of that gentleman, who married the daughter and coheir of William Noel, a judge of the court of Common Pleas, represented the county of Salop in three successive parliaments, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Berwick of Attingham, in the county of Salop, in 1784. The title descended in a direct line to the third baron, who died childless, and was succeeded in 1842 by his brother, the Rev. Richard Noel Hill, the present baron.—N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Longner Hall, the seat of R. Burton, Esq. The family of this gentleman may justly claim equality for standing and distinction with that of any country gentleman in the kingdom. Its origin is derived from the Burtons of Longner, in Shropshire, where, at the breaking out of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, they had for some centuries been settled, but are supposed to have originally come from Yorkshire. There are indeed traditionary accounts of their descent from Lionel Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.; and though these cannot absolutely be relied upon, yet it is in evidence that they held a distinguished position in the country at the time alluded to above. One antiquary, B. L., who appears to have been a member of the family, in his Commentary on the Itinerary of Antonius, says—*They were of Shropshire sometime, of no ordinary relations, very gracious with the princes of the royal house of York.* And another antiquary, Mr. Browne Willis, for some time M.P. for Whaddon, in speaking of them, says—*They were a family of great antiquity, being possessors of Longner in the time of Edward IV., and before that, being seated at Boerton, in the parish of Conover, Shropshire.* This might well be the case, for the family name was formerly written indifferently de Barton, de Borton, Burghoton, and Boerton, and ultimately Burton. Sir Edward Burton was the representative of the family at the time of Edward IV., and it is related of him, that—*He was, with the king, successful in fourteen set battles between the houses of York and Lancaster; and, for his great loyalty and service, he was made knight-banneret under the royal standard, in the field, in the year 1460.* His grandson was groom of the stole to Henry VII., and his grandson again, Edward Burton, was distinguished by his religious fidelity, and passed through many dangers from his adherence to Protestant principles. From him the property passed to Thomas Burton, Esq., who died, in 1730, childless, and was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Lingen, Esq., who, under his uncle's will, assumed the name and arms of Burton. In 1841, the property descended to the present proprietor, the great-nephew of that gentleman.—S. Crouk Hall; E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Chilton Grove; 1 m. Great Betton.

ATCH-LENCH, WORCESTERSHIRE, a hamlet in

the parish of Church-Lench: 113 miles from London (coach road 104), 6 from Evesham, 6 from Alcester.---Gt. West. Rail. to Hartwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 78 miles.---Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £515.

ATHAN (St.), GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cowbridge, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, South Wales, including the port of West-Aberd-daw: 165 miles from London (coach road 174), 4 from Cowbridge, 15 from Cardiff.---Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-Super-Mare, where cross Bristol Channel to Penarth, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 175 miles.---Money orders issued at Cowbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 11 a.m.---There are the remains here of a castle, erected by Sir Roger Berkholes, and which was one of twelve built in the neighbourhood by the Normans. It was called East Orchard Castle, and there are also the mounds of another, called West Orchard Castle.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £15. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £369: patron, Rev. W. Rayer: pres. incumbent, Arthur Dene, 1843: contains 1,300 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 379: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 436: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,840: poor rates in 1837, £159.---E. 1 m. is Penmon Castle, a very fine mansion. In the division of property, this castle fell to the share of Sir Oliver St. John of Bledso, in the possession of whose descendants it remained till the time of Charles I., when it was sold to Colonel Philip Jones, who was a very active leader among the republican party, and was one of the privy council of Oliver Cromwell, and died about twelve years after the Restoration. From him the property descended to Robert Oliver Jones, Esq., the present proprietor. The estate is situated in the parish of Pinmark—(which see).

ATHELINGTON (or ALLINGTON), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hoxne: 99 miles from London (coach road 88), 4 from Woodbridge, 5 from Eye.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Haughley, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 231 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £155: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. B. Exton, 1825: contains 980 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 128: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £711.

ATHERINGTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Barnstaple: 212 miles from London (coach road 204), 7 from Torrington, 8 from Barnstaple.---Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 220 miles.---Money orders issued at Torrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.---The church contains a monument of a crusader, brought from Umberleigh chapel in 1818.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £26. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £403: patron, Rev. J. Arthur: pres.

incumbent, James Arthur, 1829: contains 2,500 acres: 114 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 629: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 723: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,140: poor rates in 1837, £269.

ATHERINGTON (or ALDRINGTON), SUSSEX, a parish in the half-hun<sup>d</sup>. of Fishergate, rape of Lewes, union of Steyning: 52½ miles from London (coach road 55), 5 from Brighton, 7 from Worthing. —Sou. East. Rail. through Brighton to Hove, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 184½ miles. —Money orders issued at Brighton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —In the church there is a remarkably fine screen and rood loft; and in the parsonage house there is a bed-room, in which Charles II. concealed himself, when so closely pursued after the battle of Worcester. There is a stone figure, worthy of notice, of John of Gaunt, who was the proprietor of this place. It was removed from a chapel of the nuns attached to a convent at Caen, in Normandy, which was endowed with lands in this parish by Matilda, the queen of William the Conqueror. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £294: patron, Mag. Coll., Cambridge: pres. incumbent, P. S. Dodd, 1812.

ATHERSTON, SOMERSET, a hamlet in the parish of White Lackington—(which see for returns, access, and postal). —Here was formerly a chapel.

ATHERSTONE (anciently ADRESTONE and EDRESTONE), WARWICK, a market town in the parish of Mancetter, union of Atherstone: 101½ miles from London (coach road 105), 6 from Nuneaton. —Nor. West. Rail. to station: from Derby, by Midland Western Branch, through Burton, Tamworth, &c., 33 miles. —Money orders issued at Atherstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. —It stands on the road from London to Derby, at the north of the forest of Arden, and near the river Anker, and on the line of the Great Roman Road, called Watling Street. The name in Domesday-book is written Aderestone, supposed by Dugdale to be derived from its Saxon possessor Aldred or Edred, and thence termed Aldredston or Edredstone; but by others it is believed that the name originated from its neighbourhood to Mancetter, or as it is now pronounced Mancetter, the Manduessedum of the Romans, from which station this was the first *milliarium* on the line of Watling Street, and thence has been called Aitherstone or Atherstone. At the Conquest the place was given to the monks at Bec in Normandy. The town consists chiefly of one long street, nearly a mile in length, the houses in which are well built. There is a convenient market-house on pillars, with a large assembly-room above. According to Tanner, the church was founded by Lord Basset of Drayton. He says —*In the 49th of Edward III., Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton gave whereon to build a church and habitation in this place for friars, hermits of St. Austin, which was shortly after done, and these mendicants continued here till the general dissolution, when the friary, and all that belonged to it (being valued but at £1. 10s. 2d. per annum), were given to one Henry Cartwright and his heirs. The nave of the church of the convent is now a parochial chapel, and the*

chancel of the ancient edifice is used for the grammar-school. The church, with the exception of the chancel, is about to be rebuilt. Two days previous to the battle of Bosworth Field, which transferred the crown of England from the brow of Richard III. to Henry VII., the latter, then Earl of Richmond, on the 20th August, entered the town of Atherstone, and encamped his forces in the field, still called the Royal Meadow, he himself passing the night at an ancient inn, now called the Three Tuns. There he had an interview with the Stanleys, and concerted with them those measures which secured him the victory of Bosworth, which is about 9 miles from thence, raised him to the throne, and put an end for ever to the wars of the Roses. The town is well lighted, and there is a convenient market-place a little out of the principal street. There are chapels for the Wesleyans and Independents, and a convent of Dominican nuns. The free grammar-school was founded in the 15th year of Elizabeth, by Sir William Devereux of Merevale and others, and endowed with estates which now produce about £360 a year. It is under the management of trustees, who appoint the master, who are also the trustees of several minor charities for the benefit of the poor. There is also a free charity school, in which thirty boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as also National and infant schools, capable of accommodating 500 children. There are also here a well-supported dispensary, a library, and news-room. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The principal manufactures are of hats, shalloons, and ribbons; and coal and a species of granite are found abundantly in the neighbourhood, in which there are also several fine springs. The soil is good. The Coventry Canal passes within a hundred yards of the place. The Trent Valley branch of the London and North Western Railway passes through the town, where there is a first-class station. Drayton the poet, one of the earliest of our topographical writers, and whose works were published by Selden, was born here. There is a good parsonage house. —The living (St. Mary), a chapelry to the parish of Mancetter, and a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £11. 5s.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Mancetter: pres. incumbent, F. H. Richings, 1841: contains 801 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,760: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,000: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,008: poor rates in 1837, £1,767. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, April 7, July 18, a holiday fair; Sept. 19, for cattle and cheese; December 4, a great cattle fair. Principal Inns—Red Lion, Three Tuns.

ATHERSTONE-UPON-STOUR, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the Kington division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kington, union of Stratford-on-Avon, on the river Stour, near its junction with the Avon: 101 miles from London (coach road 92), 3 from Stratford-on-Avon, 9 from Shipston. —Gt. West. Rail. to Stratford-on-Avon, thence 3 miles: from Derby, by Midland Western Branch, to Leamington, &c., 57 miles. —Money orders issued at Stratford-on-Avon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —Dr. Thomas, the continuator of Dugdale's Antiquities, resided here. —The living, a rectory

in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £13. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £288: patron, Rev. T. Cox, D.D.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Cox, 1814: contains 1,120 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 93: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 107: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> with Whitchurch: poor rates in 1837, £43: all tithes of Atherstone fields, the property of the lay impropiator, were commuted in 1764.

**ATHERTON** (or **CHOWBENT**), **LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Leigh.---The population is employed chiefly in the manufacture of cotton and iron, and in collieries in the neighbourhood.---The living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, exempt from visitation: pres. net income, £100: patron, Lord Lilford: pres. incumbent, Sam. Johnson, 1834: contains 2,220 acres: 805 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,475: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,146: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,558: poor rates in 1837, £779.

**ATLOW**, **DERBYSHIRE**, a chapelry in the parish of Bradborne: 145 miles from London (coach road 139), 4 from Ashbourne, 13 from Derby.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, thence 13 miles.---Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £148: patron, C. H. Okeover, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. E. Aitkens, 1834: contains 1,580 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 156: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 179: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,603: poor rates in 1837, £84.

**ATTFAR**. See **ADFAR**, **CARDIGANSHIRE**.

**ATTENBOROUGH**, **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxtow. It includes the hamlets of Chilwell and Toton---(which see): 136½ miles from London (coach road 119), 6 from Nottingham, 10½ from Derby.---Nor. West. Rail. to Nottingham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Long Eaton, 10½ miles.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £10 a year: the parish is crossed by the rivers Trent and Erewash, and by the Nottingham Canal.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Bramcote annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 15s.: pres. net income, £250: patron, G. S. Foljambe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Joseph Shooter, 1835: contains 1,930 acres: 216 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,036: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,191: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,851.

**ATTERBY**, **LINCOLNSHIRE**, a township in the parish of Norton Bishop: 177½ miles from London (coach road 148), 9 from Market-Raisen, 12 from Gainborough.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Lincoln, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, &c., 63½ miles.---Money orders issued at Market-Raisen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---Contains 1,190 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 127: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 144: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £942: poor rates in 1837, £59.

**ATTERCLIFFE** (formerly **ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNALL**), **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, an ancient parochial chapelry in the borough of Sheffield: 177 miles from London (coach road 162), 2 from Sheffield, 4 from Rotherham.---Nor. West.

Rail. through Derby to Sheffield, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 47 miles.

---Money orders issued at Sheffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6.10 p.m.---The name of the village is very probably derived from an abrupt precipice which here overhangs the river Don. The old and dilapidated chapel has been succeeded by a new and substantial church, erected in 1822 by the church building commissioners. An Independent congregation was formed here in 1793, and there are also chapels for the Wesleyans. There are, beside the National schools, several Sunday schools. There were almshouses for four poor widows, until Attercliffe came under the operation of the new poor law, since which time they have been let as cottages, the rents passing to the union accounts. The charities of the parish produce, on an average, £13 a year. The Tinsley Canal passes through the township.---The living (Christ Church), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £180: patron, the Vicar of Sheffield: pres. incumbent, J. Blackburn, 1817: Attercliffe proper contains 737 acres: 586 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> 2,709: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> of whole township, including Darnall, £5,244.

**ATTERTON**, **LEICESTERSHIRE**, a hamlet, which was formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Witherley; but the chapel is now in ruins: 104½ miles from London (coach road 105), 3 from Atherstone, 6 from Hinckley.---Nor. West. Rail. to Atherstone, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 32½ miles.---Money orders issued at Atherstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 13 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,092: poor rates in 1837, £85.

**ATTINGHAM**. See **ATCHAM**.

**ATTINGTON**, **OXFORDSHIRE**, an extra-parochial hamlet in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Thame, consisting of two farms and farm-houses: 44 miles from London (coach road 42), 1 from Tetsworth, 3 from Thame.---Gt. West. Rail. to High Wycombe, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Worcester, Oxford, &c., 141 miles.---Money orders issued at Tetsworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---Contains 560 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £840.

**ATTLEBOROUGH**, **WARWICKSHIRE**, a hamlet in the parish of Nuneaton: 97½ miles from London (coach road 100), 1 from Nuneaton, 8 from Coventry.---Nor. West. Rail. to Nuneaton, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 37 miles.---Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.---A new church, calculated for a congregation of 500 persons, has lately been built here. National schools for 200 children have recently been erected at a cost of nearly £700.---The living, an incumbency in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Worcester, is valued at £170: pres. net income, £140: patron, Vicar of Nuneaton: pres. incumbent, Mesac Thomas, M.A., 1845.

**ATTLEBRIDGE**, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Taverham, union of St. Faith's, on the river Wensum: 127½ miles from London (coach road 112), 5 from Reepham, 9 from Norwich.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Wymondham, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, &c., 176 miles.

—Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 10½ p.m.—The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united to the rectory of Alderford, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £219: patron, Dean and Chapter of Norwich: pres. incumbent, J. D. Parmeter, 1844: contains 810 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 108: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,046: poor rates in 1837, £111.

ATTLEBURGH (or ATTLEBOROUGH), NORFOLK, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Shropham, union of Wagland: 110 miles from London (coach road 94), 15 from Norwich.—East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to the station: from Derby, through Dereham, &c., 167 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.—This place was once a city and the capital of Norfolk; and was afterwards divided into the two villages of Attleburgh-Major and Attleburgh-Minor, which are now united. The church is a fine collegiate edifice in the form of a cross, with a tower rising at the intersection, and contains many monuments of the families of Mortimer, Blickley, and Ratcliffe. Tanner, in speaking of the place, says—*Sir Robert Mortimer, Knight, designed the foundation of a chantry or college in the parish church here, to the honour of the exaltation of the holy cross; but, being prevented by death, his executors or trustees built and endowed the same for a master or warden and four secular priests, about the seventh year of Henry IV. It was valued in the 26th Henry VIII. at £21. 16s. 3d. per annum, and was granted in the 33d of that monarch's reign to Robert Earl of Sussex.* There is a school here, endowed with £16. 10s. a year, besides several other educational institutions. The other charities of the parish produce, on an average, £70 per annum. The Methodists, Baptists, and the Society of Friends, have all respectively places of worship here. There are near the town the remains of an obelisk, which was erected to the memory of Sir Edward Rich, who, in 1675, gave £200 towards the formation of a highway between Attleburgh and Wymondham, for which an act was obtained in the seventh year of William III., and which is said to have been the first turnpike road made in the kingdom.—The living (The Virgin Mary), a united rectory (formerly two parishes, Attleburgh-Major, valued at £19. 8s. 9d., and Attleburgh-Minor, valued at £8. 2s. 6d.), in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £1,226: patron, Rev. Sir E. B. Smyth, Baronet: pres. incumbent, J. T. Barrett, 1838: contains 5,800 acres: 372 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,959: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,577: poor rates in 1837, £1,189.—Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Thursday before Easter, Thursday after Holy Thursday, and 15th August, for cattle and toys.—Bankers, Gurney & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.—The Cock Inn.

ATWICK, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish and township, with Arram and Skirlington, north division of the wapentake of Holderness: 246 miles from London (coach road 189), 2 from Hornsea, 12 from Bridlington.—East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Hull to Leckington, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Hull, &c., 136 miles.—Money orders

issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—The village stands pleasantly on a rivulet, which empties itself into the German Ocean. There is a fund here of £76 per annum, left by Mr. Edward Fenwick, in 1689, for apprenticing the boys of this parish; and there is also another fund of £6 per annum, left in 1726, for apprenticing the girls of the parish, left by Ralph Burton, who also bequeathed a legacy, which produces £12. 18s. for the benefit of the parish for other charitable purposes.—The living (St. Lawrence), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the East Riding, and diocese of York, is valued at £4. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £149: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. G. S. Browne: contains 2,100 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 300: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 345: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,961: poor rates in 1837, £219: tithes commuted in 1769.

AUBOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Keateven; including part of the township of Haddington, on the Witham: 155 miles from London (coach road 127), 7 from Lincoln, 10 from Newark.—Nor. West. Rail. through Newark to Swinderby, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Newark, Swinderby, &c., 43 miles.—Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 13s. 10d.: pres. net income, £54: patron, Rev. H. Neville: pres. incumbent, F. M. Willan: contains 3,090 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 436: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 501: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,877: poor rates in 1837, £54.

AUBURN (or ABBORN), EAST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Fraisthorpe: 233 miles from London, 5 from Bridlington.—East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Bridlington, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Hull, &c., 143 miles.—Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ noon: post closes 1 p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £2. 13s. 4d.

AUCKLAND (ST. ANDREW), DURHAM, a parochial chapelry, partly in the south-eastern, but chiefly in the north-western division of Darlington ward. The former part comprises the townships of Byer's-green, Coundon-Grange, Eldon, Middlestone, Midridge-Grange, Old-Park, Sunderland-Bridge, Westerton, and Windleston. The latter division includes the townships of Auckland (St. Andrew), West Auckland, North and South Bedburn, Binchester, Bishop-Auckland, Coundon, Evenwood, Hunwick with Helmington, Lynesack with Softley, Newfield, Newton-Capp, Pollard's-lands, Shildon, Last Thickey, and the chapelries of Auckland (St. Helen) and Hamsterley: 279 miles from London (coach road 248), 1 from Bishop-Auckland, 11 from Darlington.—Nor. West. Rail. through Darlington to West Auckland, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through York, to West Auckland, &c., 147 miles.—Money orders issued at Bishop-Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—According to Tanner, *the chapel or church was made collegiate, and well endowed by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham.*

*At the time of the Lincoln taxation there were twelve portionists or prebendaries, and their revenues were then rated at £249. 13s. 4d.; but the founder, in his statutes, made in 1292, appointed a dean and nine prebendaries only, and of that number there was some alteration made by Thomas, bishop of Durham, in 1428. But there were again a dean and eleven prebendaries in the 26th year of Henry VIII., when the deanery was valued at £100. 7s. 2d., and the eleven prebends at £79. 16s. 8d. The township of Eldon, within this parish, gave the titles of baron and earl to John Scott, the great lord high chancellor. The charities of the parish produce as much as £300 a year. The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £603: patron, Bishop of Durham: pres. incumbent, G. E. Green, 1848: contains 67,770 acres: 1,919 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 19,100: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 21,965: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £46,382.*

**AUCKLAND (BISHOP), DURHAM**, a market town in the chapelry of St. Andrew, Auckland, north-western division of Darlington ward: 279 miles from London, 10½ from Durham. Nor. West. Rail. through Darlington to the station: from Derby, through York, &c., 147 miles. Money orders issued at Bishop-Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at 9½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The town, in common with others of a similar name in the neighbourhood, derives its appellation from the number of fine oak trees that formerly grew in the district, and its prefix of Bishop from the palace of the Bishop of Durham, which stands close to the place. The town, which is erected on an eminence at the confluence of the Gaunless and the Wear, is very pleasantly situated, and is noted for the salubrity of its climate. The streets are lighted with gas, are well paved, and the houses, most of which are highly respectable in appearance, are amply supplied with water. The palace was originally built by Bishop Anthony Beck, in the time of Edward I., but was destroyed during the great civil war, and was rebuilt, after the Restoration, by Bishop Cosins, in the beautiful park, which, with its demesne lands, extend to eight hundred acres. It stands on the north-east of the town, and is surrounded by plantations and pleasure grounds finely watered by the river Gaunless. The Bishop's chapel, which is a stately edifice, was erected in 1660 by Dr. Cosins. There are chapels in Bishop-Auckland for the Wesleyans, Independents, and Society of Friends. The educational institutions of the town are numerous. The free grammar-school was founded in 1604, on the petition of Anne Swyfte, who endowed it with property, which now produces £37 a year. Its management is vested in twelve governors, who constitute a body corporate, and have a common seal. About sixty years ago the school was rebuilt, and a neat chapel was erected over it. A school was established here on the system of Dr. Bell, by Bishop Barrington, who left £100 a year for the master, with a house to live in, but it is now connected with the National School Society. There is also a Central National School here; and in 1768, a gentleman named Walton, founded a school, with an endowment of £20 a year, and a house, rent free, for the master. In addition to these, Bishop Barrington

founded a house of industry for girls, the mistress of which receives £28 a year. There is also an almshouse for two men and two women, founded by Bishop Cosins. Bishop-Auckland has been made a polling-place for the south division of the county, and the petty sessions for the north-west division of Darlington ward are held here. Muslin and other cotton goods are made here to some extent. Contains 2,570 acres: 467 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,776: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,342: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,849: poor rates in 1837, £693. Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, swine, and all sorts of wares; on Corpus Christi day, and Thursday before Oct. 10, for sheep, &c. Bankers, J. Backhouse & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.

**AUCKLAND (ST. HELEN), DURHAM**, a chapelry in the parish of Auckland (St. Andrew), north-western division of the ward of Darlington. It comprises the townships of Auckland (St. Helen), West Auckland, and Evenwood: 279 miles from London (coach road 246), 3 from Bishop-Auckland, 10 from Darlington. Nor. West. Rail. through Darlington to West Auckland, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through York, Darlington, &c., 147 miles. Money orders issued at Bishop-Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £13. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £220: patron, Bishop of Durham: pres. incumbent, W. Chester, 1821: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,759: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,472.

**AUCKLAND (ST. HELEN), DURHAM**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal.) Contains 1,780 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 470: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 540: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,828: poor rates in 1837, £152.

**AUCKLAND (WEST), DURHAM**, a township in the above chapelry: 280 miles from London, 4 from Bishop-Auckland. Nor. West. Rail. through Darlington to Auckland station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through York, &c., 146 miles. Money orders issued at Bishop-Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at 10½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a free school endowed with about £30 a year. About a third of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. Contains 3,720 acres: 308 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,923: poor rates in 1837, £569.

**AUDENSHAW, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne: 199 miles from London, 4½ from Manchester. Nor. West. Rail. to Stockport, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 91 miles. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. It includes Audenshaw, an ancient hamlet, and has a Dissenters' chapel and a free school. Silk-weaving, calico-printing, and hat-making are carried on to a considerable extent. The canal to Ashton passes this town, and close on the south-west are the extensive reservoirs of the Manchester and Salford Waterworks Company. Pres. net income, £150: patron, Crown and Bishop alternately: pres. incumbent, T. T. Eagar, 1844: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,374: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,180. Close by is High

Ash, an old hall, belonging to the family of Stopford: Shepley Hall, noted for its collection of pictures: Newton Hall.

AUDIEU. See AUBIN (Str.)

AUDLEM, CHESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Nantwich, on the Liverpool Junction Canal. It comprises the townships of Audlem, Buerton, Dodcot with Wilkesley, Hankelow, and Tittenley: 165 miles from London (coach road 163), 7½ from Nantwich.---Nor. West. Rail. to Whitmore, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 71 miles.---Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 11½ p.m.---There is a free grammar-school, founded here in 1696, with an endowment of £40 a year, by Ralph Bolton and Thomas Gammull. There is also an English school with an endowment. The other charities of the parish produce about £80 a year. The Baptist chapel was opened in 1815. The place is seated on the Liverpool Junction Canal.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £5. 16s. 8d.: patron, Lord Combermere: pres. incumbent, G. Pitt: contains 2,250 acres: 296 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,827: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,251: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,786: poor rates in 1837, £376.

AUDLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE, a parish in the northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill. It comprises the townships of Audley, Bignall-end, Eardley-end, Knowl-end, Park-end, and Talk-o'-th'-Hill, and the liberty of Halmer-end: 170 miles from London (coach road 154), 4 from Newcastle, 9 from Congleton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Basford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 72½ miles.---Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---A free grammar-school was founded here in 1622, by Edward Vernon, with an endowment of £120 a year, and there are also two National schools. The parochial charities produce £16. 10s. a year.---The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £520: patron, Rev. E. Gilbert: pres. incumbent, C. P. Wilbraham, 1844: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,474: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,149.

AUDLEY-STRETTON. See ARDLEY.

AUGHTON, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Halton: 238 miles from London (coach road 247), 7 from Lancaster, 8 from Kirkby Lonsdale.---Nor. West. Rail. through Lancaster to Rest Bank, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 130 miles.---Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---There are two National schools here, and a free school with an endowment of £68 a year.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £22. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £140: patron, Rector of Halton: pres. incumbent, John Morland, 1817: contains 1,900 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 134: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 154.

AUGHTON, LANCASTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of West Derby, union of Ormskirk: 212 miles from London (coach road 208), 2 from Ormskirk, 10 from Liverpool.---Nor. West. Rail. through Liverpool to Aughton: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 116½ miles.---Money orders issued at

Ormskirk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a school here. The charities of the parish produce about £18 per annum. There are races here every year. A branch of the river Alt, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pass through the parish.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £14. 15s. 5d.: pres. net income, £676: patron, J. P. Tempest, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. H. Boulton, 1834: contains 4,410 acres: 241 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,560: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,794: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £8,730: poor rates in 1837, £357. The tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1813.

AUGHTON, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, union of Howden, on the eastern bank of the Derwent. It includes the townships of Aughton, East Cottingham, and Laytham---(which see): 225 miles from London (coach road 189), 7 from Selby, 11 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through York to Willitof, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Selby, &c., 93 miles.---Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The church lands produce about £18 a year. There are the remains of an ancient castle, close to the Derwent, here, of which the trenches can now scarcely be traced. Aughton is noted as the place where Richard Aske resided, who was executed as a leader of the insurrection, in the reign of Henry VIII., called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," and which was occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, to which is annexed the chapelry of Cottingham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding, diocese of York, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £90: patron, T. Mosley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Earle, jun., 1838: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 634: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 729.

AUGHTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Aston: 169½ miles from London (coach road 156), 5 from Rotherham, 7 from Sheffield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Woodhouse Mill, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 37½ miles.---Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.

AUKBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg: 210 miles from London (coach road 172), 10 from Barton-on-Humber, 3 from Burton.---East. Co<sup>y</sup>. Rail. to Burton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Goole, &c., 97 miles.---Money orders issued at Barton-on-Humber: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ noon: post closes 7 p.m.---It is supposed by Dr. Stukeley to be the Aquis of the Romans; and traces of a Roman camp and of a road are met with in the parish. There are many curious fossils found in the neighbourhood.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the rectory of Whitton annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £209: patron, Bishop of Lincoln and Rev. C. Constable: pres. incumbent, John Wilson, 1822: contains 2,540 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 528: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 607: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,740.



poor rates in 1837, £190. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and of the vicar, were commuted in 1765.

**AUKLEY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, a township in the parish of Finningley: 191 miles from London (coach road 158), 5 from Bawtrey, 13 from Gainsborough.---Nor. West. Rail. to Swinton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Swinton, &c., 59 miles.---Money orders issued at Bawtrey: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 1,970 acres: 28 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £722: poor rates in 1837, £152.

**AULT-HUCKNALL (or HAULT-HUCKNALL), DERBY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Scarsdale, union of Mansfield: 163½ miles from London (coach road 144), 6 from Mansfield, 7 from Chesterfield.---Nor. West. Rail. to Chesterfield, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 31½ miles.---Money orders issued at Mansfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a school at Hardwicke, in this parish, founded with an endowment of £25 a year, in 1729, by Thomas Whitehead.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Derby, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £113: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, Charles Currey: contains 3,730 acres: 114 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 678: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 779: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £505: poor rates in 1837, £192.

**AUNSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE**, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven: 139 miles from London (coach road 112), 6 from Folkingham, 9 from Grantham.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Stamford, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., thence 51 miles.---Money orders issued at Folkingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Thomas & Becket), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £251: patron, J. A. Houlton: pres. incumbent, A. Leapingwell, 1836: contains 1,250 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 127: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 146: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,295: poor rates in 1837, £9.

**AUST (or AUST-CLEVE), GLOUCESTERSHIRE**, a tithing and chapelry in the parish of Henbury: 141 miles from London (coach road 123), 4 from Thornbury, 11 from Bristol.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Yate, 133½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---At this place Edward I. passed over the Severn, to hold a conference with Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. The village is situated in the salt marshes on the eastern bank of that river, and there is a ferry thence to Chepstow, called the Old Passage, to distinguish it from the New Passage, which is two miles lower down. The charities of the chapelry produce about £22 a year.---The living, a curacy formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: contains 1,200 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 191: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 220: poor rates in 1837, £92.

**AUSTELL (Str.), CORNWALL**, a market town and parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Powder, union of St. Austell: 276 miles from London (coach road 243), 14 from Truro.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 32 miles:

from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 282 miles.

---Money orders issued at St. Austell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2½ p.m.: post closes 10 a.m.---Whence the name of St. Austell was derived is now quite uncertain. In the time of Henry VIII. it was only an inconsiderable village, and first began to be a place of consideration from the working of the Polgooth and other mines in the neighbourhood. That consideration, however, was considerably enhanced when the great highway from Plymouth to Land's End was, in 1760, carried through the town; and the continued activity of the mining property has, within the last twenty years, more than tripled the population. The town is delightfully situated in a highly-cultivated district, on the south side of a hill gently sloping to a small stream, and is paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water; but the streets are narrow, and there is no foot pavement. The church exhibits a variety of the styles of English architecture; it has a handsome tower, and is richly ornamented with sculpture. Besides the church, there are places of worship for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Calvinists, and the Society of Friends. The market, for which the charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, is a very considerable one for corn and all kinds of provisions; the tolls of it were assigned for the relief of the poor, and a very considerable revenue is derived from them for that purpose. During the civil war, St. Austell was taken by the king, Charles I., in 1644, previous to the capitulation of the parliamentarians at Lostwithiel. There are two National schools here; and a charitable bequest belongs to the town, from which about £240 a year is derived. The place, which is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, was made, by the Reform Act, one of the polling-places for the eastern division of the county. There are some woollen manufactures here, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining, and in the pilchard fisheries in the bay. The richest mines in the neighbourhood are Pem-broke, Polgooth, East Crinnis, and Beam tin-mines; and for copper, those of Lanescot and Fowey. A very active business is carried on at the port, in the importation of coal and other articles, and the transference of ore, metal, and fish, during the season for the last of these commodities. The vessels are numerous, and several harbours have been formed on the coast in this parish, the most important of which is that of Charlestown, about a mile and a half from St. Austell, which has very excellent shelter and anchorage. At Par, to the east of Charlestown, there is a harbour chiefly for the mines of Fowey and Lanescot, with which a communication has been made by a canal. There is a third harbour at Pentewan, about three miles and a half off, between which and St. Austell there is a railroad. Near Pentewan, there are several quarries of stone excellently adapted for building, and extensively used in the county for that purpose; and close by these, in one of the noted tin streams, several fossil bones have been found, some of oxen of enormous size being especially worthy of notice. North of the town, at the distance of about two miles and a half, is Hensburrow, one of the highest points in the county, being about 1,030 feet in elevation.---The living, a vicarage, with that



of Blazey annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £576: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, F. Todd, 1839: contains 11,540 acres: 1,543 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,320: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 11,868: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £40,638: poor rates in 1837, £2,691.---Market day, Friday. Fairs, Thursday before Easter, for oxen, sheep, and cloth; Whit-Thursaday, first Friday after 23d, first Friday after October 16th, and the 30th November.---Bankers, Branch of Devon and Cornwall Banking Company—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.

AUSTERFIELD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township and chapelry in the parish of Blyth: 201 miles from London (coach road 155), 2 from Bawtry, 9 from Doncaster.---Nor. West. Rail. to Rotherham, thence 17½ miles: from Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 69 miles.---Money orders issued at Bawtry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Many antiquaries have supposed the name to be derived from the place having been a site of a great battle between the Britons and the Romans, under Ostorius.---The living, a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, is valued at £15. 8s. 4d.: patron, Vicar of Blyth: contains 2,710 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 370: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,419: poor rates in 1837, £92. The vicarial tithes, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the vicar, were commuted in 1765.

AUSTERSON (or AWSTASTON), CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Acton, Granby Hill: 173½ miles from London (coach road 177), 4 from Northwich, 6 from Frodsham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Acton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 86 miles.---Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 950 acres: 6 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £891: poor rates in 1837, £56.

AUTHORPE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Whitkirk: 206½ miles from London (coach road 189), 2 from Leeds, 10 from Wetherby.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leeds, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 74½ miles.---Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Here, on the 28th May, 1724, was born the celebrated John Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone lighthouse; a striking representation of his chief work is sculptured on his monument in the choir of Whitkirk church. His father was an attorney, and intended to bring his son up to his own profession; but he, having a decided objection to that line of life, was allowed to follow the bent of his own genius, and became a mathematical instrument-maker. But he applied himself more to the principles than the details of his business; and, in 1759, obtained the gold medal of the Royal Society, for the best treatise on the force of wind and water. After that, he was employed in several very important engineering engagements, and by degrees rose to the summit of his profession. The old structure of Eddystone lighthouse having been burnt down, he was authorized to construct another, a work which he executed in such a way, that it has now for nearly a century withstood all the violent eruptions of the channel, and the weight and power of the winds and waves of the Atlantic

Ocean. He died in 1792, his last work being the improvement of Ramsgate harbour, a work which would alone be a sufficient monument for any man's genius.---Contains 660 acres: 32 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,031: poor rates in 1837, £172.

AUTHWAITE. See BIRKER.

AUSTLE (St.) See AUSTELL (St.)

AUSTONLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Almondbury: 215 miles from London (coach road 181), 8 from Huddersfield, 9 from Barnsley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Staley Bridge, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Stockport, &c., 88 miles.---Money orders issued at Huddersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 1,760 acres: 238 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £972: poor rates in 1837, £249.

AUSTREY, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Tamworth: 116 miles from London (coach road 112), 6 from Tamworth, 7 from Atherstone.---Nor. West. Rail. to Tamworth, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 31 miles.---Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There are some curious specimens of stained glass in the windows of the church. The charities are affluent; the bequest of Thomas Monk, left in 1713, for the apprenticing and education of the poor in this and adjacent parishes, producing not less than £291 a year, while the other charities of the parish produce upwards of £32 per annum. There is a National school here.---The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in that of Worcester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £162: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. H. Dyott, 1844: contains 2,280 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 479: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 550: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,694: poor rates in 1837, £192.

AUSTWICH, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Clapham: 246 miles from London (coach road 241), 5 from Settle, 9 from Ingletton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester to Elslack, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 114 miles.---Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m.---Contains 5,400 acres: 131 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,567: poor rates in 1837, £261.---Fairs, Thursday before Whitsuntide, for cattle.---N.W. Clapham Lodge.

AUTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the Wold division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 139 miles from London (coach road 144), 4 from Alford, 6 from Louth.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Authorpe station, 159 miles: from Derby, through Grimsby, &c., 115 miles.---Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 6½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living (St. Margaret), a dioc<sup>h</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £166: patron, R. Vyner, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. P. Vyner, 1836: contains 921 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 117: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 135: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,056: poor rates in 1837, £175.---W. 1 m. Burwell Park.

AVEBURY (or ABURY), WILTS, a parish in the

hun<sup>d</sup> of Selkley, union of Marlborough: 79 miles from London (coach road 82), 7 from Marlborough, 11 from Swindon.---Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, thence 11 miles.---Money orders issued at Marlborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---This village has grown up upon a site supposed to be of Druidical foundation, erected for purposes similar to those of Stonehenge, but on a much larger scale. It is called the Grey Wethers, and was, in 1720, examined by Dr. Stukeley, who supposed it to have included the whole of the district of the present village, and to have consisted of not less than 650 stones. It was surrounded by a large ditch, within which there was an extensive vallum, supposed to have been made to enable the spectators to view the whole of the ceremonies proceeding within the area. The ground circle had two entrances, comprising 100 stones each, which were placed at such distances as to make the avenues a mile in length. There are many barrows, cromlechs, and other tumuli in the neighbourhood, of which Silbury hill, a Roman remain, is the most remarkable, being easily distinguishable from the other hills around it, about 2,027 feet in diameter at the base, and nearly 170 feet high. Tanner says of Avebury:—*In the time of Henry I., the manor was given by William de Tancarville to the Benedictine monks of St. George of Bocchorville, in Normandy, to which abbey it became an alien priory. It was once given to St. Mary, Winchester College, in Oxford, but afterwards, in the reign of Henry IV., it was annexed to the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire, and a part of its possessions granted, in the reign of Edward VI., to Sir W. Sherington.*---The living (St. James), a vicarage, with that of Winterbourne Monckton annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £178: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, James Mayo, 1823: contains 5,450 acres: 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 751: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 863: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,571: poor rates in 1837, £401.---Avebury House.

AVECOTE (or AUOTE), WARWICKSHIRE: 112½ miles from London, 3 from Tamworth.---Nor. West. Rail. to Tamworth, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 27 miles.---Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---According to Tanner—*There was here a small priory of four Benedictine monks, cell to Malvern the Greater in Worcestershire, begun by William Burdett, A. D. 1159. It was valued in 26th year of Henry VIII. at £34. 8s., and granted in 34th Henry VIII. in exchange to Sir Thomas, Lord Audley, and Sir Thomas Pope.*

AVELEY, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chafford, union of Orsett: 19 miles from London (coach road 21), 7 from Romford, 2 from Burfleet.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Romford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 151 miles.---Money orders issued at Romford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The village was formerly a market town. There is an almshouse for three poor men here, and a charitable bequest of £3 per annum, which is expended in

distributing bread among the poor.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London, is valued at £14. 10s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £266: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, R. M. White, 1833: contains 3,920 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 849: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 976: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £758: poor rates in 1837, £298.---Fair, Easter Monday.

AVENBURY, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxash, union of Bromyard, on the river Frome: 143 miles from London (coach road 125), 2 from Bromyard, 15 from Hereford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Worcester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 87 miles.---Money orders issued at Bromyard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £80: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. H. Williams, 1836: contains 3,140 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 382: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 439: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,270: poor rates in 1837, £255.

AVENING, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Longtree, union of Stroud, and within the parliamentary boundary of Stroud. It includes a part of the chapelry of Nailsworth: 102½ miles from London (coach road 99), 3 from Stroud, 4 from Tetbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Avening station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued at Stroud: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a congregation of the Baptists, which was formed here in 1818, another of Independents at Upper Forest Green, and an Independent church formed at Nailsworth in 1687. S. Sandford, in 1710, left £17 a year for the endowment of a free school here, which subsists partly on that bequest, and partly by voluntary contributions. The other charities produce about £13 a year. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in hand-loom weaving. There are several barrows in the parish, in which skeletons have been met with; and, in a field near Gatcombe Park, there is a large tumulus, known by the name of Longstone, from having a stone at each end, and a large stone resting upon them: the monument is supposed to commemorate a Danish chieftain, whose name was Long.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £24: pres. net income, £769: patron, Heirs of Dr. Brooke: pres. incumbent, T. R. Brooke: contains 4,660 acres: 500 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,227: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,661: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,279: poor rates in 1837, £359.

AVERHAM, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, on the western bank of the Trent: 143 miles from London (coach road 127), 3 from Newark, 5 from Southwell.---Nor. West. Rail. through Nottingham to Southwell, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Southwell, &c., 33½ miles.---Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory, with that of Kelham annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, is

valued at £20: pres. net income, £1,435: patron, J. H. M. Sutton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. N. Sutton, 1844: contains 2,000 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 303: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,749: poor rates in 1837, £197.

AVETON-GIFFORD, Devon, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ermington, union of Kingsbridge: 237 miles from London (coach road 208), 3 from Modbury, 13 from Dartmouth.---Gt. West. Rail. to Brent, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Brent, &c., 239 miles.---Money orders issued at Modbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £38. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £586: patron, Executors of the late James Pitman, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. P. Pitman, 1847: contains 1,840 acres: 178 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,057: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,215: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,436: poor rates in 1837, £507.

AVINGTON, Berks, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Hungerford: 59½ miles from London (coach road 62), 3 from Hungerford, 6 from Newbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Kintford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, and as above, 191½ miles.---Money orders issued at Hungerford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The church is well worthy of notice from its antiquity, there being a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, in the separation of the chancel from the nave by an arch with a zig-zag moulding of singular appearance. The font is circular, also ancient and very curious.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £300: patron, Sir R. Burdett, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. A. Gordon, 1846: contains 1,100 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,273: poor rates in 1837, £65.

AVINGTON, Hants, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Fawley: 63 miles from London (coach road 60), 5 from Winchester, 4 from Alresford.---Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 195 miles.---Money orders issued at Winchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a bequest of Anne Bridges, left to the rector of the parish, on condition of his residing constantly in the parish.---The living, (Virgin Mary) a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £11. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £265: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, C. S. Bonnett, 1820: contains 1,830 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 204: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 235: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,611: poor rates in 1837, £62.---Avington Park is a seat of the Duke of Buckingham, the particulars of whose family history will be given with the account of Stowe, their principal residence. The mansion at Avington is spacious and elegant, having a front which consists of a centre and two wings, but is built of brick, and can hardly be said to be complete, it having been partially dismantled by the Duke of Chandos, by whose sudden death, in 1789, it was left unfinished. The apartments are furnished with great

taste, and there is in the house a good collection of pictures, chiefly purchased by the late Earl Temple from among the Besborough and Orleans galleries, the most striking piece being a very fine Rembrandt, called "Cornelius the Centurion," the subject of which is taken from the tenth chapter of the book of Acts of the Apostles. It was painted for the ancestors of a merchant's family at Amsterdam, from whose descendants it was purchased by an English collector, who, with the assistance of two of the sons of the family, embarked with it on board a fishing-boat, and escaped with it, across the Channel, in the night before the French entered the city. The grounds in the neighbourhood of the mansion are finely laid out, and afford a very pleasing contrast to the high, open, and bare downs which constitute the chief characteristic of the country around. The manor was originally a royal demesne; but was given by King Edgar to the abbots of Winchester, in whose possession it remained till the dissolution of the monasteries, at which period it passed to the clerks of Micheldever, and afterwards to the Bruges or Brydges, one of whom had married Alice, a descendant of the Lord Chandos, so celebrated in the French wars of Edward III. The property came immediately into the hands of the last Duke of Chandos through Sir Thomas Brydges, who married the noted Anna Maria Brudenell, whose first husband, Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, fell in consequence of a wound received in a duel with George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, one of her paramours, and whose horse, it is asserted, the Countess held during the conflict. When she resided at Avington, Charles II. was her frequent guest, and the house consequently became the scene of many of the licentious revels of that profligate monarch.

AVON, Wilts, a chapelry in the parish of Christian-Malford: 90 miles from London (coach road 94), 3 from Chippenham, 9 from Malmesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Wootton-Bassett, thence 7½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 136 miles.---Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Christian-Malford, is valued at £1. 13s. 4d.: contains 160 acres: 4 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £659: poor rates in 1837, £4.

AVON-DASSET. See DASSET-AVON.

AWBURN (or ARBORN). See AUBURN.

AWKERINGTON. See ALKINGTON.

AWNBY, LINCOLNSHIRE. See HOLYWELL.

AWLISCOMBE, Devon, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hemyock, union of Honiton: 190 miles from London (coach road 154), 2 from Honiton, 10 from Collumpton.---Gt. West. Rail. to Collumpton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 198 miles.---Money orders issued at Honiton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The great tithes, producing about £150 a year, are applicable to the improvement of small livings in Devonshire, and to the education of children in the parish of Broadhembury. A handsome bridge was built over the Otter in 1817. There is a Unitarian chapel here, and a National school. A bequest of George Pring produces £10 a year to the parish.---The living (St. Michael),

a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £12. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £213: patron, Duke of Bedford: pres. incumbent, F. Willesford, 1834: contains 1,820 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 590: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 679: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £598: poor rates in 1837, £202.

AWRE, Gloucestershire, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blideslow, union of Westbury, on the estuary of the Severn, which bounds the parish on three sides. It includes the chapelry of Blakeney—(which see)—and the tithings of Blidesloe, Etloe, Etloe-Duchy, and Hagloe: 111 miles from London (coach road 124), 3 from Blakeney, 8 from Berkeley. —Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 111 miles. —Money orders issued at Newnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —There are two National schools here, and the parish is endowed with charities producing about £24 per annum. Awre was the birthplace of Sternhold, one of the authors of the metrical Psalms attached to the prayer-book. He died in 1549, having been groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. —The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in connection with Poulton, transferred from the archd<sup>y</sup> of Hereford to that of Gloucester, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10. 5s.: pres. net income, £530: patron, Haberdashers' Company: pres. incumbent, J. H. Malpas, 1826: contains 4,120 acres: 219 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,277: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,468: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,632: poor rates in 1837, £503.

AWSWORTH, Nottinghamshire, a chapelry in the parish of Nuthall: 137 miles from London (coach road 132), 7 from Nottingham —Nor. West. Rail. to Nottingham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 23½ miles. —Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The inhabitants are chiefly colliers. —The living is a perpetual curacy: pres. net income, £101: patron, Rector of Nuthall: pres. incumbent, S. M'Lund.

AXBRIDGE, Somersetshire, a market town and parish (created a royal borough by King Athelstane) in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winterstoke, division of Wrington, union of Axbridge: 145 miles from London (coach road 130), 10 from Wells. —Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, 159 miles. —Money orders issued at Axbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The town, which derives its name from a bridge over the river Axe, was once the residence of the West Saxon kings, by whom it was invested with many privileges. It is situated under the southern range of the Mendip hills, and consists chiefly of one long street, winding from east to west. Although formerly a borough, it was disfranchised in the 17th year of Edward III. on the petition of the inhabitants, who objected to the expense of sending members to parliament. Axbridge is now one of the polling-places for East Somersetshire. The church, which is placed on an elevated situation to the north-east of the town, is a very ancient structure, and is believed to have been founded by, if the present fabric be not almost

entirely the work of, the West Saxon kings. At the east end of the town also, is the Market-house and Guildhall, which was rebuilt at an expense of £1,800 within these few years. The town is rapidly improving, owing to the influence of the Axe drainage, which was effected under an act of parliament about forty years ago, at an expense of upwards of £70,000; and the value of the land in the neighbourhood has been so largely increased, that much of it, which before could be had for 2s. 6d., now lets for from £5 to £6 an acre. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, alderman, and bailiff; there is also a town-clerk, clerk of the peace, prothonotor, eight common council-men, with twenty-two free burgesses. Their income is about £100 a year. General sessions are held quarterly, and special sessions every Saturday. The dame schools are numerous, and the charities produce about £100 a year. The Wesleyan Methodists and Particular Baptists have chapels respectively here. Near the town there is a mineral spring, which is considered efficacious in chronic diseases. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £11. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £158: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, G. G. Beadon, 1823: contains 540 acres: 173 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,045: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,202: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,929: poor rates in 1837, £367. —Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, 5th Feb., 25th March, 11th June, and 28th October, for cattle. —Bankers, Stuckey's Banking Company—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co.; and a Branch of the West of England and South Wales Banking Company—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co., respectively.

AXFORD, Wilts, a tithing in the parish of Ramsbury: 68½ miles from London (coach road 73), 3 from Marlborough, 4 from Ramsbury. —Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 144½ miles. —Money orders issued at Marlborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Contains 86 houses.

AXMINSTER, Devon, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Axminster, southern division of Devonshire. The parish includes the tithings of Beerhall, Town, Westwater, and Wyke: 169 miles from London (coach road 147), 12 from Budport. —Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Collumpton, 208 miles. —Money orders issued at Axminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The town derives its name from the river Axe, and a minster which was erected here by King Athelstane. It was a place of great importance in the time of the Saxons, and the burial-place of many of their kings. A battle was fought here in 1644, between detachments from the royal and parliamentary armies, in which Sir Richard Cholmondeley, the commander of the former, was slain. The town, which stands in a pleasing situation near the confluence of the Yarty and the Axe, is irregularly built; but the streets are spacious, and the climate is considered salubrious. The church is a very ancient structure, parts of it, indeed, being thought to be as old

as the time of Athelstane; and Tanner observes, in speaking of it—*King Athelstane founded here a minster for seven priests to pray for the souls of those who were slain in a battle, which he fought against the Danes, at Bremal-Down, near this place. This minster was afterwards altered from seven to two priests, for whom a portion of land was allotted, known by the name of Priest-aller, which, with the parsonage, belongeth to two prebends of the church of York. It was during a vacancy of the archiepiscopal see, in the time of Henry III., alienated to the abbey of Newnham, but restored in the 21st of Edward I. to the prebendaries, and continues to this day part of the endowment of the prebendaries of Grindal and Wart-hill.* The edifice presents the chief features of the Norman style on the outside, the principal entrance being particularly worthy of notice. In the interior there are examples of the English styles of the several periods, and upon the pulpit and font there are some very curious carvings. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who here hold a petty sessions for the division of Honiton. It is noted for the manufacture of carpets, the finest qualities being esteemed superior even to those of Turkey; and one, which was 74 feet by 52, valued at £1,200, was not long since woven for the Sultan of that empire. There are also manufactures of broad and narrow cloths, druggets, cottons, and tapes. There are chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents, the latter of whom had a church formed here as early as 1662.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage, to which are annexed the curacies of Kilminster and Membury, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £44. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £975: patron, Very Rev. W. J. Conybeare: pres. incumbent, W. J. Conybeare, 1848: contains 6,590 acres: 522 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,860: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,289: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £13,797: poor rates in 1837, £1,445.—Market days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs, 1st Tuesday after April 25, after June 24, and 3d Wednesday after Oct. 12. Races, in August, on Shute Hill, about three miles distant.—Bankers, R. & H. Williams—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.; Branch of the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company—draw on London and Westminster Bank.

AXMOUTH, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Axminster, on the coast between Lyme and Sidmouth: 174 miles from London (coach road 153), 3 from Colyton, 9 from Sidmouth.—Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 33 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Exeter, &c., 226 miles.—Money orders issued at Axminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The place is named from the river Axe running through it to the English Channel. Piers have been built at the mouth of the river, under shelter of which vessels of 100 tons burden can discharge their cargoes. A small endowment for a school was left, in 1726, by Mr. William Serle. On the 25th December, 1839, an extraordinary landslip occurred here, by which a chasm of from 200 to 300 feet in width, and more than a mile and a half in length, was formed. It runs parallel to the coast, and there is an area of about a mile in length, and half as much broad, now cut off from the main land.—

The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £22. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, J. H. Hallett, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. S. Hallett, 1814: contains 4,280 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 645: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 742: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,139: poor rates in 1837, £221.

AYCLIFFE (GREAT), DURHAM, a parish in the south-east division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington. It includes the townships of Great Aycliffe, Brafferton, Preston-le-Skerne, and Woodham—(which see): 272 miles from London (coach road 246), 5 from Darlington, 13 from Durham.—Nor. West. Rail. through Darlington to Heighington, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through York, &c., 140 miles.—Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—There is a school here, which has an endowment of £4 a year, for which eight children are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts. There is another bequest, producing £3. 10s. per annum, which is spent on bread for the poor. The village is of great antiquity, synods having been held here in 782 and 789. It was at one time a portion of the possessions of the see of Lindisfarne.—The living (St. Acca), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £246: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, J. D. Eade, 1835: contains 10,490 acres: 316 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,372: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,577.

AYCLIFFE (SCHOOL), DURHAM, a township in the parish of Heighington: 271 miles from London (coach road 236½), 4 from Darlington, 4 from Bishop-Auckland.—Nor. West. Rail. through Darlington to Heighington: from Derby, through York, 139 miles.—Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 700 acres: 7 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £350.

AYDON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Corbridge: 324 miles from London (coach road 277), 6 from Hexham, 15 from Newcastle.—Nor. West. Rail. through Carlisle to Corbridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Darlington and Newcastle, 192 miles.—Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Contains 20 houses: poor rates in 1837, £55.

AYDONCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Corbridge.—(For access and postal arrangements see preceding article.)—The place takes its name from a castle, the ruins of which still remain on the west side of a deep dell. It belonged, in the time of Edward I., to a family of the name of Aydon, and was considered a place of remarkable strength. The castle was built in the form of the letter H, having a tower at the extremity of each wing. The ruins of one of them are sixty feet high, and the walls are of immense thickness.

AYLBURTON, GLOUCESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Lidney: 117½ miles from London (coach road 120), 5 from Blakeney, 8 from Chepstow.—Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 117½ miles.—Money orders issued at Newnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.

—A bequest of Christopher Willoughby, in 1680, produces £16 a year for the benefit of the poor inhabitants.—The living, a curacy not in charge: patron, Vicar of Lidney: contains 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 468: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,855: poor rates in 1837, £118.

AYLESBEAR, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of East Budleigh, union of St. Thomas. It includes the township of Aylesbear, and the tithing of Newton-Poppleford—(which see): 204 miles from London (coach road 166), 5 from Ottery-St-Mary, 10 from Exeter.—Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Exeter, &c., 210 miles.—Money orders issued at Exeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—A bequest was made by Richard White, in 1697, for the education of six poor children.—The living (St. Christopher), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Newton-Poppleford annexed, in the arch<sup>d</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £16. 2s. 4d.: pres. net income, £123: patron, Rev. H. Marker: pres. incumbent, W. H. Carwithen, 1848; contains 3,750 acres: 196 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 982: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,129: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,526: poor rates in 1837, £375.

AYLESBURY (or AILESBUURY), BUCKINGHAM, a borough and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Aylesbury. The parish was a prebend (now suppressed) in the cathedral of Lincoln: 43½ miles from London (coach road 38), 7 from Tring.—Nor. West. Rail. 43½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 103½ miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Aylesbury is situated about the centre of the celebrated vale to which it gives its name, on an eminence considerable, as compared with the characteristics of the surrounding country, and is therefore a striking object from a distance. It is the principal place in the county, where the elections, the Lent assizes, the quarter sessions, and the general business of the county are transacted. By a charter granted by Queen Mary, in 1553-4, it sends two burgesses to parliament. Walton, which was formerly a hamlet of itself, is now a continuous street leading out of Aylesbury towards Amersham, and is, for all municipal purposes, an integral part of the town. The market-place, which is an extensive rectangular area, is in the middle of the town, and towards it all the chief streets and lanes converge. The houses are irregularly built, presenting altogether a somewhat picturesque *coup-d'œil*. The market-house is a neat and commodious edifice, said to have been erected after the model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens. The county hall, which is on the south side of the market-place, is a large and imposing building, and, besides the several courts for the administration of law and justice, contains the record office, and the office of the clerk of the peace. Behind it lodgings are being built for the judges of assize, on part of the site of the old gaol. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient cruciform building, with a low square tower, surmounted by a wooden spire; it has a peal of eight bells, besides a "saint's" bell. Before the old tenor bell was recast in 1773, there was the following inscrip-

tion upon it: *Non sono animabus mortuorum sed nascentium*. If the Latin be not good, the moral is, "I sound not for the souls of the dead, but of those who are being born." The organ, a handsome and fine-toned instrument, was the gift of Mrs. Mary Pitches, a lady resident in the town, in 1780. There is an ancient and graceful font of semi-spheroidal shape in the north transept, which, till recently, was disused for baptisms. The only monument, except those which are mural, is one with the alabaster figure of a recumbent knight, now much mutilated, supposed to represent one of the Boteler family, the founders of the Grey friars' monastery in the town. The churchyard is extensive, laid out with walks, and tastefully planted with trees; and the church altogether—described by Leland as *the ancientest in all those quarters, both from its architecture and dimensions*—is an object of great interest and striking beauty. On the south of it is the free grammars-school, originally endowed, by Sir H. Lee of Ditchley, with £8 a year, but enriched, in 1714, by Henry Philips, Esq., with the sum of £5,000. There are on the foundation 120 scholars, all of whom receive a classical education, with instruction in English and in accounts. The general infirmary, erected by voluntary contributions in 1833, stands on Aldenham hill, and is capable of receiving thirty-six in-patients. Besides several sums of small amount, left to be distributed among the poor, and the prisoners in the gaol, there is an income of £530 a year, arising from an estate left in Elizabeth's reign, by John Bedford, vested in trustees incorporated by act of parliament, for the benefit of the town. Hickman's charity produces about £40 a year. The union workhouse, which is a large building, Aylesbury being the head of a union of upwards of forty parishes, is of brick, in the Tudor style. It was opened in 1844, and is capable of containing 150 to 200 inmates. The new gaol is placed opposite to it, on a rising ground, on the road to Berton. The entrance is under an archway, having the residence of the governor on one side, and of the chaplain on the other. Behind is the main building, stretching out in the form of the three lower limbs of a cross, 303 feet by 140. It contains 220 common cells, and 6 dark or punishment cells, for males; 19 common, 3 reception, and 5 unappropriated cells, for females: each prisoner has a cell to himself, measuring 13 feet by 7. The building has three stories, approached by outside iron galleries, and crossings at each story. The separate system is strictly enforced. The cooking operations are carried on by steam in the basement of the building, and the victuals are raised by a windlass to the several galleries, and placed in silence in the niche in the door of each cell. The façade, which is sixty feet long, is handsome, and the whole building covers a space of about five acres. Aylesbury market, which is a pitch and stock market, considered the best in this and the neighbouring counties, is still improving. It is abundantly supplied with corn, cattle, poultry, and all other kinds of agricultural produce, from the luxuriant country around. The manufacture of bobbin-lace, for which this part of Buckinghamshire was at one time so famous, has altogether declined; its place has been partially supplied by the working of

straw, but the market for straw-plait here seems little likely to be as important as are those of Dunstable and Luton. The town of Aylesbury is of very remote origin, and appears to have been one of the strongest fortresses possessed by the ancient Britons, from whom it was taken in 571, by Cutwulph, brother of Ceawlyn, king of the West Saxons. It early became famous, from the reputed sanctity of two maidens, daughters of Fredwald, a king or Mercian prince, who is described as the *lord of all this country*; and their father bestowed the town, with its domain, on one of them for her dowry, but she was induced to renounce the world, leave her husband, and enter on a conventual life. After the Norman Conquest, William made it a royal manor, investing some of his favourites with a portion of its lands, under the tenure of providing straw for his bed, and three geese in summer, and three eels in winter, for his sustenance, if he should go that way. During the great civil war, the town was garrisoned for the parliamentarians. The internal affairs of the town are managed by constables appointed at the general court-leet. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have all chapels in the town: the Roman Catholics also have a chapel here. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £24. 18s. 1d.: pres. income, £330: patron, Bishop of Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. R. Pretymann, 1842: contains 3,200 acres: 990 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,429: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,243: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £9,288: poor rates in 1837, £1,716: tithes commuted in 1771. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Friday after Jan. 18, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 8, June 14, Sept. 25, for cattle, and Oct. 12. Bankers, Messrs. Rickford & Hunt—draw on Praed & Co.: Butcher & Son (of Tring), on Wednesday and Saturday only—draw on Drewett & Fowler: Branch of the London and County Joint-Stock Bank—draw on the Head Office, 21 Lombard Street. Newspapers:—the Bucks Herald, the Bucks Gazette, the Bucks Chronicle, and Aylesbury News. Inns—Red Lion, the Crown, the George, and White Hart. S.W. 2 m. is Hartwell House, the seat of John Lee, Esq., LL.D., famous as the place of refuge of Louis XVIII., while residing in this country during the French revolutionary war.

AYLESBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 200 miles from London (coach road 166), 4 from Great Grimsby, 17 from Barton. East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Great Grimsby, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Masborough, &c., 99 miles. Money orders issued at Great Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The living (St. Lawrence), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £73: patron, Rev. T. T. Drake: pres. incumbent, J. T. Drake, 1831: contains 2,110 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 231: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,918: poor rates in 1837, £149.

AYLESFORD, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling. It stands at the foot of a hill near the Medway: 59 miles from London (coach road 32), 4 from

Maidstone, 5 from Rochester. Sou. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 191 miles. Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The church stands on an abrupt rising ground overlooking the village; it contains monuments to members of the several families of Colepepper, Duke, Banks, Sedley, and Rycant. A hospital was founded here by Sir W. Sedley and his relative Mr. John Sedley, with an annual income of £135 per annum. In 1773, a school for the education of 25 children of the parish was endowed by Charles Milner with £23 per annum. The church lands produce £8 a year for the benefit of the poor. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Richard, Lord Gray of Codnor, founded here, about A.D. 1240, an house of Carmelite or White friars, which was granted in 33d year of Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyatt, upon whose son's attainder it reverted to the crown, and was granted by Elizabeth to John Sedley.* The priory has now been converted into an agreeable residence, which is now in the possession of the Earl of Aylesford, who derives his title from the place. A battle was fought here in 455, between Vortimer, and Hengist and Horsa. The Danes were also afterwards defeated twice in the parish—the first time by Alfred, and afterwards by Edmund Ironside. Sir Charles Sedley, one of the dissolute courtiers of Charles II., was a native of Aylesford, as was also Sir Paul Rycant, the eastern traveller, who was distinguished not only in that capacity, but also as an historical writer. He was the son of a London merchant, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, but proceeded in 1661 to Constantinople, where he wrote his work, "The State of the Ottoman Empire." He was afterwards appointed British Consul at Smyrna, where, by command of the king, he wrote "The Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches." On his return to England, he was made secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a privy councillor, and a judge of the Court of Admiralty. He was appointed by William III. his resident at the Hanse Towns, and was the author of several other works in addition to those just named. He died in 1700. In the neighbourhood of the village there is a large cromlech, called "Kit's-Cotty-House," supposed by some to be the tomb of Cutigern, the brother of Vortimer, and by others that of Horsa. The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £531: patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester: pres. incumbent, E. G. Marsh, 1840: contains 3,380 acres: 205 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,344: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,545: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,835: poor rates in 1837, £976. Fair, 29th June.

AYLESHAM, SUSSEX. See HAILEHAM.

AYLESTONE, LEICESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Guthlaxton and Sparkenhoe, union of Blaby. It contains the townships of Aylestone and Glen-Parva, with the chapelry of Lubbesthorpe: 105½ miles from London (coach road 96), 3 from Leicester, 10 from Hinckley. Nor. West. Rail. to Leicester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 53 miles. Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post



closes 8 p.m.—The Union Canal runs through the parish, and joins the river Soar, a little below the village.—The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £31. 8s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £845: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, G. W. Straton, 1843: contains 3,840 acres: 153 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 757: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 870: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,420: poor rates in 1837, £265.

AYLMERTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham: 151 miles from London (coach road 128), 3 from Cromer, 9 from Holt.—East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Dereham, &c., 175 miles.—Money orders issued at Cromer: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united to that of Ranton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 11s.: pres. net income, £370: patron, W. H. Wyndham: pres. incumbent, R. C. Wyndham, 1838: contains 1460 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 289: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 333: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £986: poor rates in 1837, £160.

AYLSHAM, NORFOLK, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham: 144 miles from London (coach road 118), 12 from Norwich.—East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, &c., 167 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The town stands on the Bure, which is navigable from hence to Yarmouth. The chief employment of the inhabitants is agricultural. A free school was founded here in 1517, by Robert Jannys, who was mayor of Norwich that year, and in all probability a native of this parish, but it is now placed under the direction of the National School Society. One of the county bridewells was formerly in this town, but the building is now converted into dwelling-houses. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and petty sessions are held every Tuesday at the Black Boy. The church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, and is enriched by a stained glass east window and several monuments. The place was famous during the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. for its linen, which was called Aylsham web; but the trade fell off, and woollen manufacture was substituted, but that has given way before the power of machinery. The church was built by John of Gaunt, the courts of whose duchy were for a long time held here. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood, efficacious in chronic disorders.—The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £17. 9s. 9d.: pres. net income, £425: endowed with a portion of about one-third of the great tithes: patron, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, E. T. Yates, 1839: contains 4,250 acres: 484 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,448: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,815: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,260: poor rates in 1848, £1,193. 17s. 3d.: tithes commuted: vicar's rent charge, £670: rector's, £730. The Rev. S. Pitman is the lessee of the great tithes

under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and is owner of the rectory house and buildings, now cottages.—Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, March 23, and last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, horses, and pedlery; October 6, for cattle.—Bankers, Messrs. Copeman & Co.—draw on Hankys & Co.—The Dog, and Black Boy Inns.

AYLSTON. See ALLEXTON.

AYLTHORPE. See AGELTHORPE.

AYLTON, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radlow, union of Ledbury: 143 miles from London (coach road 124), 4 from Ledbury, 11 from Hereford.—Gt. West. Rail. to Tewkesbury, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 91 miles.—Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £3. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £149: patron, Earl of Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. H. Mapleton, 1844: contains 810 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 69: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 79: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,316: poor rates in 1837, £39.

AYMESTREY (or AYLIMSTREE), HEREFORD, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stretford, and partly in that of Wigmore, union of Leominster. It comprises the townships of Conhope, Aymestrey, and Over Lye: 168 miles from London (coach road 146), 9 from Leominster, 11 from Ludlow.—Gt. West. Rail. to Worcester, thence 33 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 105 miles.—Money orders issued at Leominster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—Near the village there are the remains of British and Roman camps. A school, in connection with the National Society, has an endowment of £14 a year, and the other charities produce about £19 a year.—The living (St. John and St. Alkmund), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £249: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, James Landon, 1797: contains 7,070 acres: 195 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 958: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,101: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,020: poor rates in 1837, £482.

AYNHÖ, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of King's Sutton, union of Brackley: 83 miles from London (coach road 63), 6 from Brackley, 7 from Banbury.—Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Blisworth, &c., 84 miles.—Money orders issued at Brackley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—There was an hospital here, founded in the time of Henry II., for the accommodation of travellers, which, at the dissolution of the monasteries, was granted to Magdalen College, Oxford. The parish also had a charter for an annual fair at Michaelmas, and for a weekly market, granted in the 17th year of Edward II., but they have long been discontinued. There is a free school, endowed with a rent charge of £20 a year, by Mrs. Mary Cartwright; and there are also almshouses for six poor persons, with an endowment of £161, which is distributed among the inmates, founded in 1816, by Mr. John Baker of Oxford. To the east of the village there are still the traces of a Roman road, called the Portway. Sir Ralph Winwood, who was twice envoy to Holland, and wrote "Memo-



rials of Affairs of State," in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was a native of this parish. He was born in 1565, and was secretary of state from 1614 till his death in 1617. Shakerley Marmion, the poet and dramatist, was also a native of Aynho. He was born in 1602, educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and died in 1639. His chief work was "Cupid and Psyche," a poem. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £25. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £500: patron, W. R. Cartwright: pres. incumbent, S. R. Cartwright, 1830: contains 2,330 acres: 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 662: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 761: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,031: poor rates in 1837, £307. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1792. Aynho House, the residence of W. R. Cartwright, Esq., lieutenant-colonel of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry, and for a long time a representative of the county, succeeded his father in 1772. The family takes its immediate rise from Hugh Cartwright, who was living in the time of Henry VII., and whose great-grandson, Richard, was a member of the Inner Temple, and bought the manor of Aynho. John Cartwright, Esq., the son of Richard, suffered much from his adhesion to the cause of the Parliament, on the breaking out of the civil war, and ultimately became connected with the family of Lord Fairfax by marriage. Since his time, the family have always held a place of eminence among the gentry of the county. The mansion is of fine elevation, and contains a valuable collection of pictures.

AYOTT (St. LAWRENCE), or AYOTT-MAGNA, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broadwater, union of Welwyn: 38 miles from London (coach road 28), 3 from Welwyn, 7 from St. Albans. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Hertford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Boxmoor, &c., 124 miles. Money orders issued at Welwyn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The church was rebuilt in 1778, at the expense of Sir Lionel Lyde, under the expectation that he should be able to add the site of the old one to his park; but when the roof was off, and the building much dilapidated, the bishop issued an injunction against any further proceeding, on the principle, that ground once consecrated to holy purposes should never be desecrated without some evident necessity. The late baronet was succeeded in the estate by the present proprietor, Lionel Lyde, Esq., his nephew, whose grandfather was mayor of Bristol in 1781, and whose father was high sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1840. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Lionel Lyde, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Olive, 1830: contains 980 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 134: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 154: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,062: poor rates in 1837, £48.

AYOTT (St. PETER), or AYOTT-PARVA, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broadwater, union of Welwyn: 36 miles from London (coach road 25), 2 from Welwyn, 5 from Hatfield. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Hertford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Boxmoor, &c., 122 miles. Money orders issued at Welwyn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9

a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Countess of Mexborough: pres. incumbent, Edward Prodgers, 1842: contains 1,270 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 240: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 276: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,072: poor rates in 1837, £66. Lamer Park, the seat of C. B. D. Garrard, Esq., who served the office of high sheriff in 1839, and is a magistrate. Sir John Garrard, grandson of Sir J. Garrard, Bart. of Lamer, left an only daughter and heiress, who married Montague Drake, Esq., M.P. for Agmondesham. The great-grandson of that gentleman, Charles Drake, Esq., assumed the name and arms of Garrard, on inheriting the Lamer estate, in 1767, on the death of Sir Benet Garrard, the sixth baronet. That gentleman died in 1817, and was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor.—The Thrift.

AYSGARTH, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish and township in the wapentake of Hang-west. It includes the townships of High and Low Abbotside, Askrigg, Aysgarth, Bainbridge, Bishop-Dale, Burton with Walden, Caperby, Newbiggin, Thoraby, and Thornton-Rust, with the chapelry of Hawes: 264 miles from London (coach road 241), 4 from Askrigg, 9 from Middleham. Nor. West. Rail. to Bedale, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Thirsk, Bedale, &c., 132 miles. Money orders issued at Hawes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. The parish is twenty-five miles in length, and nearly half as many in breadth. There are schools in nearly all the townships. The village stands on the Ure, near a remarkably fine waterfall, called Aysgarth force, where the whole stream, pent up, pours over an abrupt precipice of limestone rock, and breaks in its descent into numberless cascades. Above, there is a bridge of a single span of 71 feet, from which there is a most beautiful view. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £19. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £137: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, John Winn, 1827: contains 79,980 acres: 1,219 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,725: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,584: poor rates in 1837, £168.

AYSLEBY, YORKSHIRE. See AISLBY.

AYSTON, RUTLAND, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Martinsley, union of Uppingham: 117 miles from London (coach road 90), 1 from Uppingham, 6 from Oakham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Bisbrooke, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 47½ miles. Money orders issued at Uppingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £8. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £183: patron, G. Fludyer, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. H. Fludyer, 1834: contains 1,030 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 88: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 101: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,161: poor rates in 1837, £74.

AYTON (EAST), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Seamer: 267 miles from London (coach road 217), 4 from Scarborough, 20 from Whitby. Nor. West. Rail. to Scarborough, thence 5

miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 135 miles. --- Money orders issued at Scarborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. --- The living, a chapelry to Seamer, to which vicarage the curacy is annexed: contains 2,610 acres: 68 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,213: poor rates in 1837, £86. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, were commuted in 1768.

AYTON (W<sup>EST</sup>), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Hutton-Bushell, wapentake of Pickering lythe: it lies on the Derwent, opposite to the township of East Ayton: 258½ miles from London (coach road 217), 5 from Scarborough, 16 from North Malton. --- Nor. West. Rail. through York to Seamer, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 126½ miles. --- Money orders issued at Scarborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. --- This is the place respecting which the celebrated lawsuit, called the 'Lady Hewley's charity case,' was carried on. That lady left three-fourths of the manor, to be vested in trustees, and applied for the support of preachers of the gospel. In the course of time, the property fell into the hands of the Presbyterian Unitarians, and the question arose as to whether Unitarians were preachers of the gospel or not, as, if not, they had no right to the property. After a variety of conflicting discussions, and nearly twenty years' litigation in the courts of Chancery and elsewhere, the matter was concluded by a compromise. In the neighbourhood there are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the family of Evers. --- Contains 2,160 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 240: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,817: poor rates in 1837, £149. The great and small tithes of the township, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1792.

AYTON (G<sup>REAT</sup>), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the western division of the liberty of Lang-  
baugh, union of Stokesley: it comprises the town-  
ships of Great and Little Ayton and Nunthorpe:

286 miles from London (coach road 240), 4 from Stokesley, 10 from Stockton. --- Nor. West. Rail. to Stockton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Darlington, Stockton, &c., 154 miles. --- Money orders issued at Stokesley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. --- A charity school was founded here in 1704, with an endowment of £10 a year, by Michael Postgate, for the education of eight boys belonging to the village. A model farm and an agricultural school have been founded here by P. Richardson, Esq. The other charities bring in about £12 a year. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends, have all chapels here. There are quarries of freestone in the parish. The celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, received part of his education in Ayton school. --- The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £82½: patron, Rev. G. Marwood: pres. incumbent, Joseph Ibbotson, 1827: contains 5,740 acres: 283 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,216.

AYTON (L<sup>ITTLE</sup>), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish: 287 miles from London (coach road 240), 4 from Stokesley, 5 from Guisborough. --- Nor. West. Rail. to Stockton, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Darlington, Stockton, &c., 155 miles. --- Money orders issued at Stokesley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. --- Contains 1,170 acres: 13 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £983: poor rates in 1837, £37.

AZERLEY (or COMERLEY), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kirby-Malzeard, on a head-branch of the river Ure: 210 miles from London (coach road 217), 5 from Ripon, 5 from Masham. --- Nor. West. Rail. to Ripon, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 113 miles. --- Money orders issued at Ripon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. --- Contains 3,140 acres: 152 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,696: poor rates in 1837, £468.

## B.

**BABCARY, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Langport, including the hamlets of Farrington and Stert: 109 miles from London (coach road 120), 4 from Somerton, 5 from Ilchester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Bridgewater, &c., 183 miles.---Money orders issued at Somerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (Holy Cross), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £13. 18s. 6d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Rev. W. H. Twembow: pres. incumbent, W. H. Twembow, 1845: contains 2,450 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 465: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 534: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,151: poor rates in 1837, £135.

**BABINGLEY (or BABURGHLEY), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Freebridge-Lynn: 12½ miles from London (coach road 102), 2 from Castle-Rising, 6 from Lynn.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Cambridge to Lynn, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, to Lynn, &c., 129 miles.---Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---According to tradition, the first Christian church in East Anglia was erected here.---The living (St. Felix), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory with that of Sandringham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: contains 870 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 54: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 62: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £874: poor rates in 1837, £72.

**BABINGTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and division of Kilmersdon, union of Shepton-Mallet: 116½ miles from London (coach road 109), 5 from Frome, 10 from Bath.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Bath, &c., 152½ miles.---Money orders issued at Frome: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---In 1758, a bequest of £25 a year was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Long to the parish for charitable purposes.---The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £170: patron, J. T. Jolliffe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. R. Jolliffe, 1810: contains 600 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 163: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 187: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,235: poor rates in 1837, £170.

**BABRAHAM (anciently BADBURHAM), CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chilford, union of Linton, near the Gogmagog hills: 56½ miles from London (coach road 51), 6½ from Cambridge, 4 from Linton.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Whittlesford, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Shelford, 130 miles.---Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---In 1723, a school and almshouses were founded here by Mrs. Judith Bennet, at the former of which there are

about forty scholars, and the latter are inhabited by six poor widows. The revenues, which amount to £134 per annum, are divided into three portions—£62 are given to the alms-people, £30 to the schoolmaster, and £25 a year are expended in apprenticing the poor children of the parish.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Ely, now in that of Sudbury, diocese of Ely, is valued at £6. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, H. J. Adeane, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Singleton: contains 2,350 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 217: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 250: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,770: poor rates in 1837, £157.---Babraham House was the residence of Sir Horatio Palavicini, who collected the pope's taxes during the reign of Queen Mary, and who, it is stated, on the death of that queen and the accession of her sister, very wisely vacated his office, and, with proportionate prudence, put the money which he had gathered into his own pocket. The present house was rebuilt in 1834. Babraham is now the property and the residence of Henry John Adeane, Esq., who married the Hon. Matilda A. Stanley, a daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley. The estate first came into the family through the marriage of Mr. Adeane's grandfather, General James Whorwood Adeane (who was a grandson of Dr. Henry Brydges, a brother of the first Duke of Chandos), with Anne, heiress of Robert Jones, Esq. Mr. Adeane sat as the representative of Cambridgeshire in 1830 and 1831, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county; he died in 1847, and was succeeded by his son Robert Jones Adeane, a minor.

**BABURGHLEY.** See BABINGLEY.

**BABWORTH, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the Hatfield division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford: it contains the hamlets of Great and Little Morton, Morton-Grange, and Ranby: 142 miles from London (coach road 146), 1 from East Retford, 7 from Worksop.---Nor. West. Rail. through Nottingham to Mansfield, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield and Eckington to Retford, &c., 49 miles.---Money orders issued at Retford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---A share in the Chesterfield Canal, which passes a little to the north of the town, was bequeathed, in 1781, by Lindley Simpson, Esq., for the support of a school for poor children. Its revenues are about £5 a year.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, is valued at £14. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £826: patron, Hon. J. B. Simpson: pres. incumbent, Rev. W. B. Simpson: contains 5,490 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 577: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 663: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,584: poor rates in 1837, £203.---Babworth Hall, the seat of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson, is a mansion of fine elevation,

and placed in a most delightful situation. The grounds, upon which, some years ago, a large sum was expended, are laid out with great taste, and assimilate with admirable effect with the venerable timber that adorns it, and the picturesque landscape beyond the precincts of the domain. In front of the house there is a lawn and a sheet of water, which impart a sweetly quiet beauty to the spot.

**BACH, CHESHIRE**, a township in the parish of St. Oswald—(which see for postal arrangements, access, &c.)—Contains 500 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 41: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 49: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £435: poor rates in 1837, £5.

**BACHELDRE, MONTGOMERY**, a township in the parish of Church-Stoke, North Wales: 181 miles from London (coach road 163), 4 from Bishop's-castle, 5 from Montgomery.—Gt. West. Rail. to Kidderminster, thence 45 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Kidderminster, &c., 111 miles.—Money orders issued at Bishop's-castle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon.—(For population, &c., see WESTON-MADOC.)

**BACHYMBYD, DENBIGH**, a township in the parish of Llanynys, North Wales: 199 miles from London (coach road 202), 3 from Ruthin, 6 from Denbigh.—Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Gresford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Chester, Gresford, &c., 99 miles.—Money orders issued at Ruthin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—(Population returned with the parish.)

**BACKFORD, CHESHIRE**, a parish partly in the higher division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirral, and partly in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxton: it contains the townships of Backford, Chorlton, Lea, Great Mollington (in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirral), and Conghall, or Coughall (in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxton): 184 miles from London (coach road 186), 3 from Chester, 16 from Liverpool.—Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Lee station, thence half a mile: from Derby, through Chester, &c., 86 miles.—Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—There is a National school here, which has an endowment from lands in Great Mollington.—The living (St. Oswald), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £5. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, F. Bryans, 1838: contains 4,320 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 556: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 639.

**BACKFORD, CHESHIRE**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal arrangements.)—Contains 800 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 210: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> in 1815, £1,327: poor rates in 1837, £97.

**BACKWELL (or BACHWELL), SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hartcliffe-with-Bedminster, and a little to the south of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. It contains the hamlets of Downside, Farley, Moorside, and West-Town: 128½ miles from London (coach road 125), 7 from Bristol, 12 from Axbridge.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Nailsea station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Nailsea, 141 miles.—Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—A Wesleyan congregation was formed here in 1830. There

is a National school, which is handsomely supported; and the other educational establishments are numerous and well attended. There are large collieries in this neighbourhood, in which many of the inhabitants are employed.—The living (St. Andrew), a sinecure rectory and a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net. income, £144: patron, Marquis of Bath: pres. incumbent, J. Langworthy, 1843: contains 2,750 acres: 178 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,161: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,335: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,829: poor rates in 1837, £292.—Fair, September 21.—Backwell House; Cam Park.

**BACKWORTH (or BLACKWORTH), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Earsdon: 309 miles from London (coach road 281), 6 from North Shields, 7 from Newcastle.—Nor. West. Rail. through Newcastle to Killingworth, thence half a mile: from Derby, through Newcastle, &c., 177 miles.—Money orders issued at North Shields: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The place was formerly the property of Tyne-mouth Priory, and now belongs to the Grey family. There are valuable collieries here, called the 'Northumberland Wallsend,' and the 'Earsdon Main,' from which there is a communication by railway with the river Tyne.—Contains 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 442: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 597: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,502: poor rates in 1837, £119.—Backworth House.

**BACONSTHORPE, NORFOLK**, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham: 151 miles from London (coach road 121), 4 from Holt, 7 from Cromer.—East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, East Dereham, &c., 151, thence 18 miles.—Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The living (the Holy Virgin), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9: patron, J. T. Mott, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. A. Partridge, 1840: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,557: poor rates in 1837, £148.

**BACOP, LANCASTER**, a village partly in the township of New Church, in the parish of Whalley, hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackburn, union of Haslingden, and partly in the township of Spotland, in the parish and union of Rochdale, hun<sup>d</sup> of Salford: 210 miles from London (coach road 206), 7 from Rochdale, 7 from Burnley.—Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester and Bury to Bacop: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 108 miles.—Money orders issued at Rochdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—The inhabitants are much employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. There is one Wesleyan and two Baptist chapels here, one of which has existed since 1720. Within these last few years this place has risen into considerable importance from the establishment of cotton manufactories, and the village is principally inhabited by persons occupied in the various mills in and about the neighbourhood. Petty sessions for the division are held here once each week. In 1839, a mechanics' institute was established by some of the wealthy manufacturers; and, subsequently, a

very handsome building has been erected at a cost of £1,300, which was opened in July, 1846, and presented free to the members. The river Irwell takes its rise at a place now called Dirpley, formerly Deerplay. About two and a half miles distant from the village, on the estate of J. Whittaker, Esq., is a Roman or British encampment.

—The living (St. John), a consolidated chapelry: pres. net income, £145: patron, Hulme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, E. B. Allen, 1839: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,526: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,000.—Fairs, Tuesday fortnight after Mid-lent, and October 25. Inns, George and Dragon, and Angel.—W. 1 m. Broad Clough, J. Whittaker, Esq.; Fern Hill, G. Ormerod, Esq.: S.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Stubby Lee, J. Holt, Esq.

BACTON, Hereford, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Webtree, union of Dore: 144 miles from London (coach road 139), 12 from Hereford, 14 from Hay.—Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, &c., 144 miles.—Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The parochial endowments produce about £16 a year, and there is a school here, at which four children are educated gratuitously.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £3. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £129: patron, F. Hamp, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Probert, 1835: contains 950 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 140: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £595: poor rates in 1837, £69.

BACTON, Norfolk, a parish on the sea-coast, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead: 146 miles from London (coach road 128), 5 from North Walsham, 10 from Cromer.—East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Lynn, to Norwich, &c., 184 miles.—Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—A Baptist church was formed here in 1822, and there are an infant and two daily schools. The children of the parish have a right of admittance to the school at Witton, founded by Mr. Norris. The bequest of a person named Bradfield, produces about £5 a year to the parish.—The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £263: patron, Lord and Lady Wodehouse: pres. incumbent, G. Lillie W. Fanquier, 1823: contains 1,730 acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 590: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,972: poor rates in 1837, £184.

BACTON, Suffolk, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hartsmere: 89 miles from London (coach road 76), 6 from Stowmarket, 9 from Ixworth.—East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Chelmsford to Elmswell, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London to Elmswell, &c., 211 miles.—Money orders issued at Stowmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—An income of about £85 a year is derived from the town-lands of the parish.—The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, formerly in the diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £19. 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £700: patron, H. W. Hemsworth: pres. incumbent, E. B. Barker, 1802: contains 2,380

acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 800: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 920: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,750: poor rates in 1837, £617.—Bacton Hall.

BACUP. See WHALLEY.

BADBURHAM. See BARRHAM.

BADBY, Northampton, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Fawsley, union of Daventry: 74 miles from London (coach road 75), 3 from Daventry, 13 from Northampton.—Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon, thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles: from Derby to Weedon, &c., 66 miles.—Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m.—The village stands on the side of a sandy ascent, called Badby-down, and there are numerous springs of water, and quarries of hard blue rag-stone in the neighbourhood. There is an endowed Sunday school, and also a weekly school, which has the benefit of an endowment, left, in 1802, by Mr. Knightley. On Arbury hill, a lofty eminence in the neighbourhood, there is an enclosure of about ten acres, which is supposed to have been a Roman encampment.—The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with Newnham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £306: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Thomas Green, 1816: contains 2,370 acres: 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 624: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 718: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,968: poor rates in 1837, £199. The great and small tithes, the property of the Vicar and the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, were commuted in 1779.

BADDESLEY (North), Hants, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Mansbridge, Romsey division, union of Hursley: 78 miles from London (coach road 70), 4 from Romsey, 8 from Winchester.—Sou. West. Rail. to Chandler's Ford station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London to Chandler's Ford, &c., 200 miles.—Money orders issued at Romsey: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living (St. John), a donative in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £112: patron, T. Chamberlayne: contains 2,570 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 302: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 347: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,194: poor rates in 1837, £60.

BADDESLEY (South), Hants, a hamlet in the parish of Boldre—(which see for access and postal arrangements): 2 miles from Lymington.—According to Tanner—*There was formerly a preceptory of the Knights-Templars here, and afterwards of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at £118. 16s. 7d. per annum, granted to Sir Thomas Seymour in the 31st year of Henry VIII., and to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton in the 5th of Edward VI., but restored to the Hospitallers in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary.*

BADDESLEY-CLINTON, Warwick, a parish in the Solihull division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Solihull: 104 miles from London (coach road 97), 7 from Warwick, 6 from Solihull.—Nor. West. Rail. to Coventry, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Hampton, &c., 50 miles.—Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m.—The Warwick and Birmingham Canal passes through the parish.—The living (St. Michael), a donative formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £4. 6s. 8d.: pres.

net income, £27: patron, M. E. Ferrers, Esq.: contains 1,140 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 132: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,232: poor rates in 1837, £72.

**BADDESLEY-ENSOR, WARWICK**, a parochial chapelry in the Tamworth division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Atherstone: 107½ miles from London (coach road 108), 3 from Atherstone, 6 from Tamworth.---Nor. West. Rail. to Polesworth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Polesworth, &c., 31 miles.---Money orders issued at Atherstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, and an Independent church was founded in 1800. In 1647, a small endowment for a school was left by Mr. G. Abbot. The place is also well supplied with other schools.---The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £106: patron, inhabitants thereof: pres. incumbent, William Bradley, 1819: contains 1,340 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 579: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 665: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,494: poor rates in 1837, £170.

**BADDILEY, CHESHIRE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Nantwich, on the Ellesmere Canal: 164 miles from London (coach road 167), 3 from Nantwich, 9 from Malpas.---Nor. West. Rail. to Basford, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Crewe to Nantwich, &c., 66 miles.---Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The church, which is of great antiquity, is built of English oak. The upright timbers were, in 1811, cased with brickwork, but the roof is still in fine preservation. The hall, which was a noble residence, and the seat of the Mainwaringa, has been converted into a farm-house. The parochial charities produce about £46 a year.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £24. 3s. 6d.: pres. net income, £219: patron, J. Tollemache, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. W. Edwards, 1839: contains 2,080 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 316: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,634: poor rates in 1837, £281.

**BADDINGTON, CHESHIRE**, a township in the parish of Acton, on the Liverpool Junction Canal: 159½ miles from London (coach road 166), 2 from Nantwich, 9 from Tarporley.---Nor. West. Rail. to Basford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 66 miles.---Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 1,500 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 173: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 198: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,283: poor rates in 1837, £191.---Baddington Hall.

**BADDINGTON (or BADGENDON), GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester: 99 miles from London (coach road 93), 4 from Cirencester, 12 from Cheltenham.---Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cirencester, &c., 125 miles.---Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There are the remains here of an entrenchment thrown up in 556, just previous to a battle fought between the Britons

and Cedric, the king of the West Saxons.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £8. 14s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £191: patron, Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Thomas Price, 1845: contains 990 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,291: poor rates in 1837, £97.

**BADDOW (GREAT), ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Chelmsford: 31 miles from London, 2 from Chelmsford, 9 from Maldon.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 163 miles.---Money orders issued at Chelmsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a free school here, in which about twenty-five children are educated; it has an income of £168, of which £50 a year are paid to the master. There are also five almshouses. There are two National schools, besides other educational establishments. The church lands produce about £35. 10s. per annum, and the other parochial charities yield about £47 a year.---The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London, is valued at £18. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £402: patron, Mrs. Bullen: pres. incumbent, A. W. Bullen, 1846: contains 4,030 acres: 337 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,022: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,325: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,345: poor rates in 1837, £803.

**BADDOW (LITTLE), ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Chelmsford, on a branch of the Chedmer: 31½ miles from London (coach road 34), 5 from Danbury, 2 from Chelmsford.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 163½ miles.---Money orders issued at Chelmsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The church contains a very fine monument of Sir Henry Mildmay, who died in 1639. An Independent church was formed here in 1670, and there is a free school for twenty-five children, the master of which receives a salary of £25 a year. The children are partly clothed out of the proceeds of the bequest with which it is endowed. A Lancasterian school was founded here in 1827.---The living (Virgin Mary), a sinecure rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London, is valued at £7. 13s. 4d., united to a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, valued at £8. 2s. 2d., and having jointly a pres. net income, £125: patron, Lord Rayleigh: pres. incumbent, W. B. Ady, 1842: contains 1,420 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 562: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 646: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,562: poor rates in 1837, £380.

**BADGER, SALOP**, a parish in the franchise of Wenlock, union of Shiffnall: 141 miles from London (coach road 134), 6 from Shiffnall, 6 from Bridgenorth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Wolverhampton to Donnington, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 70 miles.---Money orders issued at Shiffnall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, R. H. Cheney, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. F. Boddington.

ton, 1838: contains 980 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 137: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 157: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,667: poor rates in 1837, £25. — Badger House.

**BADGEWORTH, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union of Cheltenham: 116 miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Cheltenham, 2 from Gloucester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Gloucester, &c., 96 miles. — Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The parish lies on the bank of a small stream which flows north-westwards into the Severn, and its inhabitants are entitled to send their children to the free school of Churchdown. The parochial charities produce about £28 a year. — The living (Holy Trinity), a vicarage, to which is annexed the chapel of Sherdington, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. There is also a sinecure rectory in the patronage of Jesus College, Oxford: value, £20. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £295: patron, J. E. Viner, Esq.: pres. incumbent, B. F. Carlyle, 1847: contains 1,730 acres: 173 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 903: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,038: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,994: poor rates in 1837, £331.

**BADGWORTH, SOMERSET**, a parish in the division of Wrington, union of Axbridge: 150 miles from London (coach road 133), 3 from Axbridge, 12 from Bridgewater. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Highbridge station, thence 4½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Highbridge, &c., 169 miles. — Money orders issued at Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Congar), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £25. 15s.: pres. net income, £482: patron, Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.: pres. incumbent, C. Mordaunt, 1838: contains 1,470 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 321: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £369: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,841: poor rates in 1837, £257.

**BADINGHAM, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hoxne, on a branch of the Alde: 102 miles from London (coach road 91), 4 from Framlingham, 6 from Saxmundham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Chelmsford to Haughley Road station, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through London to Haughley Road, &c., 234 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £22. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £582: patron, R. Gorton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Gorton, 1831: contains 3,390 acres: 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 864: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 993: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,252: poor rates in 1837, £683.

**BADLESMERE, KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Faversham, lathe of Scray: 82 miles from London (coach road 48), 4 from Faversham, 11 from Canterbury. — Sou. East. Rail. through Ashford to Chilham station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 214 miles. — Money orders issued at Faversham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — According to Tanner — *Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, obtained license*

*in the 13th year of Edward II., to found on the lands of this manor a house of regular canons. The lords of Badlesmere were potent barons in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., when the manor was forfeited by the attainder of John, Earl of Oxford and Baron Badlesmere; it has since been in the possession of the family of Sondes.* — The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with that of Leveland, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £5. 2s.: pres. net income, £323: patron, Lord Sondes: pres. incumbent, George J. Hilton: contains 820 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 122: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 140: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £810: poor rates in 1837, £41. — Fairs, Sept. 9, Oct. 24, for linen and toys.

**BADLEY, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 82 miles from London (coach road 71), 2 from Needham, 2 from Stowmarket. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London to Stowmarket, &c., 214 miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £40: patron, Copinger Hill, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Copinger Hill, 1838: contains 1,050 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 83: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 95: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,186: poor rates in 1837, £183.

**BADMINTON (GREAT), GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grumbald's Ash, union of Chipping-Sodbury: 96 miles from London (coach road 106), 12½ from Chippenham, 6 from Sodbury. — Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 12½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, to Yate station, &c., 131 miles. — Money orders issued at Mildenhall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The church, which was built at the expense of the late Duke of Beaufort, is a remarkably elegant structure, richly embellished with monuments of the Beaufort family, and some fine specimens of statuary by Ryabach. There are almshouses in the village for three men and three women, and there is a school for the poor of Great and Little Badminton, which is sustained by a bequest of the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapelry of Little Badminton annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £5. 5s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £7: patron, Duke of Beaufort: pres. incumbent, J. Buckley, 1840: contains 1,450 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 502: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 577: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,563: poor rates in 1837, £229. — Badminton is the residence of the Duke of Beaufort. The mansion is one of very fine elevation, and of considerable extent, situated in a finely-undulated park, which is upwards of nine miles in circuit. It was built on the French model, shortly after the last creation of the dukedom in 1682, and finished, as might be expected from the position and fortune of its noble owner, with that costly magnificence which seems to be an almost natural appanage of the British nobility. The collection of paintings is *recherché*, and comprises that very striking picture of Salvator Rosa for which he was expelled from Rome. It

is a representation of all the sovereigns of Europe, under the forms of animals, with appropriate accompaniments. Among the rest is the resemblance of an ass, with a pontifical robe thrown over him, a compliment to the Pontiff, which procured the painter a compulsory permission to depart from the most profitable field of his labours. The noble family of Beaufort derive their origin from a royal stock, the founder of it being John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III., who had three sons, named John, Henry, and Thomas, by Catherine Swinford, daughter of Sir Payn Roet, alias Gwyn, king of arms, before his marriage with her. The eldest, Sir John Beaufort, was created Earl of Somerset in 1396, and two years afterwards a marquis; the second son was the celebrated Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor of England; and the third was created Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter, but died in 1427, without having any children; they were all afterwards legitimized to all purposes except succession to the crown. A descendant of the first Earl of Somerset fell into the hands of the Yorkists, and was beheaded by them in 1463. He left a natural son, who—the male line of John of Gaunt having died out with Edmund, his uncle, who was also beheaded—in consideration of his manifold endowments and public services, was, in 1513, created Earl of Worcester. Henry, the fifth Earl, was a warm adherent of Charles I., and maintained his castle of Ragland against the parliamentary forces, at his own expense, with a garrison of 800 men, for a period of nearly four years, and only surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax at last upon good conditions. He was created a marquis. His son, who was also a loyal follower of the king, was employed in several state missions, and was the author of the celebrated book, entitled, "A Century of Inventions," in which the principles of the steam-engine, though briefly, are decidedly developed. From him the present duke is a lineal descendant. His grace succeeded to the title and estates in 1835. The family derive their name from the castle of Beaufort, in Anjou, which became the property of the house of Lancaster.

**BADMINTON (LITTLE)**, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the parish of Hawkesbury: 106 miles from London, 10 from Tetbury, 10 from Malmesbury. (For access, see GREAT BADMINTON.) Money orders issued at Tetbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living, a chapelry annexed to the above vicarage of Great Badminton: contains 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 136: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 161.

**BADSEY**, WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham: it includes the hamlet of Aldington: 105 miles from London (coach road 98), 2 from Evesham, 15 from Alcester. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Evesham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Worcester, Evesham, &c., 88 miles. Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. There is a small endowed school here, and the parochial charities altogether produce about £14 a year. The manufacture of silk has, to some extent, been carried on in the parish. The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>

and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. Phillott, 1808: contains 1,770 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 497: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 572: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,489: poor rates in 1837, £132. The tithes, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Oxford and of a perpetual curate, were commuted in 1812.

**BADSHOT AND RUNFOLD**, SURREY, a tithing in the parish of Farnham: 43 miles from London (coach road 37), 2 from Farnham, 9 from Guildford. Sou. West. Rail. to Farnham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 175 miles. Money orders issued at Farnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The culture of hops is the chief pursuit of the inhabitants. Contains 227 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,343: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,488.

**BADSHOT**, SURREY. See BAGSHOT.

**BADSWORTH**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross: it comprises the townships of Upton, Badsworth, and Thorpe-Audling: 196 miles from London (coach road 171), 5 from Pontefract, 11 from Doncaster. Nor. West. Rail. through Sheffield to Royston station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 64 miles. Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. There is an income of £43 a year derived from a church estate in the parish. The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £32. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £596: patron, Earl of Derby: pres. incumbent, W. J. Newman, 1845: contains 4,320 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 750: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 862: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,736. The tithes, moduses, &c., of Thorpe-Audling, in this parish, were commuted in 1810; they were the property of the clerical rector and the lay impropiator. Badsworth Hall.

**BADSWORTH**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal.) Contains 1,740 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 228: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 261: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,616: poor rates in 1837, £157.

**BADWELL-ASH (or LITTLE ASHFIELD)**, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackbourn, union of Stow: 91 miles from London (coach road 78), 4 from Ixworth, 8 from Stowmarket. East. Co. Rail. through Stowmarket to Elmswell, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, Cambridge, Newmarket, &c., 149 miles. Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £13 a year. The living (Holy Virgin), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £69: patron, Miss Clough: pres. incumbent, Henry Ray, 1846: contains 2,000 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 458: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 526: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,044: poor rates in 1837, £336.

**BAGBERE**, DORSET, a hamlet and tithing in the parish of Sturminster-Newton-Castle. Money orders issued at Shaftesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. There was formerly a chapel of ease here, but it has long been desecrated.



**BAGBOROUGH** (West), **SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Taunton and Taunton-Dean: it includes the tithing of East Bagborough, and the hamlets of Stockham, Triscombe, and Westwood: 175 miles from London (coach road 156), 12 from Taunton, 7 from Watchet. — Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Taunton, &c., 185 miles. — Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £18. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £550: patron, Rev. J. B. Clarke: pres. incumbent, J. B. Clarke, 1837: contains 1,900 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 516: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,963: poor rates in 1837, £177.

**BAGBY**, **NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Knowle: 248 miles from London (coach road 220), 3 from Thirsk, 11 from Boroughbridge. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leeds to Thirsk, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 116 miles. — Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, annexed to the rectory of Kirkby-Knowle, is valued at 10s.: contains 1,350 acres: 59 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,643: poor rates in 1837, £70. — Thirsk Park.

**BAGENDON**. See **BADGINGTON**.

**BAGILLT-FAWR AND FECHAN**, **FLINTSHIRE**, two townships in the parish of Holywell, on the estuary of the Dee: 193 miles from London, 2½ from Holywell, 2 from Flint. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Flint, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Chester, &c., 94 miles. — Money orders issued at Holywell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living has a pres. net income of £150: patron, Vicar of Holywell: pres. incumbent, W. E. Jones, 1846: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,150: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,470.

**BAGINTON**, **WARWICK**, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Warwick: 98 miles from London (coach road 90), 4 from Coventry, 13 from Rugby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Coventry, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Coventry, &c., 58 miles. — Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — There is a free school here, endowed with £200 a year, of which £60 per annum is paid to the mistress, and the rest is spent in the providing of books and of clothing for the children. The other parochial charities produce about £12 a year. There was formerly a castle here, the property of Sir W. Bagot, who was an adherent of Richard II., but the ruins of it now can scarcely be traced. It was there that the Duke of Hereford passed the night previous to his proposed encounter with the Duke of Norfolk, the prevention of which ultimately led to his ascent to the throne under the title of Henry IV., and to the long war between the Roses. The manor subsequently became the property of Bromley, secretary to Queen Anne. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £8. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £363: patron, Rev. W. Bromley: pres. incumbent, Frederick Gooch, 1833: contains 1,480

acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 245: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,532: poor rates in 1837, £169. — Baginton Hall, the seat of the Right Hon. W. Yates Peel. — White Abbey.

**BAGLAN**, **GLAMORGAN**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Neath, South Wales: 192 miles from London (coach road 194), 4 from Neath, 2 from Aberavon. — Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, cross the Severn to Penarth, then by rail to Eglewysilan, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Weston-super-Mare, &c., 197 miles. — Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. — There is a chapel of the followers of Whitfield in the lower hamlet of Baglan. A mineral well in the parish has the repute of many mystic virtues. — The living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Aberavon, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £36, having a joint pres. net income of £154: contains 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 471: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 541: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,823: poor rates in 1837, £178.

**BAGLEY-WOOD**, **BERKS**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hormer: 59 miles from London (coach road 57), 3 from Abingdon, 3 from Oxford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon Road station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Oxford, &c., 129½ miles. — Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Contains 390 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 24: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 28.

**BAGNALL**, **STAFFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent: 175 miles from London (coach road 154), 6 from Leek, 6 from Newcastle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Newcastle-under-Lyne, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Barton-on-Trent, Newcastle, &c., 48 miles. — Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a curacy united to the rectory of Bucknall, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £3: joint pres. net income, £200: patron, Rev. E. Powys: pres. incumbent, E. Powys, 1818: contains 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 352: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 404.

**BAGNIGGE-WELLS**, **MIDDLESEX**, in the parish of St. Pancras, 1½ miles north-west from St. Paul's cathedral.

**BAGNOR**, **BERKS**, a township in the parish of Speen, on the Kennet—(which see for access and postal): 58 miles from London, 2 from Newbury, 7 from Hungerford.

**BAGSHOT**, **SURREY**, a chapelry in the parish of Windlesham: 33 miles from London, 10 from Staines, 11 from Windsor. — Sou. West. Rail. to Woking, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 165 miles. — Money orders issued at Bagshot: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — It was formerly called Holy Hall, but when the appellation was changed does not very clearly appear. The neighbouring extensive and celebrated heath derives its name from the village. The church was destroyed by lightning, but rebuilt in 1676. There are several good inns in the place, and it is of considerable importance as being a great thoroughfare for agricultural produce. The heath supplies the inhabitants with fuel, and there are many flocks of sheep pastured

upon it, whose mutton is celebrated for its fine flavour. The heath was formerly an enclosed park, and much frequented by both James I. and Charles I.; but it was disparked during the civil war, and has now returned to a state of nature. There are several handsome villas in the neighbourhood; and to the west is Bagshot Park, the residence of George IV. when he was Prince of Wales, and afterwards of his cousin, the Duke of Gloucester. The mansion is now the residence of Lieut.-Col. Seymour, one of the equarries of Prince Albert. —The living, a chapelry, is annexed to the rectory of Windlesham, having a pres. net income of £404: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Edward Birch, 1846.

**BAGTHORPE**, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hundred of Gallow, union of Docking: 129½ miles from London (coach road 109), 7 from Burnham, 14 from Lynn. —East. Co. Rail. through Cambridge to Lynn, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, Lynn, &c., 137 miles. —Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 10s.: pres. net income, £125: patron, Sir G. W. Chad: pres. incumbent, S. R. Cattley, 1832: contains 710 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 78: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 89: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £757: poor rates in 1837, £51. —Bagthorpe Hall.

**BAGULEY**, **CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Bowden—(which see for access and postal): 176 miles from London, 2 from Knutsford, 11 from Stockport. —Contains 2,070 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 538: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 619: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,130: poor rates in 1837, £198.

**BAGWORTH**, **LEICESTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Thornton: 114 miles from London (coach road 108), 5 from Bosworth, 10 from Leicester. —Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Thornton, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 41 miles. —Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living, a curacy not in charge, attached to the vicarage of Thornton and the curacy of Stanton, having a joint pres. net income of £202: patron, Viscount Maynard: pres. incumbent, R. Rabett, 1831: contains 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 377: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 433: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,399: poor rates in 1837, £273.

**BAILDON**, **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Otley: 216 miles from London (coach road 201), 5 from Bradford, 6 from Otley. —Nor. West. Rail. through Leeds to Shipley, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 84 miles. —Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, and the Moravians, each have associations here. —The living (St. John), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Craven, diocese of Ripon, is valued at £20. 5s. 11d.: pres. net income, £148: patrons, Charles Frederic Walker, Esq., and other Trustees: pres. incumbent, Joseph Mitton, 1848: contains 2,940 acres: 591 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,280: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,771: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,724:

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poor rates in 1837, £328. —Fairs, first Saturday in March and November. —Batley House, William Scholefield, Esq.

**BAILEY, LANCASTER**. See **AIGHTON**.

**BAILIE**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township on a small tributary of the Esk, in the parish of Bewcastle—(which see for access and postal): 312 miles from London, 18 from Carlisle, 2 from Bewcastle. —Contains 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 522: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 600.

**BAINBRIDGE**, **NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Aysgarth—(which see for access and postal): 246 miles from London, 1½ from Askrigg, 13 from Middleham. —The Society of Friends and the Wesleyan Methodists each have a chapel here. There is a grammar-school, endowed with £68 a year. The village stands on the river Ure, and in the neighbourhood there are two beautiful waterfalls on the Bain. There is also a fine sheet of water, called Seamer Water, which is well stocked with fish, and a favourite resort of waterfowl. On Borough-hill, a statue of the Emperor Commodus was found, and there are still the traces of a Roman encampment. —Contains 14,210 acres: 172 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,013: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,165: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,915: poor rates in 1837, £461.

**BAINTON** (or **BADINGTON**), **NORTHAMPTON**, a chapelry to the parish of Ufford: 113 miles from London (coach road 89), 5 from Wansford, 4 from Stamford. —East. Co. Rail. through Peterborough to Eaton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Stamford, to Eaton, &c., 77 miles. —The living (Virgin Mary), a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Ufford, having jointly a pres. net income of £480: patron, St. John's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Thomas Paley, 1847: contains 960 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 161: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 185: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,493: poor rates in 1837, £48.

**BAINTON** (or **BEANTON**), **OXFORD**, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-Lyne: 78 miles from London (coach road 56), 3 from Bicester, 8 from Deddington. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, &c., 141 miles. —Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —Contains 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 31: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 36.

**BAINTON**, **EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, union of Driffield: 224 miles from London (coach road 196), 6 from Great Driffield, 11 from Beverley. —East. Co. Rail. through Peterborough, New Holland, Hull, Crowswick, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Normanton, Market Weighton, &c., 126 miles. —Money orders issued at Driffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —The petty sessions for Bainton and Great Driffield are held here. —The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the East Riding, and diocese of York, is valued at £35. 14s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £757: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. T. Clare, 1840: contains 2,320 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 452: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 519: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,283: poor rates in 1837, £216. The

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tithes of Bainton and Naswick, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1774.

BAITHLEY, NORFOLK. See BALE.

BAKEWELL, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak, union of Bakewell. It includes the chapelries of Ashford, Baslow, Beeley, Buxton, Chelmerton, Great Longstone with Holme, Mony-Ash, Sheldon, and Taddington with Priestcliffe, the townships of Bakewell, Blackwell, Brushfield, Bunnell, Flagg, Froggatt, Harthill, Over-Haddon, Rowland, Great Rowaley with part of Aport and part of Wardlow, and the hamlets of Calver, Curbar, Hassop, and Little Longstone: 167 miles from London (coach road 163), 11 from Chesterfield. Nor. West. Rail. to Chesterfield, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 35 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Bakewell stands on the site of a Roman fortress or station, and was founded about the year 920, in the time of Edward the Elder. It derived its present name from its ancient Saxon appellation of *Bedecanwillan*, of which the present name is a contraction and corruption. The term indicates the neighbourhood, or the presence of the mineral springs, for which the place was in high repute even at that early period, and the waters of which were used as baths. These baths have, within these last few years, been again brought into effective use by the directions of the Duke of Rutland, who is the proprietor of the place; and the conveniences of the means for warm and shower-baths have been added, together with a news-room. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, partly of Saxon, and partly of Norman architecture. It contains some fine monuments of the Foljambes and the Vernons, well worthy of notice; and there is in the churchyard a very ancient cross, now much defaced. The market of Bakewell was formerly a very considerable one, but it has lately fallen off. The place is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and its internal affairs are managed by a constable and his officers, all of whom receive their appointments at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents have each chapels here. Lady Grace Manners founded a school in 1636, the mistress of which now receives a salary of £50 a year; and there is an almshouse for six aged men, with an income of £40 per annum, founded, in 1602, by Roger and John Manners of Nether-Haddon. The other parochial charities produce about £30 a year. The petty sessions for the hundred of the High Peak are held here every first and third Monday in the month; and the town is also a polling-place for the north division of Derbyshire. The inhabitants are employed partly in smelting the lead-ore drawn from the numerous mines in the neighbourhood, and partly in a cotton-mill erected by the late Sir Richard Arkwright; and also in quarrying the petrosilex, chert, and black and grey marble, found in the surrounding hills. Bakewell is delightfully situated, partly upon an eminence still called the Castle-hill, not far from the confluence of the river Wye with the Derwent, and is much resorted to by anglers, for the fine trout and grayling which inhabit its waters. The manor was, at the Conquest, conferred on a member of the family of

Peverell, from whose descendants it passed to the Gernons, and in the reign of Henry VII. to the Vernons, and from them, by the marriage of Sir John Manners with an heiress, it descended to its present possessor, the Duke of Rutland. The neighbourhood is rich in almost every variety of landscape beauty. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, a peculiar of Lichfield, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £360: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, H. K. Cornish, 1840: contains 43,020 acres: 1,844 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,500: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,875: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £44,886: tithes commuted in 1806. Market day, Monday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 26, Monday after Oct. 10, Monday after Nov. 11; every Monday fortnight, a market for cattle. Bankers, Branch of the Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co., and London and Westminster Bank. Inn, Rutland Arms. Ashford Hall, the seat of the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P.

BAKEWELL, DERBY, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal arrangements.) Contains 3,380 acres: 385 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,137: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,457: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,503: poor rates in 1837, £647.

BALA, MERIONETH, a town in the parish of Llan-y-kil, North Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 195 miles from London, 18 from Dolgelly, 41 from Shrewsbury. Money orders issued at Corwen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 6 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,255: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,443. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Saturday before Shrove-Tuesday, May 14, July 10, Sept. 27, Oct. 24, Nov. 8, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

BALA-SALLA, ISLE OF MAN.

BALBY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township on the right bank of the Don, with Hexthorp, in the parish of Doncaster: 187 miles from London (coach road 163), 2 from Doncaster, 6 from Tickhill. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Sheffield, to Swinton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 55 miles. In this village, and the neighbouring parish of Warmsworth, the first meeting of the Society of Friends was held by George Fox and his disciples. Pres. net income, £150: patron, Miss E. G. Banks: pres. incumbent, William Green, 1847: contains 1,420 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 483: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 555: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,606: poor rates in 1837, £150.

BALCOMBE, SUSSEX, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Buttinghill, and partly in that of Strut, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield: 33½ miles from London (coach road 33), 4 from Cuckfield, 10 from Horsham. East. Co<sup>t</sup> and Brighton Rail. to Balcombe station: from Derby, through London to Balcombe, 165½ miles. Money orders issued at Cuckfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The Brighton railway, in this parish, is carried through a tunnel 1,139 yards in length. The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £15. 18s. 6d.: pres. net income, £367: patron, Rev. Dr. Bethune: pres. incumbent, H. R. Sarel, 1819: contains 6,050 acres: 87

houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,542: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,773: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,171: poor rates in 1837, £416.

BALDERSBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Topcliff: 231½ miles from London (coach road 214), 6 from Ripon, 6 from Thirsk. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leeds, to Ripon, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Ripon, &c., 99½ miles. — Contains 1,600 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 309: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 355: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,853: poor rates in 1837, £92.

BALDERSTON, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn: 215 miles from London (coach road 217), 5 from Blackburn, 7 from Preston. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Preston, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 93 miles. — Money orders issued at Blackburn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The public charities produce about £10 a year. There is an Independent chapel here. — The living (St. Leonard), a perpetual curacy, is valued at £9. 10s. 8d.: pres. net income, £90: patron, Vicar of Blackburn: pres. incumbent, William Hartley, 1839: contains 1,710 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 585: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £672: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,705: poor rates in 1837, £313.

BALDERTON, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark: 150 miles from London (coach road 122), 2 from Newark, 12 from Grantham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester and Nottingham, to Newark, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 35 miles. — Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — A school was endowed here, in 1726, for twelve girls and twelve boys, with an income of £18 a year, by a bequest of William Alvey. The other charities of the parish produce about £32 per annum. — The living, a vicarage annexed to that of Farndon, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, having jointly a pres. net income, £244: patron, the Prebend: pres. incumbent, T. Aphorp, 1810: contains 4,050 acres: 190 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 954: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,097: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,228: poor rates in 1837, £503. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebendaries of Farndon and Stoke, and the vicar, were commuted in 1766.

BALDOCK, HERTFORD, a market town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Broadwater, union of Hitchin: 41 miles from London (coach road 37), 19 from Hertford. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Ware, thence 16½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Bletchley to Liddington, &c., 112 miles. — Money orders issued at Baldock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. — The name of this place in many ancient writings is spelt *Baudoc*, and it is generally supposed that it was called after Balbec in Syria, by the Knights-Templars, who had a settlement here, the site being granted to them by Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, and confirmed to them by his son William, by whose influence also King John and Henry III. were induced to give a charter for a market, and for an annual fair of five days' duration. In speaking of Baldock, Lambard says, — *Here Queen Isabel, wife to Edward II., the Earl of Kent*

*his brother, and Edward (after the third of that name) his son, sojourned after their arrayall, and wrote from thence their letters of request to the citizens of London for their aide against the Spensers, which they perfourmed accordingly, for they made open proclamation, that such as were not the quene's freindes, should depart the citye immediatly: then made they the barons, byshope, abbots, and others, to be sworn the quene's freindes, and favourers of the quarrell: and forasmuche as the byshop of Excester either refused to doe it, or was suspected to mislike it, they strake of his head.* The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was built on the site of a former one erected by the Templars, of which some traces can still be perceived. It is a spacious and very handsome structure with a tower and spire, and contains a very curious font, and an ancient rood-loft. It has been recently restored at a considerable expense, and in good taste, with a fine painted window at the east end. The Society of Friends, and the Independents and Wesleyans, have chapels here. There are almshouses for twelve aged widows, originally endowed by Mr. John Wynne, but his benefaction has been increased by other contributions, and the institution now enjoys an income of about £95 a year; also, two almshouses for aged married couples, founded and endowed by H. O. Roe, Esq. The estates left for the repair of the church, &c., produce £153 per annum; and beside these, there are other parochial charities which produce about £16 a year. There is a National school for boys and girls, and a British and Foreign school for boys. There are courts-leet and baron held here. The town is pleasantly situated on the great north road, at its junction with the Roman Icknield Street, between two hills, near the source of the river Rhea. It consists chiefly of one wide street, with a great number of highly respectable houses, and was, until railways superseded other modes of travelling, continually busy with the coaches travelling to and fro on the great north road. The soil of the surrounding land being favourable to the growth of barley, there is a large quantity of malt made here. There are also extensive breweries, and the strawplait-making for the London market is a rapidly growing business. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10. 8s. 9d.: pres. income, £200: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, John Smith, M.A., 1832: contains 200 acres: 310 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,807: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,078: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,110: poor rates in 1837, £638. — Market day, Friday. Fairs, March 7, for cheese, cattle, and household goods; the last Thursday in May, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, and Dec. 11. — Bankers, Wells, Hogge, & Co. — draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co. George Inn, Rose and Crown, and Lion.

BALDON-MARSH, OXFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bullington, union of Abingdon: 59 miles from London (coach road 52), 7 from Oxford, 7 from Abingdon. — Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon Road station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, &c., 136 miles. — Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — In 1771, Elizabeth Law bequeathed lands in Baldon-Toot for the free education of six boys and six girls. — The living

(St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, within the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of Dorchester, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £93: patron, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. P. Willoughby, 1830: contains 570 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 360: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 413: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,152: poor rates in 1837, £58.

**BALDON-TOOT**, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bullington, union of Abingdon: 60 miles from London (coach road 53), 6 from Oxford, 7 from Wheatley. —Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon Road station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, &c., 137 miles. —Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Lawrence), a vicarage not in charge: patron, Rector of Baldon-Marsh: contains 2,010 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 269: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 309: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,656: poor rates in 1837, £162.

**BALDOX-FEE**. See ELING.

**BALE** (or **BARTLEY**), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Holt, union of Walsingham: 145 miles from London (coach road 117), 5 from Holt, 6 from Walsingham. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Cambridge to Deerham, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, Wisbeach, Deerham, &c., 169 miles. —Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £15 a year. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with that of Gunthorpe, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10. 13s. 4d.: having jointly a pres. net income of £534: patron, Rev. J. H. Sparke: pres. incumbent, J. H. Sparke, 1831: contains 710 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 229: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 263: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £980: poor rates in 1837, £221.

**BALK**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Knowle—(which see for access and postal): 222 miles from London, 4 from Thirsk, 10 from Helmsley. —Contains 780 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 82: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 94: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,034: poor rates in 1837, £54.

**BALKHOLME**, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Howden—(which see for access, &c.): 182 miles from London, 2 from Howden, 10 from South Cave. —Contains 550 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 135: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 155.

**BALLES DON**. See KINTBURY.

**BALLIDON**, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Bradborne: 152 miles from London (coach road 142), 6 from Ashborne, 6 from Wirksworth. —Nor. West. Rail. through Derby to Belper, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Belper, &c., 21 miles. —Money orders issued at Ashborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The children of this parish have a right to attend the schools of Paswick or Bradborne. —The living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bradborne, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £10: contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 92: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 106: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,382: poor rates in 1837, £117.

**BALLINGDON**, ESSEX, a parochial chapelry in

the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford: 58 miles from London (coach road 54), 1 from Sudbury, 17 from Bury. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Mark's Tey, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 190 miles. —Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —According to an old authority, *Ballingdon, otherwise Balidon, hath had the credit of being set down in the maps as a distinct parish, whereas Brundon, that is really one, hath been generally forgotten. According to the accounts we have, there are two manors here, viz. 1st, Balingdon-above-Bridge, that hath only a court-baron, for the king is lord of the leet, that extends into part of Bulmer, Brundon, and Middleton; 2d, Balingdon-below-Bridge, having both a court-leet and a court-baron. There is reason to believe that this district was part of the manor of Brundon, which, in the earliest times, belonged to the family of Limes. The inhabitants of this village resort for divine service to the church of All Saints in Sudbury. That church, with the chapel of Berindune, or Beledon, was appropriated to the abbey of St. Albans, for the use of their kitchen.* —The living is a perpetual curacy, but there is no church; and the church of the ancient parish of Berington, or Brundon, is a ruin: patron, Admiral Wyndham: contains 730 acres: 179 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 843: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 969: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,547: poor rates in 1837, £461.

**BALLINGHAM**, HEREFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wormelaw, union of Ross: 139 miles from London (coach road 126), 7 from Hereford, 6 from Ross. —Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 26 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, &c., 121 miles. —Money orders issued at Ross: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £165: patron, Sir E. F. S. Stanhope, Bart.: contains 950 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 149: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 171: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £958: poor rates in 1837, £100.

**BALNE**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Snaith: 205 miles from London (coach road 173), 4 from Snaith, 10 from Pontefract. —Nor. West. Rail. through Pontefract to Hensall, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Pontefract, &c., 73 miles. —Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —Contains 2,870 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 394: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 453: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,638: poor rates in 1837, £261.

**BALSALL** (BALSHALL, or **TEMPLE-BALSALL**), WARWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden: 101 miles from London (coach road 100), 10 from Warwick, 10 from Coventry. —Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Docker's Lane, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Docker's Lane, &c., 58 miles. —Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The chapel was built about the year 1150, and originally belonged to the Knights-Templars. It is particularly remarkable for the fine proportions of its windows, some of which extend nearly from the roof to the ground, the heads of them all being adorned with beautiful tracery, while each is ornamented with its own

peculiar design. There are still the remains of a hall of the Templars near the church. Bishop Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*This manor was given to the Knights-Templars in the reign of Stephen, and became a commandery or preceptory of that order. It belonged afterwards to the Knights-Hospitallers, though it doth not appear that any of them resided here; and, as part of their possessions, was granted, in the seventh year of Edward VI., to John Earl of Warwick, and, in the 8th of Elizabeth, to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.* The manor was, in 1670, bequeathed by Lady Katherine Levson, of Trentham, in Staffordshire, to the parish, under twelve trustees, for the endowment of an hospital. In the will it is directed that, from the proceeds of the estate, £8 a year shall be given to each of twenty poor women, and £20 a year to the minister for reading prayers to them, and for instructing twenty poor boys of the place. In the reign of Queen Anne, the trustees of this endowment were incorporated by act of parliament, and the government was vested in eleven persons, who were empowered to enlarge the structure and increase the number of its inmates. Such has been the increase of the value of property, that the revenues of this charity now amount to nearly £1,750 per annum. The advantages of the institution have been proportionably increased, and the establishment now consists of a master, who receives a salary of £70 a year from the estate, and £50 more as perpetual curate of Balsall; an assistant master, an apothecary, a matron, a nurse, and thirty inmates. The hospital is an imposing structure, placed on the border of a large green. The vicar of Long Itchington also derives £50 a year from Lady Katherine's endowment. The other charities of Balsall bring in about £14 per annum. The educational institutions are numerous for the place. —The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £50: patron, Governor of Balsall Hospital: pres. incumbent, John Short, 1794: contains 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,160: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,334: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,293: poor rates in 1837, £278.

**BALSCOTT, OXFORD**, a hamlet in the parish of Wroxton: 109 miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Banbury, 14 from Chipping-Norton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Moreton, to Stretton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Worcester, Moreton, &c., 112 miles. —Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —Here is a chapel to the vicarage of Wroxton. —Contains 550 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 199: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 229.

**BALSHAM, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Redfield, union of Linton: 61 miles from London (coach road 52), 4 from Linton, 8 from Cambridge. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Chesterford to Balsham Road station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, Balsham, &c., 193 miles. —Money orders issued at Linton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £50 a year. There are five or six educational institutions here. This village is said by tradition to have been the birth-

place of Hugh de Bottesham, the founder of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. On the Gogmagog hills, which are partly in this parish, there are the remains of an encampment, with a vallum and ditch, supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, but of British origin. It is called Vandlebury. —The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Ely, now in that of Sudbury, diocese of Ely, is valued at £39. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £1,104: patron, Governor of Charter House, London: pres. incumbent, W. H. Chapman, 1838: contains 4,402 acres: 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,271: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,461: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,128: poor rates in 1837, £736. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1801.

**BALTONSBOROUGH (or BALTONSBURY), SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, union of Wells: 169 miles from London (coach road 121), 4 from Glastonbury, 4 from Somerton. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bridgewater, &c., 182 miles. —Money orders issued at Glastonbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living (St. Dunstan), a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Butleigh, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £27. 9s. 8½d.: contains 2,700 acres: 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 826: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,226: poor rates in 1837, £231.

**BAMBER-BRIDGE, LANCASHIRE**, a village in the township of Walton-le-Dale: 211½ miles from London (coach road 220½), 3 from Preston. —Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester to Preston, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Manchester, Preston, &c., 99½ miles. —Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.

**BAMBROUGH (or BAMBOROUGH), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a ward and parish, the latter comprising the chapelries of Beadnell and Lucker, and the townships of Adderstone, Bambrrough, Bambrrough-Castle, Bradford, Budle, Burton, Elford, Fleetham, Glororum, Hoppen, Mouson, Newham, Newstead, Outchester, Ratchwood, Shoston, Spindleston, North Sunderland, Swinhoe, Tuggal, Warrenton, and Warnford—all of which are in the union of Belford. The village of Bambrrough is situated on the sea-coast, N.E. of Belford: 359 miles from London (coach road 324), 5 from Belford, 6 from Holy Island. —Nor. West. Rail. through York and Newcastle, to Belford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, Belford, &c., 227 miles. —Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —This place was anciently called Bebbanburg, and gave its appellation to a district called Bambrroughshire; but its privileges, which were considerable, are now become obsolete. Bambrrough was formerly a market town, and returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Tanner, in his Notitia, says of this place—*King Henry I. having given the churches of St. Oswald and St. Aidan here, with their chapels, to the priory of Nothell in Yorkshire, some regular canons of the order of St. Augustine were settled here as a cell to that religious house, who were endowed in the 26th of Henry VIII. with*

£124. 15s. 7d. per annum. *Here were were also a college, on hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and a house of Black friars.*—The living (St. Aidan), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £200: patron, Trustees of Lord Crewe: pres. incumbent, W. Darnell, 1841: contains 25,100 acres: 773 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,237: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,877: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £30,356.

**BAMBROUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a ward, in which the above parish is comprised, &c. &c.

**BAMBROUGH-CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the ward of Bambrough—(which see for access and postal arrangements): 324 miles from London, 5 from Belford, 15 from Alnwick. —The name is derived from the neighbouring castle of Bambrough, a pile which stands on a lofty and rugged rock jutting out into the sea, accessible only on the south-east side, and which rises to the height of more than 150 feet above high-water mark. Lambard, in speaking of it, says,—*It taketh the name of Quene Bebbia who builded it, as sayethe Beda. Which reporteth further, that the handes of Kinge Oswold weare kept in a church theare, which in reward of his pitie toward the poore, to whom he opened the same most liberally, wear for ever preserved un-woythered, accordinge as Aidan the bishop had before told hym. But Henry Hupington saythe, that Ida the first kinge of Northumberland built it, enclosed it first with a hedge, and then with a wall, about the yeare 554. Eadfride, nephew and successor to Ceolwolph, which lyved in Beda his tyme, imprisoned within this castle Cynewylfe the bishop of Lindisf, because he suffered Offa, a nobleman, to be plucked from his church, and to be slayne. It was much defaced by Anlaf and Sueny the Danes, under King Aedelred 991. In tyme of William Rufus, Earle Robert of Northumberland fled to this castle, William followed, and besieged it so straitly, that he constreyned him to flight, wherein he took him, and because he found the castle impregnable, he built a castle of wood over against it, which he called then a malvesine, 'malus vicinus,' and in thend caused the defendantes to render it, 1094. Howsoever the Scot came to it, I find, in Mat. Paris, that by composition betwene King Henry II. and hym, he delyvered Henry this towne amongst other, and Henry delyvered to him the earldome of Huntingdon 1157. Edw. II. to satisfye his nobles, committed Peter Gaveston to this castle, but they ceased not tyll they had slayne him. During the wars between Stephen and the princess Matilda, this castle was repeatedly taken and retaken; and it suffered so much during the wars of the Roses, that, in the time of Henry VII., it was very much dilapidated. During the reign of James I., the castle and manor were granted to John Foster, Esq., and afterwards the building became a blessing to the whole of that part of the coast. Pen-  
nant, who visited the place in 1777, gives a succinct statement of its present purposes. He says,—*This castle and the manor belonging to it, was once the property of the Fosters; but, on the forfeiture of Thomas Foster, Esq., in 1715, for having joined the Pretender, it was purchased by his uncle, Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and, with other considerable estates, left vested in trustees, to be applied to unconfined charitable uses. Three of these trustees are a ma-**

*jority; one of them makes the place his residence, and blesses the coast by his judicious and humane application of the prelate's generous bequest. He has repaired and rendered habitable the great Norman square tower: the part reserved for himself and his family is a large hall, and a few smaller apartments; but the rest of the spacious edifice is allotted for purposes which make the heart to glow with joy when thought of. The upper part is an ample granary; from whence corn is dispensed to the poor without distinction, even in the dearest time, at the rate of 4s. a bushel, and the distressed, for many miles around, often experience the convenience of this benefaction. Other apartments are fitted up for the reception of shipwrecked sailors; and bedding is provided for thirty, should such a number happen to be cast on shore at the same time. A constant patrol is kept every stormy night along this tempestuous coast, for above eight miles, the length of the manor, by which means numbers of lives have been preserved. Many poor wretches are often found on the shore in a state of insensibility, but by timely relief, are soon brought to themselves. It often happens that ships strike on the rocks in such a manner as to be capable of relief, in case numbers of people could be suddenly assembled: for that purpose, a cannon is fixed on the top of the tower, which is fired once, if the accident happens in such a quarter; twice, if in another; and three times if in such a place. By these signals, the country people are directed to the spot they are to fly to, and by this means frequently preserve not only the crew, but even the vessel; for machines of different kinds are always in readiness to heave ships out of their perilous situation. From the top of the tower, signals are made to the fishermen who are at work off Holy Island, as, from their position, they can frequently render assistance to vessels in distress, when, on account of the surf, boats could not put off from the main land. Beside the comforts spoken of above, the castle is provided with an infirmary, a dispensary, and a resident surgeon. Further, there is an extensive collection of theological works, and curious pamphlets and tracts, founded, in 1778, by Lord Crewe's trustees, and open to every respectable inhabitant within twenty miles round, and to every clergyman or minister of any denomination. Two schools, conducted on the system of Dr. Bell, are also supported out of the funds of the Crewe estate, which are attended by from 170 to 180 children of both sexes, of whom thirty girls are regularly clothed and lodged in the castle, until they are fit for service. This is indeed a fair outlay for a large return.—Contains 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 70: probable in 1849, 80: poor rates in 1837, £21.*

**BAMBURGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.** See BAUMBER.

**BAMFORD, DERBY**, a hamlet in the parish of Hathersage, on a head-branch of the Derwent: 188 miles from London (coach road 165), 6 from Stoney Middleton, 11 from Sheffield.—Nor. West. Rail. to Sheffield, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 56 miles.—Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—Contains 46 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £848: poor rates in 1837, £46.

**BAMFORD (OR BAMPFORD), LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Middleton: 20½ miles from London (coach road 189), 3 from Rochdale, 7 from Manchester.—Nor. West. Rail. to Rochdale,



thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Manchester and Rochdale, 79½ miles.---Money orders issued at Rochdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There is an Independent chapel here.

**BAMPTON** (or **BATHAMPTON**), DEVON, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of the same name. It contains the hamlets of Petton and Shillingford: 191 miles from London (coach road 162), 23 from Exeter.---Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 205 miles.---Money orders issued at Bampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The name is believed to be a corruption of Bathampton, or Bathampton, from its neighbourhood to the river Bathern, a tributary of the Exe, which rises on the borders of Somersetshire, and falls into that river a little below the town. Bampton is supposed by some to be the ancient Beamdune, when, in 614, the Britons experienced a bloody overthrow by Cyneglonus, king of the West Britons. The town formerly sent two members to parliament, but it is now included in the county division of North Devon. There are, however, still traces of a castle, erected, about 1336, by a member of the Cogan family. The place is agreeably situated in a vale; and the houses, mostly of stone, are scattered somewhat irregularly over a space of about half a mile in extent. The church is a spacious structure, and contains several monuments of the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath. There is a Baptist chapel here, the congregation of which was formed so long ago as 1690. The average produce of the parochial charities is about £11 a year. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serge, but there is also a pottery in the town, which is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here, and at Hemstock, Tiverton, Culmstock, and Cullampton, and by whom the two port-reeves, constables, and inferior municipal officers are appointed. John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first lectured on the Aristotelian Philosophy, at the University of Cambridge, was a native of this place; he died in 1391. There is a chalybeate spring of considerable note near the town.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £21. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £118: patron, E. Rendell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. Rendell, 1841: contains 8,130 acres: 368 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,049: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,356: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,232: poor rates in 1837, £1,265.---Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, March 21, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, last Thursday in Oct., Nov. 28.---Bankers, H. & R. Badcock—draw on Ransom & Co. Inns, White Horse, and Red Lion.

**BAMPTON**, WESTMORELAND, a parish and township in West ward; it lies along the river Lowther, and stretches south-eastward to the lake called Haweswater: 276 miles from London (coach road 282), 9 from Penrith, 10 from Orton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Preston to Shap, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Preston, Shap, &c., 184 miles.---Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a free grammar-school here, endowed

with £500, collected by the exertions of Dr. Thomas Sutton, the yearly revenues of which are now about £70, and it is open to all the children of the parish. The master also conducts a Sunday school. The church was rebuilt in 1726. Dr. John Mill, celebrated for his edition of the New Testament, and Dr. Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, and who rebuilt the school-house, were both educated here. There is a parochial library, founded about the middle of the last century by Jonathan Tindlar, for the use of the vicar; and there is also a free library for the parishioners.---The living (St. Patrick), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £7. 5s.: pres. net income, £101: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. Hodgson, 1834: contains 10,390 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 579: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 665: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,237: poor rates in 1837, £377.

**BAMPTON-GRANGE**, WESTMORELAND, a hamlet in the above parish—(which see for access and postal.)

**BAMPTON** (Kirk), CUMBERLAND, a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland. It comprises the townships of Kirk-Bampton, Little Bampton, and Oughterby: 305½ miles from London (coach road 311), 5 from Carlisle, 7 from Wigton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Carlisle, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Carlisle, &c., 183½ miles.---Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £14. 17s. 10d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Earl of Lonsdale and Sir W. Brisco: pres. incumbent, W. Pattinson, 1845: contains 3,580 acres: 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 536: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 616: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,026: poor rates in 1837, £227.

**BAMPTON** (Kirk), CUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal.)---Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 221: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 254.

**BAMPTON** (LITTLE), CUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish of Kirk-Bampton: 315½ miles from London (coach road 310), 5 from Wigton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Carlisle to Wigton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Carlisle, &c., 193½ miles.---Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---Contains 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 245: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 281.

**BAMPTON-WITH-WEALD** (formerly called **BAMPTON-IN-THE-BUSH**), OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Witney. It comprises the market town of Bampton, the chapelry of Shiford, and the hamlets of Aston-with-Cote, Chimney, and part of Bright-Hampton: 79 miles from London (coach road 71), 16 from Oxford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Worcester, Stonesfield, &c., 126 miles.---Money orders issued at Witney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The church is a large cruciform structure, with a fine peal of six bells. Near to it are the remains of a castle, built, about 1321, by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. There is a National school here, founded, in 1635, by a gift of



£300, by Mr. Robert Veysey of Chimney, and this benefaction has been added to by subsequent donations, so that the capital returns a yearly income for the master of £50. There is also a National school with an endowment of £45 per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £115 a year. Bampton is situated on a tributary of the Isis, which joins that river a little below Witney. The place was of considerable importance during the Saxon times, and was annexed, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to the see of Exeter, by Leofric, who was one of the royal chaplains, and the first bishop of the see. At the period of the Conquest, its market was of great note for the abundance of fellmongers' wares, as jackets, breeches, stockings, gloves, &c., which were brought hither from Witney, and sold here into Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire; no town in England having anything the like trade for these sort of wares. The inhabitants are now chiefly farmers, and farmers' assistants. The church lands of the parish produce a revenue of £26. 2s. per annum. Phillips, the author of the 'Splendid Shilling,' who was born in 1676, was a native of Bampton. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is divided into three mediocrities of the annexed values:—1st portion, C. L. Kirby, 1824, £465; 2d portion, Dacres Adams, £420; 3d portion, Ralph Barnes, 1844, £395: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: contains 8,750 acres: 523 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,734: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,146: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £14,219. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, the lay impropriator, the clerical rector, and the vicar, were commuted in 1812. Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 26, and Aug. 26.

**BAMPTON, OXFORD.** The market town of Bampton is situated on a stream, which, flowing south-east, discharges itself into the Isis. (For access and postal, see preceding article.) Contains 4,970 acres: 331 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,845: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,131: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,661: poor rates in 1837, £577. Fairs, March 26, and Aug. 26, for horses.

**BANBURY, OXFORD,** a borough, market town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Banbury. The parish comprises the borough town of Banbury, and the hamlet of Neithrop: 98 miles from London (coach road 76), 21 from Oxford. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Shorthampton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Shorthampton, &c., 127 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The name of Banbury is most probably a contraction of the Saxon appellation of Banesberig, which, in all probability, was a Roman station, as an altar, several Roman coins, and other antiquities have been found in the place and its neighbourhood. Though small, it has always been a place of some consideration; and about 1125, Alexander, the then bishop of Lincoln, erected an episcopal palace, which continued as a bishop's residence till the time of Edward VI.; but that it was miserably perverted from its purpose as the residence of an apostle of peace, appears evident from the description of Leland, who states that "it was a terrible prison for convicts." There is little difficulty in

ascertaining what was the species of convicts confined as criminals in the tower of a Roman Catholic archbishop. During the wars of the Roses, a bloody conflict took place in 1469, near Edgecote, about three miles from Banbury, in which the Earl of Pembroke, one of the commanders of the Yorkists, and his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, were taken and beheaded; the capture of Edward, son of Richard Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., followed soon afterwards. Banbury and its neighbourhood also became a battlefield during the great conflict between Charles I. and his parliament, and was taken by the royalists, after an obstinate and skilful defence, but afterwards surrendered, after a siege of three-and-twenty weeks, to Col. Whalley, the inhabitants being, from their puritan principles, adherents to the republican party. The town, which has a cheerful and lively aspect, stands on the banks of the river Cherwell, but has few houses of great pretension—respectability is the term peculiarly applicable to it; and within these few years the roads have been improved, the causeways paved, and the streets lighted with gas. The church, which is a spacious structure, was erected under the authority of an act of parliament, and finished in 1790, at an enormous expense. It is arranged after the plan, and as an imitation of the elevation, of St. Paul's cathedral in London. There was formerly a free grammar-school, but it has been abandoned. There was a blue-coat school founded in 1705, and endowed by various benefactors with an income of £75 per annum, but has since been incorporated with the National school; the pupils are numerous. The other educational institutions are numerous for the place; and one of them, a Sunday school, has an income, derived from the proceeds of a legacy of £295 in the three per cent. consols, left in 1802 by Sir John Knightley. There is an almshouse for twelve poor aged women, which was rebuilt by Francis Lord North, eight of the inmates of which participate in a peculiar local charity, called the widows' groats. The other charities of the parish produce about £119 a year. Certain rents, under the trusteeship of the municipal authorities, which amount to about £69, are appropriated to the repair of the highways and bridges of the parish. Tanner, in citing Speed respecting this place, says—*There was a college in this town dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed with £48. 6s. per annum. Dugdale mentions a guild of that valuation, and perhaps there were no other than the chantry priests belonging to that guild. In or near this town was an hospital, in the reign of King John, dedicated to St. John, consisting of a prior, or master, and several leprous brethren and sisters. It had revenues in the 26th year of Henry VIII. valued at £15. 1s. 10d. The mastership was in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.* The town obtained a charter from Queen Mary, and afterwards from James I., which was confirmed in all its points, in 1718, by George I. The corporation then consisted of a mayor, twelve aldermen, six capital burgesses, and thirty assistants; but it has, of course, been regulated by the Municipal Reform Act. There is a general sessions once in every half year, and the petty sessions for Banbury and Bloxham are regularly held here. In addition to these two, there is a court for the recovery of small debts. The town





THE MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE: WITH THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE IN THE DISTANCE.

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returns one member to parliament. The income of the borough is something under £1,000 a year, about £150 of which are derived from quit-rents, and the rest from borough rates. Being the centre of a fine agricultural district, the markets and fairs are well attended, and are of very considerable importance to the neighbourhood. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £22. 0s. 10d.: patron, Bishop of Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. W. Lancaster, 1815: contains 3,150 acres: 1,148 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,734: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,148: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £15,547. — Bankers: Gillett, Tawney, and Gillett—draw on Glynn, Halifax, & Co.; T. R. and E. Cobb (Old Bank)—draw on Jones, Lloyd, & Co.: Branch of Leamington and Warwickshire Banking Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.: Branch of London and Country Joint Stock Banking Co.—draw on Head Office, 21, Lombard Street. — Newspaper, Banbury Guardian—Thursday. — Red Lion, and White Lion Inns.

**BANBURY**, OXFORD, a market town in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 702 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,352: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,002. — Market day, Thursday. Fairs, 1st Thursday after Old Twelfth-Day, or preceding Monday, 3d Thursday in Feb., 3d Thursday in March, 3d Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, 3d Thursday in June, 3d Thursday in July, 3d Thursday in August, 3d Thursday in September, 1st and 3d Thursday after Old Michaelmas, 3d Thursday in November, 2d Thursday before Christmas.

**BANGOR**, CARDIGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Troedyr, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn: 242 miles from London (coach road 222), 7 from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. — Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, cross the Severn to Penarth, then by railway to Merthyr-Tydvil, thence 65 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Weston, &c., 246 miles. — Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living, a rectory, with that of Henllan annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £163: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, J. Walters, 1813: contains 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 210: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 242: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,024: poor rates in 1837, £73.

**BANGOR**, CARNARVON, a city and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Uwch-gorfoi, union of Bangor and Beaumaris, North Wales: 247½ miles from London (coach road 245), 9 from Carnarvon. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to station: from Derby to station, 119½ miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The city stands at the foot of a steep rock in a narrow and fertile vale, near the mouth of the river Ogwen, at the upper entrance of the Menai Straits. The name, translated, means either "White Choir," or "High Choir," to distinguish the city from "Bangor-is-y-coed," or "Bangor-below-the-wood;" it is called Bangor the Great. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, built by Hugh Earl of Chester, in the time of William Rufus. Happily, through God's providence, there are little

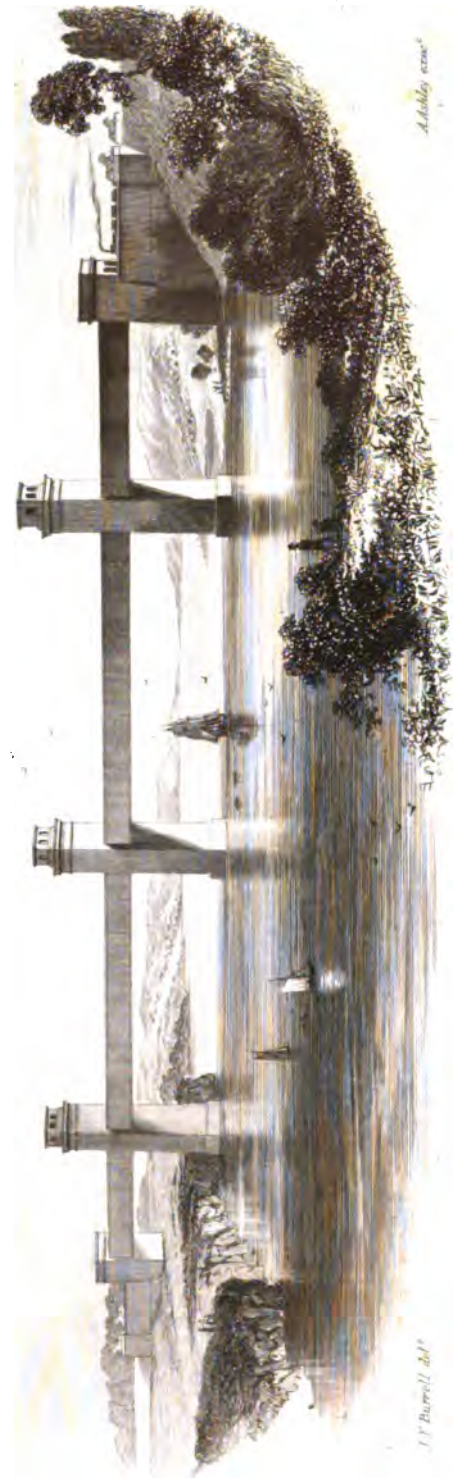
uses for such things, and the foundations can now only be faintly traced. The members of the chapter and the subordinate officials of the cathedral are the bishop, dean, archdeacon, treasurer, and two prebendaries, who have endowments; there are a proceptor, chancellor, and three canons unendowed; two vicars-choral, organist, lay clerks, with the choristers, and other necessary inferior officials. But there are no corporate revenues belonging to the chapter, and the incomes of the several superior clergy, derived from the estates of the cathedral, only amount to about £3,350. The cathedral itself was founded as early as A.D. 525, by St. Daniel, to whom it was afterwards dedicated; but the mere structure was destroyed and rebuilt several times during the intestine commotions of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Even after the Conquest, during the wars of Henry III., in 1247, it was greatly injured, and was ultimately burned down to the ground in 1402, during the contest excited by the revolt of Owen Glendower. The present choir was erected in the reign of Henry VII. by Bishop Dean, or Deny, and the tower in that of Henry VIII. by Bishop Skiffington. Some few years later, however, the property of the see was wasted, Bishop Bulkeley, the then occupant, alienating, in 1547, some of the lands, and actually selling the bells of the cathedral. Only the choir is now used for the cathedral service, and one of the transepts is used for divine service in the Welsh tongue, while the nave of the building is used as a parish church. The total length of the building is 214 feet, that of the cross aisles 96, and the tower is 60 feet high. In one of the recesses there is the tomb of Prince Owen Gryffyd, who died in the year 1169. The bishop has the chief jurisdiction of the city. The tithes of the parish are appropriated to the church of Bangor. The town consists principally of one long narrow street, and its chief architectural embellishments are the cathedral, the palace, the deanery, the market-house, and the free school. The free school was founded in 1557, by Dr. Jeffrey Glynn, and now has a revenue somewhat short of £600 a year to support it. Another school is supported by a small endowment of the late Dr. Williams, and the other educational establishments are amply numerous for the place; there is also a central National school. The principal charitable institution is an almshouse for six poor aged single men, endowed, in 1616, by Bishop Rowlands, with an income which now amounts to £215 a year on an average, out of which each of the inmates has an allowance of seven shillings a week. There is a good dispensary in the city, and the other public charities produce about £25 a year. The Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Independents, and the Roman Catholics, all have chapels here. Some five or six-and-thirty years ago, this place consisted only of about 90 or 100 houses; but since the erection of the Menai Bridge, from the curiosity felt respecting that singular structure, the vicinity of Bangor to the sea, and the exceeding beauty of the scenery in its neighbourhood, it has become a place of very considerable resort, as many as 50,000 persons, it is stated, visiting it annually. The various views of the mountains of Carnarvon, the bay of Beaumaris, and the various adjuncts to features of such imposing char-

acter, give to the promenade at Garth point, the chief resort of the visitors and the inhabitants, a various, complicated, and most delightful beauty. The principal trade is the exportation of large slates, extracted from the quarries of Llandegai, about six miles distant, and carried to Port-Penrhyn on a tramway. There is also a considerable steam communication between Bangor and Liverpool during nine months in the year. There is a good fishery in the straits. For an account of the diocese, see *Str. ASPH.*—The living is a vicarage not in charge, with the curacy of Pentir: pres. not income, £878: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, J. Hamer, 1819: contains 1,171 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 7,232: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 8,317: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,270: poor rates in 1837, £1,601.—In the neighbourhood of Bangor is Penrhyn Castle, a superb structure, rebuilt within the last few years, on the plan and in the style of the ancient stronghold, which formerly stood upon the site of a palace of Roderic, who was a prince of Wales about the year 720. It is spacious, contains many noble apartments, and is placed in the midst of a noble park, in which there is almost every accessory to produce landscape effect. Penrhyn Castle is now the seat of the Hon. H. G. D. Pennant, who is a descendant of Tudor Trevor, lord of Hereford and Whittington, and who was, about half a century before the advent of William the Conqueror, the founder of the tribes of the marches. One of his posterity, Thomas Pennant, was abbot of Basingwerk, in Flintshire, about the middle of the 15th century, and is highly celebrated by two noted Welsh bards, Guttyn Owam and Tudor Altd, not only for the extent of his hospitality, for his works of utility—such as the erection of wind and water mills—but for that also which is not quite so much in keeping with the clerical character—for his prowess in battle. So active a disposition appears to have induced him to quit the monastic life, and he became a monk *deragné*, and married a daughter of Anyhared, a daughter of Gwillim ap Griffith, of the great house of Penrhyn. From him was descended John Pennant, Esq. of Bonella Hodges, whose second son, Richard Pennant, Esq., was created Baron Penrhyn, in the peerage of Ireland. He was succeeded by his cousin, George Hay Dawkins, Esq., whose daughter and heiress, Juliana Isabella Mary, married the Hon. Edward G. Douglas, a brother of the Earl of Sholto, who assumed the additional name of Pennant on succeeding to the estates, and is now the proprietor of Penrhyn Castle.—Market day, Friday. Fairs, April 5, June 25, Sept. 16, Oct. 28.—Bankers, Williams & Co.—draw on Robarts, Curtis, & Co.; National Provincial Bank—draw on Joint Stock Bank.—Inns: Penrhyn Arms, Castle Hotel, Liverpool Arms, and Royal Oak.

**BANGOR-MONACHORUM** (or **BANGOR-IS-Y-COED**), FLINT, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Maylor, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bromfield, union of Wrexham, county of Denbigh, North Wales. It contains the townships of Bangor in Flint, and Eyton, Pickhill, Royton, and Lesswick in Denbigh: 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 174), 5 from Wrexham, 11 from Ellesmere.—Nor. West. Rail. to Chester and Ruabon, thence 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles: from Derby, through Chester, Ruabon, &c., 103 miles.

—Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—This place is singularly remarkable in the history of Britain. By the old writer, Richard of Cirencester, this place is called Banchorium Statio, and it is noted for a monastery which once stood here, the reputation of which will remain as long as the world shall exist; though no traces of the structure itself are now to be found, yet it nevertheless appears to have been one of the largest and most important monasteries in Great Britain—important not only from its size, but from the fact that its existence affords one of the many proofs that the assumption of the Church of Rome over the ecclesiastical authorities of this country, on the ground of having been the original Church, is totally unfounded. It appears to have been founded by Lucius, the son of Coel, one of the early Christian kings of Britain—early, for it would appear by the writings of Clement, that he was the companion of St. Paul, and was a witness of the formation of a Christian church shortly after the apostle's first departure from Rome. At any rate, there is ample proof that, on the arrival of Augustine, a college, famous at the time, did exist here. Lambard says—*There were in it 2100 monks, which Galfride calleth "gregem domini," and sayth, "quod rectum ordinem tenebant," and yet Beda confesseth that they al lyved of the labour of their hands. Upon refusal to accept Augustine for their archbishop, Ethelbert excited King Ethelfride against them, which gatheringe togethr a great army at Chester, came towardees them, who (whyle the common souldiours prepared to encountre Ethelfride) kneled downe not far of and prayed; when Ethelfride saw them he demanded what they did, it was answered that they prayed for success in battayl. Nay, then, saithe Ethelfride, set on them first, for they fight against us no less than the rest, though they want weapons, insomuch as they pray against us. And so he slew 1,200 of them, and scattered the rest.* It would appear from this that there was an opposition between the two Churches; and in an appeal presented to Sir Robert Peel in 1835, it is declared that there was a regular Episcopal Church in Wales in the time of the apostles, three of whose bishops, in a subsequent age (in 314), attended the Council of Arles in France, and signed the acts of that Council. Others attended the Council of Nice in 325, and then again the Council of Sardica in 349, and others again that of Ariminum ten years later, while the Saxons, by whom the power of the Roman See was advanced in these realms, did not arrive till just at the end of a century afterwards (in 449). Augustine arrived in 597, entered upon the see of Canterbury in 599, and in 602 began his attempts to subordinate the Church in Wales to his authority. Much effort was made to win over the Welsh bishops, but in a general synod it was determined to resist his supremacy, first on the ground of the corruptness of the doctrines which he preached, and secondly, on that of their pledged fealty to their own primate, the Archbishop of Caerlaon. This refusal led to the incursion of Ethelfride, his massacre of the clergy at Bangor, and a system of constant attacks upon the people and the Church by the Saxon kings for above 400 years, in the hope of securing the adhesion of the people to the Church of Rome. At the time of the Conquest there were many ruins of churches and chapels. The village stands





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in an open and pleasing country, and there is a school there with an endowment of £30 a year.---The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Overton annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £39. 6s. 2d.: pres. net income, £1,200: patron, Marquis of Westminster: pres. incumbent, G. A. E. Marsh, 1835: contains 269 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,257: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,442: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> 13,357: poor rates in 1837, £335.

BANHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Guiltcross: 110 miles from London (coach road 92), 5 from East Harling.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Eccles Road station, thence 3½ miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Ely, 147½ miles.---Money orders issued at Attleborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.---There is a small endowed school here. The fuel allotments produce about £62, and the town lands about £68. The other parochial charities bring in about £11 a year.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £800: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, John Surtees, 1813: contains 3,710 acres: 237 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,165: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,339: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,435: poor rates in 1837, £1,003.---Fair, Tuesday in Easter week.

BANKS, CUMBERLAND. See LANERCOST.

BANNINGHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham: 141 miles from London (coach road 121), 3 from Aylesham, 9 from Cromer.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 179 miles.---Money orders issued at Aylesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £30 a year.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £295: patron, S. Bignold, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. J. Blake, 1814: contains 770 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 329: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 378: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,134: poor rates in 1837, £311.

BANSTEAD, SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wallington, union of Epsom: 18½ miles from London (coach road 15), 3½ from Epsom, 6 from Croydon.---South. East. Rail. to Stoa's Nest station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London to Stoa's Nest, &c., 150 miles.---Money orders issued at Croydon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The parochial charities produce £39 a year, and there are three National schools in the parish.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey and diocese of Winchester. By a peculiar arrangement, the contiguous parts of the parishes of Banstead and Ewell have been consolidated into a district, and assigned to the chapel of St. Andrew for all parochial purposes. It is valued at £13. 8s. 7d.: pres. net income, £310: patron, Rev. W. L. Buckle: pres. incumbent, W. L. Buckle, 1832: contains 5,840 acres: 185 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,168: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,343: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,445: poor rates in 1837, £759.

BANWELL, SOMERSET, a village and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge: 138 miles from London (coach road 130), 4 from Axbridge, 18 from Bristol.---Gt. West. Rail. to Banwell station, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Bir-

mingham, to Bristol and Banwell station, 143 miles.

---Money orders issued at Weston-super-Mare: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.

---This parish contains the hamlets of East and West Rolston, Westwick, Towerhead, Woolfords-hill or Overhill, Knightcott, and Yarborough. The church is a fine building, with stained glass windows. An English free school was established here in 1767, with an endowment of £5 a year; and in 1676 a rent charge of £4 a year was given by William Burgis for the purpose of apprenticing a boy every seven years. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. The petty sessions for the division are held here and at Wrington. There is a mineral spring, which, after forming a considerable rivulet, falls into the Bristol Channel near Woodspring priory. In a charter of Edward the Confessor the village is styled Banwelli, which, according to the interpretation of Collinson, implies 'deep in the sea,' the whole of the valley in which Banwell stands having at one time been covered with the waters of the ocean. Two caverns were discovered here in 1824, one of which was full of diluvial matter, and the other, called the Stalactite Cave, gleams with a number of beautiful stalactitic formations. To the eastward of the village is Banwell Park, still an extensive and interesting domain, well supplied with game, but sadly shorn of its ancient glory, having formerly been much larger, and stocked with noble deer. There were once two palaces here of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: one at Towestead, which was entirely pulled down about fourteen or fifteen years since, and a modern dwelling-house erected, now the property of John Blackburn, Esq.; the other palace, which was the house to Banwell Park, has nothing remaining but the old hall and the chapel. The hall is now made into a residence, called the Court House, the property of Thomas Blackburn, Esq.---The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £26. 6s. ¾d.: pres. net income, derived from a commutation of vicarial tithes, £702; the rectorial tithes, producing about £220 a year, belong to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, W. H. Turner, 1838: contains 4,970 acres: 295 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,819: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,092: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,441: poor rates in 1837, £888.---Fair, Jan. 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

BAPCHILD, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray: 70 miles from London (coach road 41), 2 from Sittingbourne, 6 from Faversham.---So. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through London to Maidstone, &c., 202 miles.---Money orders issued at Sittingbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---There is a daily school here, with a small endowment. On the north side of the road are the remains of a place erected for the accommodation of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.---The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £192: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chichester: pres. incumbent, W. W. Holland: contains 1,080 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 338: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 389: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,825: poor rates in 1837, £226.---Fair, 21st of August.



**BAPTON, WILTSHIRE.** See FISHEXTON-DE-LA-MERE.

**BARBON, WESTMORELAND,** a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale: 264½ miles from London (coach road 258), 3 from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 11 from Kendal. — Nor. West. Rail. through Lancaster to Menthorne, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Lancaster, &c., 132½ miles. — Money orders issued at Kirkby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £3. 1s. 6d.: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, Benjamin Hopkins, 1842: contains 4,690 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 315: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 362: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,626: poor rates in 1837, £111.

**BARBY, NORTHAMPTON,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Fawsley, union of Rugby: 73½ miles from London (coach road 78), 4½ from Rugby, 6 from Daventry. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crick, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Crick, &c., 63 miles. — Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — There is a school here, which is endowed with about £37 a year, and the town lands produce about £93 a year; the poor's land, a rent of about £28 a year. The village stands on the borders of Warwickshire, near the Oxford Canal. — The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory with Onely, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £30. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £1,150: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, C. Williams, 1815: contains 3,700 acres: 147 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 640: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 738: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,032: poor rates in 1837, £375. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778.

**BARCHESTON-WITH-WILLINGTON, WARWICK,** a parish in the Brilles division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kington, union of Shipston-on-Stour: 103 miles from London (coach road 83), 2 from Shipston-on-Stour, 9 from Kington. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Moreton to Honington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Worcester, Moreton, &c., 72 miles. — Money orders issued at Shipston-on-Stour: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Martin), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £193: patron, Rev. G. D. Wheeler: pres. incumbent, G. D. Wheeler, 1846: contains 1,620 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 193: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 222: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,198: poor rates in 1837, £117.

**BARCOMB, SUSSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Barcomb, rape of Lewes, union of Chailley, on the river Ouse: 53 miles from London (coach road 48), 3 from Lewes, 11 from Brighton. — Sou. East. Rail. to Lewes, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, to Lewes, &c., 185 miles. — Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The late Thomas Richman, Esq., bequeathed £20 a year for the endowment of a school here. — The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £18. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £719: patron, Lord Chancel-

lor: pres. incumbent, Robert Allen, 1826: contains 5,280 acres: 145 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,028: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,182: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,353: poor rates in 1837, £806.

**BARDEN-IN-WHARFDALE (or BARDEN-FOR-EST), WEST RIDING, YORK,** a township and chapelry in the parish of Skipton: 244 miles from London (coach road 218), 8 from Skipton, 13 from Otley. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leeds to Skipton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 119 miles. — Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — There are here the ruins of an old tower, at one time one of the lodges in the forest of Barden. — The living, a curacy not in charge: patron, Duke of Devonshire: contains 10,110 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 246: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 283: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £863: poor rates in 1837, £108.

**BARDFIELD (GREAT), ESSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Freshwell, union of Dunmow: 53½ miles from London (coach road 48), 9 from Braintree, 5 from Thaxted. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Braintree, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 185½ miles. — Money orders issued at Braintree: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — There was formerly a market here, but it has for many years been discontinued. There is a free school here, which enjoys part of a bequest of £40 a year, left in 1584 by Lord William Bendlowe. There are also other bequests, amounting in the aggregate to about £51 a year, which support educational and other charitable institutions in the parish. The petty sessions for the division of Freshwell are held at Bardfield. — The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £179: patron, Devises of W. C. Key, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. B. Lampet, 1840: contains 3,400 acres: 207 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,120: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,288: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,534: poor rates in 1837, £699. — Fair, June 22, for cattle and toys.

**BARDFIELD (LITTLE), ESSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Freshwell, union of Dunmow—(for access and postal arrangements, see above.) — There is a school here for eighteen poor children, endowed by Mrs. Sarah Barnard in 1774, and there is also an almshouse for poor women. — The living (St. Katherine), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, and diocese of London, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £590: patron, Rev. M. Barnard: pres. incumbent, M. Barnard, 1845: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 375: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 431: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,652: poor rates in 1837, £252.

**BARDFIELD-SALING (or LITTLE SALING), ESSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Freshwell, union of Dunmow—(for access, &c., see above.) — There is a charitable bequest of £7 per annum for the benefit of the parish. — The living (St. Margaret), a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London, not in charge: contains 1,510 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 381: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 438: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,094: poor rates in 1837, £205.

**BARDNEY, LINCOLN,** a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln: 157 miles from London (coach road 136), 12 from Lincoln, 9 from

Horncastle. — East. Co. Rail. through Peterboro' to Bardney station: from Derby, through Lincoln to Bardney station, 59 miles. — Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — According to Tanner— *There was here a noble monastery before the year 697, to which Ethelred, king of Mercia, was a great benefactor, if not the original founder, who, upon his resignation of the crown, retired hither, and became first monk, and afterwards abbot of this house till his death. It is said to have had three hundred monks, but was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and continued in ruins above two hundred years, till Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, or rather Gislebert de Gaunt, in the time of William the Conqueror, re-edified the church and buildings, and replenished the same with Benedictine monks, to the honour of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald, the king and martyr, whose relics were first enshrined here, but, in 909, translated to Gloucester. The revenues of this abbey were valued, according to Leland, at £432, in the 26th year of Henry VIII. After the dissolution the site came into the hands of Sir Robert Tyrrohit.* That site is about half a mile to the north-west of the village. No traces of the abbey now remain, but there is a large barrow in its neighbourhood, generally supposed to have been the tomb of King Ethelred, and a fine cross has been erected on its summit to his memory. There is an almshouse at Bardney for seven poor men and seven poor women, which was endowed, in 1708, by Peter Handcock, a resident in the parish; and there is also a free school which was endowed, in 1701, by Mr. Thomas Kitchen, with lands, which now produce £160 a year. — The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 10s.: pres. net income, £60: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, John Wray, 1806: contains 5,490 acres: 193 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,192: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,371: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,295: poor rates in 1837, £889.

BARDON-PARK, LEICESTER, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sparkenhoe: 116 miles from London (coach road 107), 9 from Leicester, 5 from Loughborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Ibstock, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Ibstock, &c., 43 miles. — Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — There is an Independent chapel here. — Contains 1,710 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 85: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £671: poor rates in 1837, £59.

BARDSEA, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Urswick—(which see for returns): 276 miles from London, 3 from Ulverston, 5 from Dalton. — There was once a hospital here belonging to the association of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. There is now a school here, endowed, in 1781, by Mr. Wilson Braddyll, with a rent charge of £8 a year.

BARDSEY (ISLE OF), CARNARVON, an island, extra-parochial, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Commitmaen, North Wales: 280 miles from London (coach road 256), 4 from Aberdaron, 20 from Pwllheli. — Nor. West. Rail. to Chester and Ruabon, thence 85 miles: from Derby, through Chester and Ruabon, 181 miles. — Money orders issued at Pwllheli. There is no

regular postal communication between the isle and the mainland, so that letters have to be sent across the strait by private opportunities. — It lies on the Irish Sea, on the northern point of Cardigan Bay, and is called, in Welsh, "Ynys Enlli," that is, "the island of the current," from the strong set in, through Bardsey Sound, of that tidal arm of the gulf stream which runs down by the western coast of Britain. It is the property of Lord Newborough, and is in extent about two miles long and one wide, having one rugged conspicuous elevation, but consisting chiefly of an undulating plain at a low elevation above the water. Dubritius, the primate of the primitive church of Wales, died here in 612; and there was, some centuries afterwards, an abbey here, which is believed to have been one of the first religious establishments in the principality. Its revenues at the general dissolution, in the time of Henry VIII., were valued at £46. 1s. 4d. Lambard, in speaking of Bardsey Abbey, says— *Daniel, bishop of Bangor, and divers other religious, lie buried here; among whiche Boyle reckoneth Merlin of Calidon to be one whiche dyed in the year 570. It is manifest that the ile was named of Bardes, whiche name hath in process of tyme degenerated from the first meaning no less than Tyrannus or Sophista with the Grecians, being of themselves good woordes, but drawne to evel acceptance by deserts of evel menes doinges, whoe, enjoyinge the names, have not practised the thinges, and, embracing the place, have rejected the office; for, in the begynninge, these bards were such, as receyvinge religion from the Samothites, did, by lyttle and lyttle, lose the puritie of the same; and in the tyme of the Romaynes felle in manner to mere gentylitie, butte nowe lately to playne mynstralye, as to singe at the table genealogies, and the gestes of noble-men, wherewith the Welchmen of later age have been so much deliyted, as it grew in manor to a custome amongst them, to gyve franklye their horse, or other apparell aboute them, to anie of theise that would in Welch meter commend them.* There is but one safe

landing-place on the seaboard, which is a little harbour on the south-east side, capable of admitting vessels of 40 tons burden. There is a daily and Sunday school on the island, but the parish church is at Aberdaron on the mainland. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 96: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 110.

BARDSEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack. It comprises the townships of Bardsey, with Rigton, Wothersome, and part of Wike: 214 miles from London (coach road 193), 5 from Wetherby, 9 from Leeds. — Nor. West. Rail. to Leeds, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 82 miles. — Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a free school here, endowed by Lord Bingley in 1726, with £19. 19s. per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £4 a year. Bardsey was, in all probability, the native place of the celebrated dramatist, William Congreve, who was born in 1670, and baptized here in the February of that year. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, but quitted the study of the law for literature, having most probably been induced to do so by the notice of a romance, entitled "Incognita, or Love and Duty

Reconciled," which he wrote at the age of seventeen. When four years older, he brought out his first play, which was called "The Old Bachelor," which was so successful as to procure for him immediate and extensive celebrity, and the more solid remuneration of a commissionership in the hackney coach-office, given to him by the Earl of Halifax. He afterwards wrote several other plays, all very popular in their time, but so licentious as to partly cause their banishment from the stage. On the north of the village, there are the remains of an ancient fort and encampment.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £4. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £270: patron, G. L. Fox, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Wilkinson, 1825: contains 3,380 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 463: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 532: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,629: poor rates in 1837, £95.

BARDWELL, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Blackbourn, union of Thingoe: 10½ miles from London (coach road 80), 10 from Bury, 3 from Ixworth.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London to Bury St. Edmund's, &c., 236½ miles.---Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a free school here, endowed with £17. 10s. a year. The rentals of the town estate amount to £87 a year, of which £13 are appropriated to the support of the charity school. The other parochial charities produce about £9 a year. There is a Baptist chapel here.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £597: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Henry Adams, 1815: contains 3,320 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 826: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 950: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,972: poor rates in 1837, £570.---Bardwell Hall.

BARE, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Lancaster: 241½ miles from London (coach road 243), 3 from Lancaster, 10 from Burton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Lancaster, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton on Trent, to Lancaster, 119½ miles.---Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 180 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 126: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 145: poor rates in 1837, £41.---The Elms.

BAREHAM (or BERGHAM), CAMBRIDGE, in the parish of Linton.---Tanner, in his Notitia, says—*A priory here of Crouchid or Crossed Friars, cell immediately subordinate to Welnetham in Suffolk, which house also was subordinate to the great house of that order in London, is met with as early as the 21st of Edward I., and was granted as parcel of the above-mentioned London friary in the 32d year of Henry VIII. to Philip Paris, and afterwards to John Mill-cent, Esq.*

BARESBY (or BARNESSY), LEICESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Ashby-Folville: 112½ miles from London (coach road 105), 10 from Leicester, 8 from Melton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Syston, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 33 miles.---Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>.

9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 265: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 304: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,620: poor rates in 1837, £106. The tithes of the lordship or liberties of Baresby and South Croxton, the property of the clerical rector, the lay impropriator, and vicar, were commuted in 1794.

BARFORD, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Forehoe: 120½ miles from London (coach road 105), 5 from Wymondham, 10 from Norwich.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Wymondham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, to Wymondham, &c., 154 miles.---Money orders issued at Wymondham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living (St. Botolph), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £288: patron, Rev. H. Francklin: pres. incumbent, H. Francklin, 1806: contains 940 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 417: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 480: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,442: poor rates in 1837, £215.

BARFORD, WARWICK, a parish in the Warwick division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kington, union of Warwick, situated on the banks of the Avon: 109 miles from London (coach road 92), 3 from Warwick, 7 from Stratford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Basington, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth and Coventry, to Basington, &c., 62 miles.---Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The church lands produce about £11. 10s. annually. There is a free school here, with an endowment of £48 a year, arising from the joint bequests in 1677, of the Rev. Thomas Dugard, and Mr. John Beale.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £11. 11s.: pres. net income, £869: patron, John Mills, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Hon. W. Somerville, 1841: contains 1,490 acres: 165 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 849: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 976: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,451: poor rates in 1837, £300. The great tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1760.

BARFORD (GREAT), BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Barford, union of Bedford: 70 miles from London (coach road 53), 6 from Bedford, 7 from St. Neot's.---Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley and Bedford, &c., 108 miles.---Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a bridge here, built about the end of the 15th century, over the Ouse, which river is navigable along the south-eastern borders of the parish.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage united with that of Boxton, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: contains 2,830 acres: 150 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 814: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 936: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,545: poor rates in 1837, £428. The great and small tithes, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicar, were commuted in 1820.

BARFORD (GREAT), OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Woolton, union of Banbury: 92½ miles from London (coach road 71), 2 from Deddington, 6 from Banbury.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Shorthampton, thence 12½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Shorthampton, 122 miles.

Money orders issued at Deddington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The church presents some curious instances of Saxon and Norman architecture. The parochial charities produce about £30 a year, the greater portion of which is appropriated to the purposes of education.—The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 5s.: pres. net income, £67: patron, John Hall, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Hall: contains 1,180 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 370: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 425: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,841: poor rates in 1837, £175. (For commutation of tithes, see DEDDINGTON.)

BARFORD (LITTLE), BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Biggleswade, union of St. Neot's: 75 miles from London (coach road 54), 3 from St. Neot's, 9 from Biggleswade.—Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley and Bedford, &c., 102 miles.—Money orders issued at St. Neot's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £6. 15s. a year.—The living (Virgin Mary), in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £254: patron, Rev. J. Alington: pres. incumbent, J. Alington, 1822: contains 1,190 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 190: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 218: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,260: poor rates in 1837, £47. The tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778.

BARFORD, OXFORD, a chapelry in the parish of East Adderbury—(which see for access, postal arrangements, &c.)—The living (St. John's), a curacy not in charge, in connection with the vicarage of East Adderbury: contains 480 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 126: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 145: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,517: poor rates in 1837, £108. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1793.

BARFORD, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cawden and Cadworth, union of Wilton: 102 miles from London (coach road 87), 6 from Salisbury, 3 from Wilton.—Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, and Reading, to Salisbury, &c., 222 miles.—Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The living (St. Martin), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £24. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £577: patron, All Souls College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Hon. S. Waldegrave, 1844: contains 2,290 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 599: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 689: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,983: poor rates in 1837, £443. The tithe of Hay in Barford and South Newton, the property of the clerical rector, was commuted in 1809.—Hurcotte House.

BARFORTH, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township, formerly called Old Richmond, in the parish of Forcett: 274 miles from London (coach road 243), 12 from Richmond, 9 from Darlington.—Nor. West. Rail. to Darlington, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Darlington, &c., 142 miles.—Money orders issued at Richmond: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Contains 1,750 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 147: pro-

bable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 169: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,438: poor rates in 1837, £89.

BARFREESTON (or BARSTON), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine: 91 miles from London (coach road 65), 6 from Wingham, 8 from Dover.—Sou. East. Co<sup>n</sup>. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through London, 223 miles.—Money orders issued at Dover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The church is a small building, but is considered to be one of the most curious specimens of Saxon and Norman architecture in the kingdom; it is abundantly adorned with grotesque ornaments, and the southern porch is especially rich in its mouldings.—The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £7. 14s.: pres. net income, £182: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. L. Spencer, 1847: contains 360 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 125: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 144: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £523: poor rates in 1837, £22.

BARHAM, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Leightonstone, union of Huntingdon: 97 miles from London (coach road 68), 6 from Kimbolton, 10 from Huntingdon.—Nor. West. Rail. through Roade to Thrapston, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Thrapston, &c., 91 miles.—Money orders issued at Kimbolton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £7. 10s. a year.—The living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Spaldwick, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £58: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, J. Bligh, 1826: contains 700 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 107: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 123: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £798: poor rates in 1837, £45. The tithes, the property of the prebends of Long-Stow and Spaldwick, and the vicar, were commuted in 1780.

BARHAM, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge: 88 miles from London (coach road 63), 7 from Canterbury, 9 from Dover.—Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby through London, 220 miles.—Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The Barham Downs have long been celebrated, not only for their natural beauty, but also for the very numerous traces upon them of ancient encampments, and an immense number of tumuli is everywhere met with.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury: pres. net income, £700: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, C. Oxenden, 1846: contains 4,646 acres: 299 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,151: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,220: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,286: poor rates in 1837, £383.—The Canterbury races are held on the Downs in August every year. The course, which is about two miles out and two miles in, is shaped something in the form of a cricket bat, having a severe hill from the distance home.—Broome Park.

BARHAM, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 74½ miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Ipswich, 5 from

Needham. — East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Ipswich to Claydon station, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through London to Claydon, &c., 206½ miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The house of industry for the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, is included in the return of the parish of Barkham. Its average number of inmates is 450. — The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £342: patron, J. Longe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Wm. Kirby, 1797: contains 2,520 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 576: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 662: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,251: poor rates in 1837, £167.

BARHOLME, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Stamford: 112 miles from London (coach road 94), 4 from Market-Deeping, 6 from Stamford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Helpstone, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Stamford to Helpstone, &c., 79 miles. — Money orders issued at Market-Deeping: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Martin), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacy of Stow annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £147: patron, Oakham and Uppingham Schools: contains 1,230 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 165: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 189: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,352: poor rates in 1837, £43: all the tithes, moduses, and other ecclesiastical incomes from the lordship, the property of the trustees of certain charities, and the vicar, were commuted between the years 1799—1801.

BARKBY, LEICESTER, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Goscote, union of Barrow-upon-Soar: it contains the chapelry of Barkby-Thorpe and the township of North Thurmarston: 107 miles from London (coach road 100), 5 from Leicester, 11 from Melton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Leicester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 34½ miles. — Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Parochial charities produce about £30 a year. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £250: patron, W. A. Pochin, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. H. Hoare, 1828: contains 2,290 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 849: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 976: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £10,921: poor rates in 1837, £221. — Barkby Hall, the seat of William Pochin, Esq., whose family has for many centuries held a distinguished position in the county of Leicester. His father, whom he succeeded in the family estates in 1831, was high sheriff of the county in 1828. The family are intimately connected, through matrimonial alliance, with the ducal house of Rutland.

BARKBY, LEICESTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.): contains 1,020 acres: 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 632: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 727: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,681.

BARKBY-THORPE, LEICESTER, a chapelry in the above parish: (which see for access, postal arrangements, &c.): contains 790 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 82: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 94: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,641: poor rates in 1837, £73.

BARKHAM, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Charlton, union of Wokingham: 38 miles from London (coach road 35), 2½ from Wokingham, 7 from Reading. — Gt. West. Rail. to Twyford station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, and Reading, to Twyford, &c., 166 miles. — Money orders issued at Wokingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — This is one of those parishes which are entitled to present, in rotation, an inmate to Lucas' Hospital at Wokingham. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Oxford, is valued at £5. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, J. St. John, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. St. John: contains 1,450 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 248: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 278: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,423: poor rates in 1837, £98.

BARKING, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Becontree, union of Romford: it comprises the market town and ward of Barking, and the wards of Chadwell, Ilford, and Ripple, and is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court: 8½ miles from London (coach road 7), 5 from Romford. — East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Ilford, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through London, Ilford, &c., 139½ miles. — Money orders issued at Barking: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The town stands on the banks of the river Roding, about two miles above its junction with the Thames, and is supposed to derive its name from the ancient Saxon appellation of *barg-ing*, 'the fortification in the meadow,' a term which indicates its nearness to some old fortress, the foundation of which may still be traced in the neighbourhood. It first rose into importance about the year 670, at which time a convent was founded here by Erkenwald, bishop of London, for Benedictine nuns, which, for many generations, was presided over by a succession of royal and noble ladies; but in 870, during an irruption of the Danes, the abbey was destroyed, many of the inmates massacred, and the rest dispersed. It remained in ruins for about a century, when it was re-edified, and the revenues returned to it by King Edgar, whose queen, after his decease, became its abbess. The abbess was lady-paramount in all the manors in the half hundred, and held of the king, by an entire barony, an honour which was enjoyed by the superiors of three other convents in the kingdom, viz., those of Wilton, Winchester, and Shaftesbury. Of all the buildings of this one-while stately pile, a square-embattled gateway alone remains, over which is the chapel of the Holy Rood. The arch is pointed, and above it there is a canopied niche with pinnacles. At the general dissolution of the monasteries, the revenues of the abbey were valued at £1,084. 6s. 2d., and the site was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to Lord Clinton. William the Conqueror retired to Barking during the building of the Tower of London, and there received the oaths of fealty from Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, and Edwyn, Earl of Mercia. The market-house, which is chiefly of wood, was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and the town-hall is over it. In 1641, Sir James Campbell left a donation (for a free school) of £666. 13s. 4d., which was laid out in a rent charge on a manor in Yorkshire; the annual return is about £20 a year. The school was afterwards converted

into a workhouse, and the money is now appropriated to the master and mistress. In 1686, certain manies were bequeathed by John Fowke, Esq., for the sustenance of eight boys at Christ's Hospital, two of whom were to be from this parish. Two National schools are supported by voluntary subscriptions, and a few of the children of each sex are clothed as well as taught. There are also two endowed almshouses, one of which contains six tenements and the other four. An Independent church was founded here as early as 1706. The town is lighted with gas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and send vessels of considerable burden to the Dutch and Scotch coasts. On their return the cargo is transhipped into smaller boats, and sent to Billingsgate. There is a wharf at Barking Creek, at which vessels of 80 tons burden can unload, and by the revenue from that the town and neighbourhood are supplied with coal and timber, and other weighty merchandise. Many hundred acres in the neighbourhood of Barking are devoted to the cultivation of potatoes for the London market.---The living (St. Margaret), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London. Two chapelries at Ilford and Epping Forest are annexed to the living, which is valued at £19. 18s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £767: patron, All Souls College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Hon. R. Liddell, 1836: contains 10,170 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,023: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £20,366.---Byrons.

**BARKING, Essex**, a market town in the above parish---(which see for access, &c.): pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,379: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,862: poor rates in 1837, £4,792.---Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Sept. 14, for toys; Oct. 22, for horses.

**BARKING, Suffolk**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bosmere and Claydon: this parish contains the town of Needham-Market and the hamlet of Barking: 77½ miles from London (coach road 70), 1 from Needham-Market, 10 from Ipswich.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Needham-Market, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Leicester, Ely, Newmarket, Bury St. Edmunds, to Needham, &c., 179 miles.---Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---A free school here was endowed with £30 a year in 1650.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory with the chapelry of Darnsden annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £27. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £840: patron, Earl of Ashburnham: pres. incumbent, F. Steward, 1836: contains 3,010 acres: 386 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,879: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,160: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,709: poor rates in 1837, £321.

**BARKISLAND, West Riding, York**, a township in the parish of Halifax: 229½ miles from London (coach road 196), 4 from Halifax, 8 from Huddersfield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester and Rochdale to Sowerby Bridge station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 97½ miles.---Money orders issued at Halifax: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---A free school was endowed, in 1657, with property, which now produces £40 a year. The inhabitants of Barkisland are chiefly employed in some neighbouring woollen and cotton manufactories.---Contains 2,420 acres: 422 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>

in 1841, 2,633: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,028: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,819: poor rates in 1837, £397: the vicarial tithes of the manor were commuted in 1814.

**BARKSTON, Leicestershire**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Framland: 130½ miles from London (coach road 115), 12 from Melton-Mowbray, 4 from Belvoir Castle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 12½ miles: from Derby to Nottingham, 15½ miles, thence 16 miles.---Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The Grantham and Nottingham Canal passes through the parish.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £7. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £114: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, F. G. Burnaby, 1831: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 403: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 463: the tithes, moduses, &c., of this parish and Plungar, were commuted in 1791.

**BARKSTONE, Lincoln**, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven: 161 miles from London (coach road 114), 4 from Grantham, 9 from Sleaford.---Nor. West. Rail. to Newark, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 46 miles.---Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is a small endowed school here, and an almshouse for six persons, with an income of £43 a year.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £590: patron, Prebendary of North Grantham: pres. incumbent, H. Cleveland, 1829: contains 2,080 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 413: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 450: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,355: poor rates in 1848, £150.

**BARKSTONE-ASH, West Riding, York**, a township in the parish of Sherbourne, in the wapentake of the same name: 206 miles from London (coach road 185), 6 from Tadcaster, 5 from Aberford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Chesterfield, and Normanton, to Sherbourne, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 74 miles.---Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 304: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 350: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,228.

**BARKWAY, Hertford**, a parish and formerly a market town in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Edwinstree, a charter for the market having been granted by Henry III.; its use has been discontinued in consequence of the contiguity of Royston, but a fair for pedlery is still held on the 20th July: 52 miles from London (coach road 35), 15 from Hertford, 17 from Cambridge.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Newport, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Bedford, &c., 102 miles, thence 25 miles.---Money orders issued at Hertford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The town is well built and pleasantly situated; it consists principally of one long street. The church is interesting, and contains some curious remains of stained glass. The town is regulated by constables appointed at an annual court-leet. The Independents have had a congregation here since 1783.---The

living (St. Mary Magdalen), a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Reed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of Rochester, is valued at £14: having jointly a pres. net income of £512: patrons, Rev. L. V. Harcourt, and Hon. Mrs. V. Harcourt: pres. incumbent, R. S. Batiscombe, 1840: contains 5,060 acres: 172 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,295: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,487: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,886. The tithes, both great and small, were commuted in 1801.

**BARKWAY, HERTFORD**, a town in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 172 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 986: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,133: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,871.—Fair, 20th July, for pedlery.

**BARKWITH, LINCOLN**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey: 167 miles from London (coach road 147), 3 from Wragby, 12 from Louth.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Fiskerton station, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Fiskerton, &c., 66 miles.—Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £11. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £195: patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Ainslie, 1842: contains 990 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 250: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 287: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,155: poor rates in 1837, £39. The tithes, great and small, Easter offerings, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1767.

**BARKWITH (WEST), LINCOLN**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey: 146 miles from London—(for access and postal arrangements, see preceding article.)—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 5s.: pres. net income, £144: patron, C. D. Holland, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. H. Wynn: contains 500 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 131: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 151: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £876: poor rates in 1837, £51.

**BARLASTON, STAFFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill: 159 miles from London (coach road 145), 4 from Stope, 6 from Newcastle.—Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester and Burton, to Caverswell, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 39 miles.—Money orders issued at Stone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The petty sessions for the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill are held here. The Grand Trunk Canal passes through the parish. There is a small endowed school here.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £150: patron, Duke of Sutherland: pres. incumbent, Wm. Oliver, 1834: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 591: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 680: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,963: poor rates in 1837, £159.—Barlaston Hall, the seat of Ralph Adderley, Esq., uncle of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, in the county of Warwick, who married Julia, eldest daughter of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh.

**BARLAVINGTON (or BARLTON), SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel: 78 miles from London (coach road 54), 4½ from Pet-

worth, 12 from Chichester.—Lon. and Brighton Rail. to Arundel station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London to Arundel, &c., 210 miles.—Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £5. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, T. Biddulph, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Ayling, 1832: contains 1,710 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 113: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £767: poor rates in 1837, £136.—Burton Park.

**BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE**, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale: 161 miles from London (coach road 150), 8 from Chesterfield, 7 from Worksop.—Nor. West. Rail. to Chesterfield, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 32 miles.—Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—There is a well-endowed hospital here for six poor persons, and the educational establishments of the village are abundant.—The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £750: patron, W. H. de Rodes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, M. Stappilton, 1827: contains 2,229 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 804: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,215: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,981: poor rates in 1837, £398.

**BARLEBY (or BARLEY), EAST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Hemingbrough: 238 miles from London (coach road 183), 2 from Selby, 13 from York.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Hull to Selby, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Selby, &c., 84 miles.—Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living (Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy not in charge, united to the rectory of Hemingbrough: pres. net income, £65: patron, Vicar of Hemingbrough: pres. incumbent, Edward Dean, 1848: contains 1,310 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 387: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 445: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,718: poor rates in 1837, £140.

**BARLESTON (or BARLSTON), LEICESTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth: 111 miles from London (coach road 109), 3 from Market-Bosworth, 12 from Leicester.—Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Desford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 38 miles.—Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a curacy not in charge, attached to the rectory of Market-Bosworth: contains 810 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 580: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 666: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,746: poor rates in 1837, £302.

**BARLEY, HERTFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Edwinstree: 58½ miles from London (coach road 37), 3½ from Royston, 14 from Cambridge.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Chesterford, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley to Bedford, 102 miles, thence 23 miles.—Money orders issued at Royston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued at £26. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £631: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent,



Samuel Lee, 1838: contains 2,700 acres: 137 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 792: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 900: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,312: poor rates in 1837, £449.

**BARLEY, LANCASTER**, a joint township with Whitley-Booths, in Pendle forest, parish of Whalley, Blackburn: 228 miles from London (coach road 217), 5 from Colne, 5 from Clitheroe. Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester to Colne, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Manchester, &c., 119 miles. Money orders issued at Colne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. Contains 2,370 acres: 125 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,252: poor rates in 1837, £261.

**BARLEY, YORKSHIRE**. See BARLOW.

**BARLEYTHORPE, RUTLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Oakham-Deansfield: 117 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Oakham, 9 from Melton. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Oakham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Lyston to Oakham, 53 miles. Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The manor was the property of the abbot and convent of Westminster, from the time of Edward the Confessor till the dissolution; and, in 1559, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster, to whom it now belongs. The living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. The tithes were commuted in 1772.

**BARLINCH (OR BARLINK), SOMERSET**, in the parish of Brompton-Regis, hun<sup>d</sup> of Williton and Freemanners. Bishop Tanner says that William de Say, in the time of Henry II., founded a priory of Black canons here. At the time of the dissolution, it had eight religious, who were endowed with £98. 18s. 4d. per annum. The house was granted, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., to Sir J. Wallop.

**BARLING, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Rochford: 49½ miles from London (coach road 45), 5 from Prittlewell, 6 from Southend. East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through London to Chelmsford, &c., 181½ miles. Money orders issued at Rochford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (All Saints), a vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £230: pres. incumbent, J. T. Bennett, 1834: contains 1,240 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,302: poor rates in 1837, £251.

**BARLINGS, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, on the road to Wragby, and near a small stream, to which it gives name: it includes part of the hamlet of Langworth, which lies about a mile to the north: 161 miles from London (coach road 140), 7 from Lincoln, 4 from Wragby. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Fiskerton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Fiskerton, &c., 60 miles. Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. In speaking of this place, Tanner says—There was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Mary, founded A.D. 1154. It was situated at the place called Barling-Grange, but Ralph de Haya, having given these

religious a place called Oxeney, in another part of this town, the abbey was removed thither. Hence it was sometimes called the Abbey of Oxeney, or de Oxeniaco, but generally Barlings. The revenue of this house was rated, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £307. 16s. 6d. The site was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. Dr. Mackerel was the last prior of this house, who, with the vicar of Louth and others, having headed an insurrection against the royal authority, in 1537, was taken and executed at Tyburn. A few mutilated pillars are all that remain of the building: but the chartulary of the abbey is preserved in the Cottonian library. The living (St. Edward), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £55: patron, T. T. Drake, and C. Turner, Esqs.: pres. incumbent, T. Sandon, 1844: contains 2,630 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 352: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 404: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,926: poor rates in 1837, £92.

**BARLOW (OF BARLEY), WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Brayton: 220 miles from London (coach road 179), 3 from Selby, 6 from Snaith. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Normanton to Selby, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, &c., 88 miles. Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Pres. net income, £30: patron, G. H. Thompson: pres. incumbent, R. Thompson, 1826: contains 2,150 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 284: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 326: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,807: poor rates in 1837, £82.

**BARLOW (GREAT), DERBY**, a township in the parish of Staveley, hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale: 157 miles from London (coach road 154), 4 from Chesterfield, 10 from Sheffield. Nor. West. Rail. to Chesterfield, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 29 miles. Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. There are several small endowments, and a library for the poor here. The parish also partakes in the charity of the Rev. Francis Gisborne at Bakewell. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £95: patron, Rector of Staveley: pres. incumbent, C. Smith, 1833: contains 1,440 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 627: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 721: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,206: poor rates in 1837, £195. The great and small tithes of Great and Little Barlow were commuted in 1817.

**BARLOW (LITTLE), DERBYSHIRE**.—(For access, &c., see above.) Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 66: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 76: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £328: poor rates in 1837, £27.

**BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Howden, near the junction of the rivers Ouse and Derwent: 237 miles from London (coach road 180), 5 from Howden, 6 from Selby. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Hull, thence by rail. to Cliff station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Selby to Cliff, &c., 97 miles. Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of sacking. There are two mineral springs here—one sulphurous, the other

living (St. Mary Magdalen), a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Reed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of Rochester, is valued at £14: having jointly a pres. net income of £512: patrons, Rev. L. V. Harcourt, and Hon. Mrs. V. Harcourt: pres. incumbent, R. S. Batiscombe, 1840: contains 5,060 acres: 172 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,295: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,487: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,886. The tithes, both great and small, were commuted in 1801.

**BARKWAY, HERTFORD**, a town in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 172 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 986: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,133: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,871.—Fair, 20th July, for pedlery.

**BARKWITH, LINCOLN**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey: 167 miles from London (coach road 147), 3 from Wragby, 12 from Louth.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Fiskerton station, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Fiskerton, &c., 66 miles.—Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £11. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £195: patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Ainslie, 1842: contains 990 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 250: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 287: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,155: poor rates in 1837, £39. The tithes, great and small, Easter offerings, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1767.

**BARKWITH (WEST), LINCOLN**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey: 146 miles from London—(for access and postal arrangements, see preceding article.)—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 5s.: pres. net income, £144: patron, C. D. Holland, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. H. Wynn: contains 500 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 131: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 151: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £876: poor rates in 1837, £51.

**BARLASTON, STAFFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Firehill: 159 miles from London (coach road 145), 4 from Stope, 6 from Newcastle.—Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester and Burton, to Caverswell, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 39 miles.—Money orders issued at Stone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The petty sessions for the hun<sup>d</sup> of Firehill are held here. The Grand Trunk Canal passes through the parish. There is a small endowed school here.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £150: patron, Duke of Sutherland: pres. incumbent, Wm. Oliver, 1834: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 591: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 680: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,963: poor rates in 1837, £159.—Barlaston Hall, the seat of Ralph Adderley, Esq., uncle of Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, in the county of Warwick, who married Julia, eldest daughter of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh.

**BARLAVINGTON (or BARLTON), SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel: 78 miles from London (coach road 54), 4½ from Pet-

worth, 12 from Chichester.—Lon. and Brighton Rail. to Arundel station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London to Arundel, &c., 210 miles.—Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £5. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, T. Biddulph, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Ayling, 1832: contains 1,710 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 113: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £767: poor rates in 1837, £136.—Burton Park.

**BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE**, a parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale: 161 miles from London (coach road 150), 8 from Chesterfield, 7 from Worksop.—Nor. West. Rail. to Chesterfield, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 32 miles.—Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—There is a well-endowed hospital here for six poor persons, and the educational establishments of the village are abundant.—The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £750: patron, W. H. de Rodes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, M. Stappylton, 1827: contains 2,229 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 804: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,215: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,981: poor rates in 1837, £398.

**BARLEBY (or BARLEY), EAST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Hemingbrough: 238 miles from London (coach road 183), 2 from Selby, 13 from York.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Hull to Selby, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Selby, &c., 84 miles.—Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living (Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy not in charge, united to the rectory of Hemingbrough: pres. net income, £65: patron, Vicar of Hemingbrough: pres. incumbent, Edward Dean, 1848: contains 1,310 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 387: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 445: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,718: poor rates in 1837, £140.

**BARLESTON (or BARLSTON), LEICESTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth: 111 miles from London (coach road 109), 3 from Market-Bosworth, 12 from Leicester.—Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Desford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 38 miles.—Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a curacy not in charge, attached to the rectory of Market-Bosworth: contains 810 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 580: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 666: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,746: poor rates in 1837, £302.

**BARLEY, HERTFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Edwinstree: 58½ miles from London (coach road 37), 3½ from Royston, 14 from Cambridge.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chesterford, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley to Bedford, 102 miles, thence 23 miles.—Money orders issued at Royston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued at £26. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £631: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent,

Samuel Lee, 1838: contains 2,700 acres: 137 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 792: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 900: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,312: poor rates in 1837, £449.

**BARLEY, LANCASTER**, a joint township with Whitley-Booths, in Pendle forest, parish of Whalley, Blackburn: 228 miles from London (coach road 217), 5 from Colne, 5 from Clitheroe.---Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester to Colne, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crews, Manchester, &c., 119 miles.---Money orders issued at Colne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---Contains 2,370 acres: 125 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,252: poor rates in 1837, £261.

**BARLEY, YORKSHIRE**. See BARLOW.

**BARLEYTHORPE, RUTLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Oakham-Deansfield: 117 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Oakham, 9 from Melton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Oakham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Lyston to Oakham, 53 miles.---Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---*The manor was the property of the abbot and convent of Westminster, from the time of Edward the Confessor till the dissolution; and, in 1559, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster, to whom it now belongs.*---The living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. The tithes were commuted in 1772.

**BARLINC (or BARLINK), SOMERSET**, in the parish of Brompton-Regis, hun<sup>d</sup> of Williton and Freemanners.---Bishop Tanner says that *William de Say, in the time of Henry II., founded a priory of Black canons here. At the time of the dissolution, it had eight religious, who were endowed with £98. 18s. 4d. per annum. The house was granted, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., to Sir J. Wallop.*

**BARLING, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Rochford: 49½ miles from London (coach road 45), 5 from Prittlewell, 6 from Southend.---East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through London to Chelmsford, &c., 181½ miles.---Money orders issued at Rochford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £230: pres. incumbent, J. T. Bennett, 1834: contains 1,240 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,302: poor rates in 1837, £251.

**BARLINGS, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, on the road to Wragby, and near a small stream, to which it gives name: it includes part of the hamlet of Langworth, which lies about a mile to the north: 161 miles from London (coach road 140), 7 from Lincoln, 4 from Wragby.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Fiskerton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Fiskerton, &c., 60 miles.---Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---In speaking of this place, Tanner says—*There was an abbey of Premontastensian canons, dedicated to St. Mary, founded A.D. 1154. It was situated at the place called Barling-Grange, but Ralph de Haya, having given these*

*religious a place called Oxenev, in another part of this town, the abbey was removed thither. Hence it was sometimes called the Abbey of Oxenev, or de Oxeniaco, but generally Barlings. The revenue of this house was rated, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £307. 16s. 6d. The site was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. Dr. Mackerel was the last prior of this house, who, with the vicar of Louth and others, having headed an insurrection against the royal authority, in 1537, was taken and executed at Tyburn. A few mutilated pillars are all that remain of the building; but the chartulary of the abbey is preserved in the Cottonian library.*---The living (St. Edward), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £55: patron, T. T. Drake, and C. Turnor, Esqs.: pres. incumbent, T. Sandon, 1844: contains 2,630 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 352: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 404: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,926: poor rates in 1837, £92.

**BARLOW (or BARLEY), WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Brayton: 220 miles from London (coach road 179), 3 from Selby, 6 from Snaith.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Normanton to Selby, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, &c., 88 miles.---Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Pres. net income, £30: patron, G. H. Thompson: pres. incumbent, R. Thompson, 1826: contains 2,150 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 284: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 326: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,807: poor rates in 1837, £82.

**BARLOW (GREAT), DERBY**, a township in the parish of Staveley, hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale: 157 miles from London (coach road 154), 4 from Chesterfield, 10 from Sheffield.---Nor. West. Rail. to Chesterfield, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 29 miles.---Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There are several small endowments, and a library for the poor here. The parish also partakes in the charity of the Rev. Francis Gisborne at Bakewell.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £95: patron, Rector of Staveley: pres. incumbent, C. Smith, 1833: contains 1,440 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 627: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 721: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,206: poor rates in 1837, £195. The great and small tithes of Great and Little Barlow were commuted in 1817.

**BARLOW (LITTLE), DERBYSHIRE**.—(For access, &c., see above.)---Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 66: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 76: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £328: poor rates in 1837, £27.

**BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Howden, near the junction of the rivers Ouse and Derwent: 237 miles from London (coach road 180), 5 from Howden, 6 from Selby.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Hull, thence by rail. to Cliff station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Selby to Cliff, &c., 97 miles.---Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of sacking. There are two mineral springs here—one sulphurous, the other

chalybeate.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the East Riding, diocese of York, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howdenshire, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £30: patron, Vicar of Howden: contains 1,440 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 582: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,206: poor rates in 1837, £195.

**BARMBY-UPON-DON** (or **BARNBY-DUN**), **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish and township in the southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill: this parish contains the townships of Thorpe-in-Balne, on the western bank of the Don, and Barmby-upon-Don, on the eastern bank, also part of the township of Bramwith: 193 miles from London (coach road 168), 5 from Doncaster, 5 from Thorne.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Chesterfield to Swindon, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 61 miles.---Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The produce of certain allotments made on the enclosure of the common lands of the parish, is distributed among the poor. In 1731, Frances, countess of Sutherland, bequeathed property which brings in about £26 a year, for the sustenance of four poor women.---The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £9. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £105: patron, Lord Rendlesham: pres. incumbent, P. Watman, 1841: contains 3,670 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 629: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 723: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,196: poor rates in 1837, £337. The tithes were commuted in 1803.

**BARMBY-UPON-DON**, **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish---(which see for access, &c.)---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 582.

**BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR**, **EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish and township within the liberty of St. Peter, York, union of Pocklington, in the Wilton-beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill: 234 miles from London (coach road 210), 2 from Pocklington, 11 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. to York, thence by rail to Pocklington station: from Derby, through York, &c., 102 miles.---Money orders issued at Pocklington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The church is about to be rebuilt. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists each have a chapel here.---The living (St. Katherine), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean of York, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £50: patron, Dean of York: pres. incumbent, R. Taylor, 1840: contains 2,290 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 475: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 546: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,517: poor rates in 1837, £204. The tithes, the property of the dean of York and the curate, were commuted in 1777.---Fair, Thursday preceding St. Peter's day.

**BARMELE**, **FLINT**, a township in the parish of Hawarden, North Wales: 186 miles from London (coach road 196), 7 from Chester, 8 from Flint.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Queen's Ferry, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 89½ miles.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 152.

**BARMERE** (or **BARMER**), **NORFOLK**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gallow: 147 miles from London (coach road 115), 6 from Burnham, 7 from Fakenham.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Swaffham, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Lynn, to Swaffham, &c., 154 miles.---Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £5: patron, T. Kearslake, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. J. Senkler, 1829: contains 890 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 61: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 70: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,278: poor rates in 1837, £108.---Barmer House.

**BARMING** (**EAST**), **KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford: 59 miles from London (coach road 33), 3 from Maidstone, 11 from Tonbridge.---Sou. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, 191 miles.---Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The church is a neat edifice, and the churchyard is a delightfully tranquil spot, surrounded by noble elms. The parish is celebrated for its hop and fruit plantations.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £12. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £598: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Browne, 1847: contains 1,210 acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 584: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 671: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,117: poor rates in 1837, £134.

**BARMING** (**WEST**), **KENT**. See **NETTELESTED**.

**BARMOOR**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Lowick---(which see for returns, access, &c.)---The English general lodged at Bar Moor wood the night before the battle of Flodden. There is an annual meeting held here by the leading agriculturists of the neighbourhood.---Bar Moor Castle, the seat of Frank Sitwell, Esq., is a noble structure, erected, or rather re-erected, at the beginning of the present century, on the site of an ancient stronghold belonging to the Muschampes. The family of the Sitwells is one of the most ancient in the northern counties, deriving their descent through Seawald or Seadwald, from Ida, Saxon king of Northumberland. The eventual heiress of the Sitwells, Catherine, daughter of William Sitwell, married, early in the last century, Francis Hurt, Esq. of Sheffield, whose son assumed the surname and arms of Sitwell. The present proprietor, who succeeded to the property in 1813, is the grandson of that gentleman.

**BARMOUTH** (or **ABERMAW**), **MERIONETH**, a town in the parish of Llanaber, North Wales, belonging to the parish of Corwen, hun<sup>d</sup> of Edernion---(for access, &c., see **CORWEN**): 253 miles from London (coach road 222), 10 from Dolgelly.---Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Chick, thence 50 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, Chester, &c., 153 miles.---By the natives the place is most generally called Barmaw. Its true name of Abermaw has been adopted from its situation at the mouth of the river Maw, or Mawddach, more generally known by the name of Afon, or Afon-Vawr, which is navigable by small boats nearly as far as Dolgelly. The town stands on the side of a steep

bank, under a lofty rock, so that all the houses are built in rows or terraces one above another, approached by steps cut in the side of the cliff, and in such ranges that, according to Bingby, *an inhabitant of one of the upper tiers, while standing at his door, can look down the chimney of his neighbour below.* The distant view of the place is therefore, in the extreme, picturesque. Barmouth is much frequented in the summer for sea-bathing; the sands, beside, of the Maw forming, at low water, a delightful promenade, from which there are beautiful views of the distant mountains. This is the only seaport in the county; and though the entrance to the harbour is bad, owing to the accumulation of sand, there is a considerable trade carried on in flannels and hosiery, more than a hundred sloops belonging to the port. There are Calvinistic-Methodist and Independent chapels here.---Market day, Friday. Fairs, October 7, November 21.

**BARMPTON, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne: 267 miles from London (coach road 244), 3 from Darlington, 9 from Stockton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York to Darlington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 135 miles.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 1,090 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 103: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 118: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,901: poor rates in 1837, £93.

**BARMSTON, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Washington: 292 miles from London (coach road 269), 5 from Sunderland, 10 from Durham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, York, and Darlington, to Barmston station: from Derby, through York, &c., 160 miles.---Money orders issued at Sunderland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 960 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 83: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 95: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £828: poor rates in 1837, £44.

**BARMSTON, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Bridlington: 226 miles from London (coach road 200), 6 from Bridlington, 12 from Driffield.---Nor. and East. Rail. through New Holland and Hull, to Driffield, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Driffield, &c., 127 miles.---Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon.---The church is an interesting specimen of the style of the fourteenth century, and contains a fine monument of Sir Martin le Mare. Sir Griffith Boynton, in 1726, founded an hospital for four poor men.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of the East Riding, diocese of York, is valued at £13. 11s. 10d.: pres. net income, £822: patron, Sir H. Boynton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, J. W. Bower, 1829: contains 2,180 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 254: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 292: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,662: poor rates in 1837, £160. The tithes were commuted in 1819.

**BARNACLE, WARWICK**, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington---(which see for returns, access, &c.): 104 miles from London (coach road 95), 7 from Coventry, 12 from Rugby.---Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 12 miles: from Derby to Rugby, &c., 62 miles.

**BARNACK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, a parish in the

liberty of Peterborough: 112½ miles from London (coach road 88), 4 from Stamford, 11 from Peterborough.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Eaton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Stamford, to Eaton, &c., 74 miles.---Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There are large stone quarries in the parish.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £28 10s.: pres. net income, £1,025: patron, Bishop of Peterborough: pres. incumbent, H. C. Marsh, 1832: contains 4,440 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 860: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 988: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,692: poor rates in 1837, £113. The great and small tithes of Barnack, with Pilsgate, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1800.

**BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Garstang: 230½ miles from London (coach road 232), 2 from Garstang, 12 from Lancaster.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Garstang, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Newton, &c., 122 miles.---Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Contains 3,880 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 597: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 687: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,484: poor rates in 1837, £244.

**BARNARD-CASTLE, DURHAM**, (called as frequently **CASTLE-BARNARD**), a market town and chapelry in the parish of Gainford, south-western division of the ward of Darlington, union of Teesdale: 283 miles from London (coach road 246), 17 from Darlington.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York to Richmond, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 151 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The town derives its name from Bernard, grandfather of John Baliol, King of Scotland, who erected a large castle here, which was for some time the residence of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, before his usurpation of the throne. Lambard, in his quaint but pleasing style, in speaking of the place, says---*Towards the ende of Kinge Jhon's reign, what tyme Lewes of France molested this realme, Alexander Kinge of Scotlande came to Dover, and did to Lewes the homage that of right he ought to Jhon, and as he passed by the Castle-Barnard with his compunie (which castle then stood in the precinct of Halynwerkfolk, in the custodie of Hugh Baliol), he surveid it about, to espie whether it were assailable on anie side, and while he was thus occupied, one within discharged a cross-bowce, and strake Eustace Vessey (which had married his syster) on the forehead with such myghte, that he felle dead on the ground. Whereof the kinge and all his nobles conceived great sorrowe, but wear not able to mend it. On Baliol breaking off his connection with Edward I., the estates of the castle and manor were importunately claimed by Beke, then bishop of Durham, but the king bestowed them upon the Earl of Warwick. During the time of Elizabeth they belonged to the Earl of Westmoreland; on the breaking out of whose rebellion, the castle was garrisoned for the Queen by Sir George Bowes, and the property consequently reverted to the crown, but was subsequently purchased, together with the houses and*

parish lands, by an ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland, and they are now the property of the head of that noble house. The town, which consists of one long street nearly a mile in length, intersected by smaller streets, is situated on the south side of an abrupt eminence on the banks of the river Tees, over which there is a bridge with two pointed arches, built about 1596. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the neighbourhood of the town is particularly agreeable, from the various and romantic beauty of the scenery, especially along the course of the Tees. The chapel is an ancient cruciform structure, with a detached tower. Bishop Tanner says that—*Richard Duke of Gloucester obtained license in the 17th of Edward IV. to found a college in the castle here, for a dean and twelve secular priests, two clerks and six choristers, to the honour of Christ Jesus, the Virgin Mary, St. Margaret and St. Ninian, and to purchase lands, &c., not exceeding the value of four hundred marks, but I met with no further account of it. Here certainly was an hospital of St. John, valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £5. 15s. 4d. It seems to be yet in being, and the mastership to be in the gift of the lord chancellor of Britain.* In Hutchinson's History of Durham, it is asserted that St. John's Hospital was founded in 1229, by John Baliol of Scotland, who was born at Barnard-Castle. The keeper of it is still appointed by the lord chancellor, who derives his emolument from fines in granting leases for lives; but the charity is a comparative trifle, being, beside the support of two old women who both live in one room, an annual sum of £75. 8s. 6d., arising out of the sale of waste lands, which is divided among seventeen poor men. There are, besides, several minor charities in the town. Hats, carpets, and white leather breeches are made here, and there are several mills on the banks of the Tees for spinning thread. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £30. 9s.: pres. net income, £224: patron, Vicar of Gainford: pres. incumbent, G. Dugard, 1847: contains 3,810 acres: 513 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,452: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,119: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,310: poor rates in 1837, £1,300. Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, Easter-Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and St. Magdalen's day. Bankers, National Provincial Bank of England—draw on London and Westminster Bank; Backhouse & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.—Inns: King's Head, Rose and Crown, and Waterloo.

**BARNARDISTON**, (corruptedly **BANSON**), **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Risbridge: 77½ miles from London (coach road 59), 4 from Clare, 12 from Newmarket. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Newmarket, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Ely, and Cambridge, to Newmarket, &c., 168 miles. Money orders issued at Clare: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £191: patron, Rev. Valentine Ellis: pres. incumbent, Valentine Ellis, 1801: contains 1,520 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 207: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 238: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,094: poor rates in 1837, £118.

**BARNBOW**, **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet—(which see for returns, access, &c.): 190 miles from London, 6 from Leeds, 9 from Tadcaster.

**BARNBROUGH**, (**BARNBURGH**, or **BARNBOROUGH**), **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster: 186 miles from London (coach road 167), 8 from Rotherham, 7 from Doncaster. Nor. West. Rail. to Rotherham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, Rotherham, &c., 54 miles. Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The church, a structure of the 14th century, contains some ancient monuments. Mr. Allen, in speaking of this village, says—*It is remarkable for a tradition relative to a singular and fatal contest between a man and a wild cat. The inhabitants say that the contest began in a neighbouring wood, and that it was continued from thence into the porch of the church, where it ended fatally to both the combatants, as each there expired of the wounds received in the conflict. A rude representation in the church commemorates the event, and, as in similar traditions, the accidentally natural red tinge of some of the stones has been construed into bloody stains, which all the properties of soap and water have not been able to efface.* The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £23: patron, Southwell College Church: pres. incumbent, T. C. Percival, 1848: contains 1,770 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 508: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 584: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,423: poor rates in 1837, £175.

**BARNBY**, **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Mutford and Lothingland: 152 miles from London (coach road 111), 4 from Beccles, 3 from Lowestoft. Nor. and East Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Lowestoft, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, to Norwich, &c., 181 miles. Money orders issued at Beccles: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, united to the rectory of Wheatacre, and vicarage of Mutford, having jointly a pres. net income of £460: patron, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, W. Okes, 1832: contains 1,390 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 296: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 341: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,177: poor rates in 1837, £57.

**BARNBY**, **NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Lythe: 280 miles from London (coach road 238), 5 from Whitby, 23 from Scarborough: Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York, to Whitby, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 148 miles. Money orders issued at Whitby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 1½ p.m. Contains 1,400 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 262: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 301: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,772: poor rates in 1837, £153.

**BARNBY-UPON-DON**. See **BARNBY, YORK**.

**BARNBY-MOOR** (anciently **BARNBY-ON-THE-MOOR**), **NORFOLK**, a township in the parish of Blyth—(which see for access, &c.): 148 miles from London, 3 from East Retford, 5 from Bawtry. Money orders issued at Retford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 236: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in

1849, 271: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,189. Tithes commuted in 1807.

**BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS**, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Newark: 151 miles from London (coach road 124), 4 from Newark, 16 from Lincoln.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham, to Newark, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 37 miles.---Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---*The village derives its name (according to the old topographers) from the circumstance of its standing on the banks of the river Feedick, where the marshy ground abounds with willows.*---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Nottingham, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 9s. 9d.: pres. net income, £184; patron, Southwell College Church: pres. incumbent, J. Footitt, 1822: contains 1,690 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 266: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 305: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,980: poor rates in 1837, £141.

**BARNES**, SURREY, a parish and village in the western division of Brixton, union of Richmond: 5 miles from London, 6 from Kingston.---Money orders issued at Hammersmith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The church is an ancient building, remarkable now for a tablet to the memory of Edward Rose, a London merchant, who died in 1653, and left £20 a year to the poor of the parish, on condition that his monument should be kept in repair, and have rose bushes trained around. Barnes Common comprises about 500 acres, which are generally covered by the Thames at spring tides.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued at £9. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £375: patron, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: pres. incumbent, R. E. Copleston, 1840: contains 820 acres: 217 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,461: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,680: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,433: poor rates in 1837, £649.

**BARN-ELMS** (or **BARNES-ELMS**), SURREY, a hamlet in the above parish—(which see for returns, &c.)---The hamlet consists of only two houses, and derives its name from being surrounded by majestic elms. One of the houses, called Queen Elizabeth's Dairy, was formerly the property of Sir Francis Walsingham, who, in 1589, entertained his royal mistress and her court here. The house afterwards became the property of the celebrated bookseller, Jacob Tonson, who erected a large room for the entertainment of the Kit-Kat Club; portraits of the several members of which, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, adorned its walls.

**BARNESLEY** (or **BARNSELEY**), WEST RIDING, YORK, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Silkstone: 185½ miles from London (coach road 172), 39 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. to station: from Derby, 53½ miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.---The town of Barnesley presents one of those examples of which the instances have of late years been advantageously numerous for the country, of a small place growing, from few inhabitants and an insignificant position, to one of importance with a numerous population. About 1800, the number of the inhabitants was 4,000, now it is more than 14,000; and yet Barnesley is

no new place, for we find it mentioned in Domesday-book under the Saxon appellation of Barnesleye, some time after that called Bleak-Barnesley, and otherwise and later, Black-Barnesley; the former epithet having been applied to it, no doubt, from the circumstance of its being situated on the side of a rather steep and extensive hill; and the latter from the number of manufacturing chimneys which pour out their smoke upon the town and its neighbourhood. Barnesley is well built, and though there are a number of narrow streets, it is a respectable and cheerful place. There have been a variety of manufactories carried on in the place, comprising glass and wire-drawing; but both, especially the latter, have declined, and the principal business now consists of yarn-spinning, and the weaving of linen, damasks, and drills, for which it is becoming somewhat famous. The Dearne and Dove Canal passes close by the town, and the Calder Canal gives an easy goods access to Wakefield. There are several important iron forges in the town, which find a ready supply of fuel in the coal mines in the neighbourhood, and has, moreover, access to the Silkstone bed, one of the best and most extensive in the country. The church, which is a chapel-of-ease to Silkstone, is a spacious and convenient structure; and, in 1822, an additional chapel was erected in the Gothic style, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners, for the accommodation of 1,250 hearers, at an expense of about £6,000. The Independents, the Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodists, and the Society of Friends, all have chapels here; and there is also a Roman Catholic chapel. There are two schools with endowments, one of £45 a year, and the other of £18 a year: the other educational institutions are in accordance with the requisition of a busy and enlightened community. The houses of the town are generally built of stone supplied from the quarries of the hill on which it stands, or from those close at hand. There is a spacious market-place, and the streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Staincross are held here; and there is a county court for the recovery of small debts. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor, and the constables and other petty officers are appointed at his annual court-leet. About a mile from the town there are the remains of the Cluniac priory of Monk-Breton, founded by Adam Fitz-Swain early in the reign of Henry II., the revenues of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £323. 8s. 2d.---The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £18. 18s.: pres. net income, £225: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, R. Willan, 1847: contains 4,000 acres: 2,031 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 12,310: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 14,156: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £15,029: poor rates in 1837, £1,430: tithes commuted in 1777.---Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, last Wednesday in February, May 13, Oct. 11 and 19.---Bankers, Barnesley Banking Company—draw on Barnett, Hoares, and Co.; Wakefield and Barnesley Union—draw on Glyn, Halifax, and Co.---Inns: Royal Hotel, Coach and Horses, and King's Head.

**BARNESLEY**, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Cirencester: 99



miles from London (coach road 86), 4 from Cirencester, 13 from Burford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Stonehouse to Cirencester, &c., 116 miles. — Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Several small charities in this parish produce about £18 a year. — The living, a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £13. 15s. 5d.: pres. net income, £310: patron, Sir J. Musgrave: pres. incumbent, G. E. Howman, 1841: contains 2,050 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 305: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 320: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,578: poor rates in 1837, £169. — Barnesley Park, the residence of Sir James Musgrave, Bart., of Hayton, the head of a branch of the ancient family of Musgraves of Edenhall, who trace their direct descent from Nicholas Musgrave, Esq., who, about the time of Henry VI., married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Covill, Esq. of Hayton Castle, in Cumberland, and thereby acquired that estate. The fifth in descent from Nicholas Musgrave, Edward Musgrave, Esq., was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1638, and married a daughter of Sir Richard Graham of Netherby. He was an ardent supporter of Charles I. during the civil war, going to the extent of alienating estates worth £2,000 a year, in order to raise a regiment for the king. He was present also at the battle of Worcester; and when the prince, in that abortive attempt to gain the crown, had his horse killed under him, Sir Edward Musgrave dismounted, and gave his own for the prince to flee upon. He himself escaped into Scotland, where he was for some time protected by the Duke of Gordon; but Cromwell instituting a special pursuit, he fled to the Isle of Man, where he shortly afterwards died. Sir James, the present baronet, succeeded to the title and estates in 1814.

**BARNET-CHIPPING** (or **BERGNET-CHIPPING**, or **HIGH-BARNET**, but most commonly **CHIPPING-BARNET**), **HERTS**, a market town and parish, **East Barnet**, union of **Barnet**, liberty of **St. Albans**: 25½ miles from London (coach road 11), 10 from **St. Albans**. — Nor. West. Rail. to Watford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nor. West. Rail. to Watford, &c., 125½ miles. — Money orders issued at **Barnet**: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The town received its appellation of "Chipping," or market, from the circumstance of **Henry II.** having granted a charter to the monks of **St. Albans** for a market. It is also called **High-Barnet**, from its situation upon a hill, and consists chiefly of one principal street, of almost a mile in length, with short thoroughfares opening from it. **Barnet**, though a small town, has long been celebrated from its being about the last market town on the great north road to London; but it is also celebrated for the large market held here for cattle and pigs, and for its annual horse fair, at which it not unfrequently happens, that upwards of 40,000 cattle, and more than 1,000 horses change owners. The church is a square-embattled structure, erected about 1400 by **John Moot**, then abbot of **St. Albans**. A grammar-school was founded here in 1753 by **Queen Elizabeth**, which has since been enriched by the benefactions of various individuals. There are almshouses, generally called

**Jesus Hospital**, and other almshouses richly endowed. — The living (**St. John the Baptist**), a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of **East Barnet**, is valued at £22. 2s. 8½d., having jointly a pres. net income of £1,042: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, **T. H. Elwyn**, 1827: contains 1,440 acres: 364 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,485: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,857: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,727: poor rates in 1837, £637. — Market day, Monday. Fairs, 8th, 9th, and 19th of April, cattle; 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, cattle. — Inns: **Red Lion**, **New Commercial**, **Salisbury Arms**. — **Durham Park**; **Arckley Hall**.

**BARNET-EAST**, **HERTFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of **Cashio**, liberty of **St. Albans**, union of **Barnet**—(which see for access, &c.): 10 miles from London, 5 from **Enfield**. — Money orders issued at **Barnet**: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The church is an ancient structure, and formerly belonged to the monastery of **St. Albans**. — The living (**Virgin Mary**), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of **St. Albans**, diocese of **Rochester**, is valued at £22. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £1,042: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, **T. H. Elwyn**, 1827: contains 1,630 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 598: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 688: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,321: poor rates in 1837, £367. — **Belmont Lodge**, the seat of **David Bevan**, Esq.—**Oak Hill**, the seat of **Sir Simon H. Clarke**, Bart. This gentleman is the representative of one of the oldest Anglo-Saxon families in the country. The original name was **Woodchurch**, derived from their residence at **Woodchurch**, in **Kent**, where they had been settled for some centuries before the Conquest. The earliest member of the family, of which there is any historical note, was **Sir Simon Woodchurch**, Knt., who married a daughter of **Peter Clarke**, Esq., and whose son inherited the estates and adopted the name of his mother. From him the descent came down lineally to **Sir John Clarke**, one of the heroes of **Poitiers**. In the course of time the property devolved to **Walter Clarke**, Esq., whose son, **Simon**, was created a baronet in the year 1617, and who, with his whole family, steadfastly adhered to the cause of the king during the great civil war, and suffered severely in consequence. **John**, the next brother to **Sir Simon**, especially distinguished himself by his bearing and courage. He commanded a detachment under **Lord Brooke**, the governor of **Newark** in **Nottinghamshire**, the key of the north, and the last place to surrender to the parliamentary troops. During the long and close siege of that place, **Colonel Clarke**, on a number of desperate forays, so annoyed the besiegers, that when at last he was in the course of a sally taken prisoner, **Lord Fairfax** had made up his mind to put him to death, and preparations were made for that purpose; but this reaching the ears of **Lord Brooke**, he sent word that if a hair of **John Clarke's** head were injured, he would, without ceremony, hang every prisoner he had in his hands. The parliamentary general knew that he had to deal with a man very likely to keep his word; a negotiation was opened, and ultimately the colonel was exchanged for a heavy number of prisoners; and his descendants during the succeeding centuries have been residents in

the town and neighbourhood; and to show how the patriotic spirit may be continued, they and their immediate connections gave no less than eleven officers to the army and navy together, for the defence of their country during the last war. From Sir Simon Clarke, the baronetcy and property descended in almost a direct line to the present, the tenth baronet, who succeeded his father in the title and estates in 1832. It is strange that, in the mutations of ages, the eldest lineal descendant of the John Clarke spoken of above, is now the rector of the very next parish to Woodchurch, whence his ancestors so many centuries ago originally sprang. Beach Hill Park: Usage House: Lion's Down: Bourn Hill: South Lodge: Bohun Lodge.

**BARNET-FRIARN** (or **FRYERN-BARNET**), **MIDDLESEX**, a parish in the Finsbury division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ossulstone: 8 miles from London, 2 from Finchley.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Tottenham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, Nor. West. Rail. to Watford, 114½ miles, thence 10 miles.---Money orders issued at Barnet: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---There are almshouses for twelve persons, endowed by Lawrence Camp, Esq., of London, in 1612. Friarn-Barnet was the birth-place of John Walker, the lexicographer, whose "Pronouncing Dictionary" was, until the appearance of the Technological Dictionary, the authority for the spelling and pronunciation of all English terms. Walker was for some time master of a school at Kensington, and, beside the great work just named, author of the "Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," and a "Rhetorical Grammar." He gave up his school, and afterwards became a lecturer on elocution. He died in 1807.---The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London: pres. net income, £255: patron, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: pres. incumbent, G. H. Thompson, 1846: contains 1,330 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 849: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 976: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,140: poor rates in 1837, £320.---The Manor House, Edmund Walker, Esq.: Colney Hatch, George Crawshaye, Esq.: Colney Hatch, Mrs. Smith: Colney Hatch, the Rev. Geo. Thompson: Friern Watch, Job Wright, Esq.

**BARNET-BY-THE-WOLD** (or **BARNETBY-LE-WOLD**), **LINCOLN**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, union of Glandford-Brigg, parts of Lindsey: 206 miles from London (coach road 162), 6 from Glandford-Brigg, 7 from Caistor.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln, to Barnetby station: from Derby, through Masbro, Retford, and Glandford-Brigg to station, 90 miles.---Money orders issued at Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ noon.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £305: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, John White, 1839: contains 1,630 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 679: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 780: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,558: poor rates in 1837, £235. The tithes were commuted in 1766.

**BARNEY**, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of North Greenhoe, union of Walsingham: 143 miles from London (coach road 115), 6 from Fakenham,

5 from Walsingham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Ryburgh, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Ryburgh, &c., 177 miles.---Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £129: patron, Lord Hastings: pres. incumbent, S. F. W. Homfray, 1846: contains 1,390 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 276: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 317: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,442: poor rates in 1848, £193.

**BARNHAM**, **SUFFOLK**, a village in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Blackbourn, union of Thetford: 98½ miles from London (coach road 81), 3 from Thetford, 10 from Bury.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Thetford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Ely, to Thetford, &c., 136 miles. Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---There are some tumuli between the village and Thetford, which are supposed to mark the scene of a conflict between the Danes and Edward the Elder.---The living (St. Gregory), comprises two parishes in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Ely, now consolidated into one rectory, and united with that of Euston, having a pres. net income of £645: patron, Duke of Grafton: pres. incumbent, J. D. Hustler, 1829: contains 5,420 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 412: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 474: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,254: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**BARNHAM**, **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Avisford, union of West Hampnett, rape of Arundel: 72 miles from London (coach road 60), 5 from Arundel, 7 from Chichester.---London and Brighton Rail. to Yapton station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London to Yapton, 202 miles.---Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 15s.: pres. net income, £67: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, W. L. Pownall, 1844: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 125: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 144: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,579: poor rates in 1837, £86.

**BARNHAM-BROOM**, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Forehoe: 120½ miles from London (coach road 105), 5 from Wymondham, 9 from Norwich.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Wymondham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough, to Wymondham, &c., 162 miles.---Money orders issued at Wymondham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £524: patron, Lord Wodehouse: pres. incumbent, Edward Gurdon, 1848: contains 1,870 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 494: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 568: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,533: poor rates in 1837, £242.

**BARNHILL**, **CHESTER**, a hamlet in the parish of Malpas: 175½ miles from London (coach road 172), 10 from Chester: 8 from Tarporley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Tattenhall, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.

**BARNINGHAM**, **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>.

Token: pres. incumbent, R. R. Token: contains 2,770 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 227: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,697: poor rates in 1837, £284.

**BARNTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Great Budworth: 174½ miles from London (coach road 175), 2 from Northwich, 8 from Knutsford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Acton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe to Acton, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £120: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, E. W. Burton, 1842: contains 630 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 859: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 987: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,505: poor rates in 1837, £254.

**BARNWELL-ALL-SAINTS (or KING'S BARNWELL)**, NORTHAMPTON, a parish belonging to the hun<sup>d</sup> of Huxloe, but situated in that of Polebrook, union of Oundle: 95½ miles from London (coach road 78), 3 from Oundle, 5 from Thrapston.---Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Barnwell station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton, &c., 98½ miles.---Money orders issued at Oundle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There was formerly an abbey here, built by Sir Payne Peverill, who was standard-bearer to Robert, Duke of Normandy. The chapel, which still remains entire, is used as the parochial church; and an additional church was erected here in 1837-9, in the Gothic style, by the Parliamentary Commissioners. It holds about 1400, and was built at an expense of about £7000. There is a great annual fair held here for fourteen days, called Sturbridge fair, originally granted by King John, for the benefit of an hospital for lepers. It is proclaimed on the 18th September, first by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and afterwards by the Mayor or Town-Clerk. Lysons and his coadjutors, in the 'Magna Britannia,' say, in speaking of this noted fair---*The original is thought to be casual. A clothier of Kendal having wetted his cloth in this brook (the Sture), exposed it to sale, as not fit for his London market, whether he was going, and found he got so well by it, that he and some other of his tradesmen came the next year with more clothes, for which they had so good a market, that they kept coming annually, and brought other trades to accompany them, till it became such a fair as it now is. It lasts fourteen days, and vast quantities of goods are there sold. Bury fair is thought to excel it in fineness of company, and Bristol and Weyhill fairs equal, if they do not surpass it in merchandise and goods; but take it altogether, as it affords both pleasure and profit, no fair is to be equalled to it in England, nor perhaps in Europe, though it were to be wished that the many incentives to vice which are there found, were more carefully banished, though the fair were lessened.* The village suffered from a large conflagration in 1731, but it obtained an unhappy fame from a tragic event which occurred some four years before that, on the 8th of September, 1727: 120 persons were assembled in a barn to see some puppet-show exhibition, when a villain, who had been refused admittance, fastened the doors on the outside, and then set fire to the

place. A tremendous rush was made to the doors, but they opened inwards, and before any means of exit could be made, the roof fell in, by which all except four were burned to death. The bodies were buried indiscriminately together in one huge hole, dug for their reception in the churchyard. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Baptists have places of worship here.---The living is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, but, by an act passed in 1821, was consolidated with Barnwell-St.-Andrews---(which see for ecclesiastical returns): contains 1,680 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 140: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,598: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**BARNWELL-ST.-ANDREWS, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Polebrooke, union of Oundle: 94½ miles from London (coach road 79), 2 from Oundle, 17 from Stamford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Barnwell station: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton, &c., 97½ miles.---Money orders issued at Oundle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The name of this place is said to be a corruption of *Berne's-well*, it having been the practice, in the days of superstition, to dip sickly children, or *bernes*, in the waters of the seven wells near the village. There are the ruins of a castle built in the time of Henry I., which Leland describes as *Berenjarius Moyn's castle*; it was at one time the baronial residence of the Montagues, and subsequently of the Montagues. The charities of the place consist of two almshouses and two endowed schools.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £17. 2s.: contains 1,740 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 322: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,979: poor rates in 1837, £78. Tithes commuted 11th George IV.

**BARNWOOD, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dudstone and King's Barton, union of Gloucester: 116 miles from London (coach road 104), 2 from Gloucester, 8 from Cheltenham.---Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 95 miles.---Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---This parish is intersected by the Roman foss road.---The living (St. Lawrence), an endowed vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. net income, £195: patron, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: pres. incumbent, G. S. Escott, 1844: contains 1,150 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 383: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 440: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,699: poor rates in 1837, £193.---S. lies Saintbridge House.

**BARON'S PARK.** See DESFORD, LEICESTER.

**BARONY, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Auckland-St.-Andrew---(which see for returns, &c.)

**BARR (GREAT), STAFFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Aldridge: 119 miles from London (coach road 114), 4 from Walsall, 5 from Birmingham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Perry-Bar, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 48½ miles.---Money orders issued at Walsall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There is a school here with

a small endowment.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £20: contains 4,960 acres: 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,087: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,250: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,645: poor rates in 1837, £273.---Great Barr Hall has long been the family seat of the Scotts. It is beautifully situated, facing a charming sheet of water, and encompassed with noble ornamental timber. The hills behind are clothed with woods, intersected by numerous walks, which command fine views of the scenery below. A short distance from the flower-garden stands a beautiful funeral urn, bearing on the pedestal an epitaph from the pen of Shenstone:

"Ah, Maria, puellarum elegantissima,  
Ah flore, venustate abrepta: Vale,  
Huc quanto minus est  
Cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse."

The present owner is Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart.

**BARR-PERRY.** See HANDSWORTH.

**BARRASFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND,** a township in the parish of Chollerton: 332 miles from London (coach road 284), 7 from Hexham, 10 from Bellingham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, York, and Newcastle, to Hexham, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 200 miles.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---A license for a market here was obtained by Robert de Umfraville from Edward I., but it has not been used for centuries.---Contains 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 267: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 307.

**BARRAWAY, CAMBRIDGE,** a hamlet in the parish of Soham---(which see for access, &c.)---The living, a chapelry to the vicarage of Soham.

**BARRINGTON, CAMBRIDGE,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wetherley, union of Royston: 58 miles from London (coach road 46), 6 from Cambridge, 8 from Royston.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Shelford station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, 190 miles.---The town and church estates bring in, on an average, about £33 a year. There is a school in connection with the National Society, supported by voluntary contributions from Trinity College, the vicar, and J. Bendyshe, Esq. There is an Independent chapel here.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 14s. 4d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, J. M. Robinson, 1837: contains 2,129 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 533: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 613: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,087: poor rates in 1837, £430. The tithes were commuted in 1796.

**BARRINGTON, SOMERSETSHIRE,** a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Petherton, union of Langport: 176 miles from London (coach road 134), 4 from Ilminster, 10 from Ilchester.---Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., to Taunton, &c., 189½ miles.---Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated in the parish.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese

of Bath and Wells, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £84: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, J. Stratton Coles, 1848: contains 1,520 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 531: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 611: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,854: poor rates in 1837, £177.

**BARRINGTON (GREAT), GLOUCESTER,** a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Farringdon, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Berks, and partly in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Slaughter, Gloucestershire: 87 miles from London (coach road 76), 4 from Burford, 7 from Northleach.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Ascott station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Ascott, &c., 114 miles.---Money orders issued at Burford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The church is a handsome structure of the time of Henry VII., and stands in the county of Gloucester. In 1783, the Countess of Talbot bequeathed £400 to the parish, and there are several minor charities. In the church, among other monuments are one to Captain Bray, whose effigy is in the Elizabethan fashion, and is remarkable from having the sword on the right thigh. Tradition says he so wore it, having in sorrow, for killing a man at Tilbury camp, vowed never again to use his right hand. Another, by Nollekins, to Mary Countess Talbot. The chancellor lies here, but there is no monument to him. There are quarries of admirable freestone, much of which was used in the reparation of Westminster Abbey, and in the erection of Blenheim House.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £221: patron, Lord Dynevor: pres. incumbent, Thomas Lewes, 1820: contains 2,580 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 553: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 635: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,297: poor rates in 1837, £252. Tithes commuted in 1759.---The manorial hall was built by the Lord Chancellor Talbot, in 1734, on his buying the property from the Brays, who had held it for nearly two centuries. From him it has descended to Lord Dynevor, the present lord of the manor. It is situated in a spacious well-timbered park, on rising ground above the river Winrush.

**BARRINGTON (LITTLE), GLOUCESTER,** a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Slaughter: 88 miles from London, 3 from Burford.---By rail. as above, 115 miles.---There are some small bequests to the poor, and for repairing the church.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £4. 19s. 3d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Richard Hodges, 1841: contains 1,179 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 156: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,274: poor rates in 1837, £164.

**BARROW-ON-TRENT, DERBY,** a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Shardlow: 138 miles from London (coach road 125), 6 from Derby, 10 from Burton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, thence 6 miles.---Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The Grand Trunk Canal intersects the

parish. — The living (St. Wilfrid), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, to which is annexed the chapelry of Twyford, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £5. 6s. 5d.: pres. net income, £105: patron, Rev. J. Latham: pres. incumbent, W. Heacock, 1825: contains 1,190 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 641: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 737: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,949: poor rates in 1837, £163. Tithes commuted in 1787.

BARROW, GLOUCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Boddington—(which see for access, &c.): 98 miles from London, 4 from Cheltenham, 5 from Tewkesbury. — Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters delivered 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Piffs Elm.

BARROW, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Hallstone: 314 miles from London, 5 from Allenton, 16 from Wooler. — Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. — Contains 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 18: poor rates in 1837, £10.

BARROW (or BERE), RUTLAND, a hamlet in the parish of Cottesmore: 120 miles from London (coach road 101), 5 from Oakham, 12 from Stamford: — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Oakham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Oakham, &c., 56 miles. — Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 165: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 189: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,380: poor rates in 1837, £27.

BARROW, SALOP, a parochial chapelry in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wenlock: 145 miles from London (coach road 146), 3 from Much-Wenlock, 9 from Bridgenorth. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 74 miles. — Money orders issued at Much-Wenlock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — There is an endowed school here for twenty boys, and an almshouse of six poor persons. — The living (St. Giles), a curacy annexed to the rectory of Willey, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, having jointly a pres. net income of £329, is valued at £3. 13s.: patron, Lord Forrester: pres. incumbent, W. Bates, 1823: contains 2,290 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 383: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 440: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,106: poor rates in 1837, £475.

BARROW, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Thingoe: 101 miles from London (coach road 69), 6 from Bury, 9 from Newmarket. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Cambridge, and Newmarket, &c., 153 miles. — Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — In the time of Edward I., Barrow was the property of the Countess of Gloucester, but afterwards became the property of Lord Badlesmere, who, being engaged in the insurrection of the discontented barons against Edward II., was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and hanged at Blean, near Canterbury, in 1322. His estate was given to the king's favourite, Hugh de Spencer, but, on the accession of Edward III., it was restored to the son of the late lord, and ultimately descended to Mar-

garet, wife of John de Tibetot, through whose heiresses the property demised. The remains of the family seat to the southward of the church, bespeak it to have been an imposing structure. *Here too, Mr. Gough observes, the turnpike road from Bury to Newmarket is, unfortunately for the repose of some brave warriors, carried through a tumulus or barrow, in which human bones may at any time be very easily discovered.* The parochial charities produce about £12 a year. The educational institutions are abundant. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £23. 9s. 9d.: pres. net income, £690: patron, Master and Fellows of St. Jude's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Wm. Keeling, 1845: contains 2,810 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 995: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,144: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,726: poor rates in 1837, £499. — Fair, May 1.

BARROW (GREAT), CHESTER, a parish and township in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eddisbury, union of Great Broughton: 182½ miles from London (coach road 183), 6 from Chester, 13 from Northwich. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Chester, &c., 84 miles. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — In speaking of this place, Tanner says—*Robert de Bacheping having given in the reign of Henry II. the church of this place to the Knights-Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, here was settled a preceptory of that order, which, with Iweley in Derbyshire, was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £107. 3s. 8d.* — The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £19. 6s. 5d.: pres. net income, £263: patron, Lord H. Cholmondeley: pres. incumbent, John Clark, 1816: contains 1,210 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 668: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 768: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,504: poor rates in 1837, £449.

BARROW-GURNEY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, union of Bedminster: 120 miles from London, 5 from Bristol, 12 from Axbridge. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 136½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a donative curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £36: pres. net income, £71: patron, Montague Gore, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. M. Bullock, 1842: contains 2,130 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,131: poor rates in 1837, £73. — Barrow-Gurney Court, a fine old building.

BARROW-UPON-HUMBER, LINCOLN, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarnborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg: 204 miles from London (coach road 167), 3 from Barton, 17 from Grimsby. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Barton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Masbro and Barton, &c., 109 miles. — Money orders issued at Barton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — North-west of the village there are the remains of an extensive entrenchment, commonly called the Castle, and which is believed to have been the site

of an ancient British camp. Tanner, in speaking of it, says—*Wulpher, king of the Mercians, gave to that pious man, Ceadd or Chad, about the middle of the seventh century, the land of fifty families, as Bede tells us, to build a monastery at a place called Al Barwe, i. e. 'at the wood,' in the province of Lindsey; some appearance of which, Bede saith, remained in his time.*—The living (Holy Trinity), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 16s.: pres. net income, £348: patron, Lord Chancellor: contains 4,620 acres: 221 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,662: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,911: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,742: poor rates in 1837, £726. The tithes were commuted in 1797.

**BARROW-MINCHIN, SOMERSETSHIRE**, a hamlet in the parish of Barrow-Gurney—(which see for access, &c.)—Tanner, in his Notitia, says—*A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edwin, founded by Gurney, lord of Stoke-Hampden, before A.D. 1200. The revenues of this small priory were valued at £29. 6s. 8d. The site was granted in the 36th of Henry VIII. to William Clerk, and made a fair dwelling-place by Drewe of Brightston.*

**BARROW (NORTH), SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton: 132 miles from London (coach road 116), 3 from Castle-Carey, 8 from Ilchester.—Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 193 miles.—Money orders issued at Castle-Carey: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m. post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 17s. 8d.: pres. net income, £148: patron, Lord Portman: pres. incumbent, George Goodden, 1831: contains 970 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 140: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,342: poor rates in 1837, £61.

**BARROW (SOUTH), SOMERSET**, a parochial chapelry in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton: 133 miles from London (coach road 117), 4 from Castle-Carey.—Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 24 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 194 miles.—Money orders issued at Castle-Carey: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m. post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £80: patron, Mrs. Toogood: pres. incumbent, George Goodden, 1836: contains 580 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 140: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,179: poor rates in 1837, £45.—8. Hazelgrove Hall.

**BARROW-UPON-SOAR, LEICESTER**, a parish in the east hund<sup>d</sup> of Goscoote, union of Barrow-upon-Soar: it contains the townships of Barrow-upon-Soar, and the chapelries of Quorndon, Mount-Sorrel, and Woodhouse: 107 miles from London, 3 from Loughborough, 2 from Mount-Sorrel.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Barrow, 112 miles: from Derby, through Loughborough, 16½ miles.—Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—There is a grammar-school here, endowed with about £100 a year. The union prison, one of the eyesores of England, cost

about £6,500. Babington's almshouse, founded in 1686, has an income of about £200 a year; and besides other minor charities, a rent charge of £2 a year was bequeathed by Dr. William Beveridge, bishop of St. Asaph, who was born here in 1638. He was one of the most distinguished scholars that ever adorned the prelacy of Britain, being eminent as an orientalist, critic, and theologian. He wrote several works: among others, twelve volumes of "Sermons," "Private Thoughts on Religion," &c.; and for piety, and simplicity of character, was always revered by his contemporaries. The name of Barrow-upon-Soar was originally written Baro, Baroo, Barhoo, Barwe, &c., and is no doubt derived from the number of barrows or tumuli, the remains of which still exist, in the neighbourhood. Barrow has long been celebrated for a fine hard blue stone, which, when burnt, forms a lime which is the foundation of one of the finest cements in the world, and was effectively used, to cite an instance, in the erection of Ramsgate pier, when all other cements had failed.—The living (Holy Trinity), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £15. 2s. 8d.: pres. net income, £326: patron, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, R. Gwatkin, 1832: contains 7,950 acres: 1,271 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,784: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,649: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,145: poor rates in 1837, £931. The great and small tithes of the liberty were commuted in 1760.

**BARROWBY, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Winibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham: 181 miles from London (coach road 112), 2 from Grantham, 12 from Newark.—Nor. West. Rail. to Newark, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 45 miles.—The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £31. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £1,084: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, J. Kendall, 1802: contains 4,010 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 799: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 919: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,936: poor rates in 1837, £271. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1762.

**BARROWBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Leak: 248 miles from London: 5 from Thirsk.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leeds to Thirsk, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leeds and Thirsk, 116 miles.—Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 1,280 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,405: poor rates in 1837, £98.

**BARROWDEN, RUTLAND**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wrangdike, union of Uppingham, on the banks of the Welland: 114 miles from London (coach road 92), 6 from Uppingham, 8 from Stamford.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Uppingham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Luffenham, 59½, thence 2 miles.—Money orders issued at Uppingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—There was formerly an annual fair and weekly market here, but both have long since fallen into disuse. There

was also a chantry founded in the time of Edward II. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14. 13s. 1d.: pres. net income, £483: patron, Marquis of Exeter: pres. incumbent, C. Atlay, 1840: contains 1,997 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 658: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 756: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,070: poor rates in 1837, £235.

**BARROWFORD, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Whalley: 225 miles from London (coach road 216), 2 from Colne, 6 from Burnley. — Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester to Colne, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Manchester, &c., 116 miles. — Money orders issued at Colne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-spinning. There is a Wesleyan Methodist congregation here. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Holme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, Samuel Smith, 1842: contains 1,540 acres: 479 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,630: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,024: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,687: poor rates in 1837, £595.

**BARRY, GLAMORGAN**, a parish, with a village of the same name, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, South Wales: 155 miles from London (coach road 169), 9 from Cardiff, 9 from Llandaff. — Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, across the channel to Penarth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 167 miles. — Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The living, a rectory not in charge, in the diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £26: contains 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 104: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 120: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £645: poor rates in 1837, £16. — Adjacent is the Isle of Barry, separated from the main land by a passage of about 400 yards in width. The Isle will be described in its proper place.

**BARSBY, LEICESTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Ashby-Folville — (which see for postal arrangements, access, &c.) — Contains 1,030 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 803: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,629: poor rates in 1837, £106.

**BARSHAM, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wangford: 116 miles from London (coach road 109), 2 from Beccles, 4 from Bungay. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Gissing, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Norwich, thence to Gissing, &c., 186 miles. — Money orders issued at Beccles: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Dr. Echard, the divine and historian, was a native of this village. He was born in 1671, received his education at Cambridge, and became archdeacon of Stowe. He was a very voluminous writer, being the author of a 'Roman History,' a 'General Ecclesiastical History,' a 'History of England,' and other works. He was presented to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudborne, and Alford. He died in his carriage when proceeding to Scarborough in 1730. — The living (the Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £15. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £600: patron, Rev. A. I. Suckling: pres. incumbent, A. I. Suckling, 1839: con-

tains 1,871 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 250: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 287: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,796: poor rates in 1837, £219.

**BARSHAM (EAST), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gallow, union of Walsingham: 143 miles from London (coach road 102), 3 from Fakenham, 3 from Walsingham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to East Dereham, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, Dereham, &c., 167 miles. — Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with the rectory of Little Snoring, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £645: patron, Lord Hastings: pres. incumbent, H. N. Astley, 1791: contains 1,230 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 240: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 276: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,482: poor rates in 1837, £133.

**BARSHAM (NORTH), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gallow, union of Walsingham: 144 miles from London (coach road 113), 2 from Great Walsingham, 6 from Wells. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to East Dereham, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, Dereham, &c., 168 miles. — Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £244: patron, Earl of Orford: pres. incumbent, J. C. Platten, 1843: contains 710 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 89: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,299: poor rates in 1837, £69.

**BARSHAM (WEST), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gallow, union of Walsingham: 146½ miles from London (coach road 112), 3 from Fakenham, 3 from Walsingham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Swaffham, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, to Swaffham, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £155: patron, Captain Balders: pres. incumbent, R. Leeder, 1842: contains 1,380 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 86: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 99: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,245: poor rates in 1837, £75.

**BARSTON, KENT**. See BARFRESTON.

**BARSTON, WARWICK**, a parish in the Solihull division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Solihull: 102 miles from London (coach road 100), 2 from Knowle, 12 from Warwick. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Docker's Lane station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Hampton station, 41, thence 3 miles. — Money orders issued at Birmingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £8 a year. — The living (St. Swithin), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, annexed to the rectory of Barkswell, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the lord of the manor: pres. net income, £180: patron, Rev. S. B. Shirreff: pres. incumbent, S. B. Shirreff: contains 1,990 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 392:



probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 451: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,287: poor rates in 1837, £124.

**BARTESTREE, HEREFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Dormington, hun<sup>d</sup> of Greytree—(which see for access, &c.): 132 miles from London, 5 from Hereford, 12 from Ledbury. Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 5 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, united with the vicarage of Dormington, in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 9s.: pres. net joint income, £284: patron, E. F. Foley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, L. E. Browne, 1844: contains 410 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 44: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 56: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £280: poor rates in 1837, £52.

**BARTHERTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Wybunbury: 163 miles from London (coach road 162), 2 from Nantwich, 10 from Whitchurch. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Basford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, Basford, &c., 68 miles. Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 270 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 39: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 45: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £711: poor rates in 1837, £46.

**BARTHOLOMEW-HOSPITAL (St.), KENT**, an extra-parochial liberty in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine: 68 miles from London, 13 from Canterbury, 7 from Deal. Money orders issued at Deal: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. In speaking of this place, Tanner says—*Here is an hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was founded by Thomas Crompthon, Esq., and Maud his wife, who was of the family of Sandwich, about A.D. 1190, for a master, brethren, and sisters, and three priests, whereof one was to be prior. Sir Henry Sandwich, lord warden of the Cinque ports, increased the revenues, that here might be maintained twelve brethren and four sisters. It was returned, A.D. 1562, to be endowed with £40 per annum. It is yet in being for six poor men and as many women, who have each a house and garden, and a handsome allowance, and is under the care and government of the mayor and jurates of Sandwich.* Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 59: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 67.

**BARTHOLOMEW (St.) HYDE, HANTS**, a parish partly in the city of Winchester, and partly in the liberty of Soke, union of New Winchester, county of Southampton, adjacent to the north side of the city of Winchester—(which see for postal arrangements, access, &c.)—There was formerly one of the mitred parliamentary abbeys here, but little of the old structure remains. In Tanner's Notitia the place is thus spoken of—*King Alfred founded here first only a house and chapel for the learned monk Grimbald, whom he had brought out of Flanders, but afterwards projected, and by his will ordered, a noble church, or religious house, to be built in the cemetery, on the north side of the old minster, or cathedral, and designed that Grimbald should preside over it. This was begun in 901, and finished to the honour of the Holy Trinity, Virgin Mary, and St. Peter, by his son, King Edward, who placed therein secular canons; but in 963 they were expelled, and an abbot and monks put into possession by Bishop Ethel-*

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*wold. Now the churches and habitations of these two societies being so very near together, the differences which were occasioned by their singing, bells, and other matters, arose to so great a height, that the religious of the new monastery thought fit, about 1110, to remove to a better and more quiet situation without the walls, on the north part of the city, called Hyde, where Henry I., at the instance of William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, founded a stately abbey for them. St. Peter was generally accounted patron, though it is sometimes called the monastery of St. Grimbald, and sometimes of St. Barnabas. It was valued before the dissolution at £865. 1s. 3d., and the site was granted in the 37th year of Henry VIII., to Richard Bethell. The parochial charities produce about £23 a year. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £100: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, W. Williams, 1833: contains 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 628: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 718: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £542: poor rates in 1837, £359.*

**BARTHOMLEY, CHESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Nantwich, union of Congleton, extending into the northern division of the hundred of Pirehill, county of Stafford: in the county of Chester it comprises the chapelries of Alsager and Haslington, and the townships of Barthomley and Crewe, and in the county of Stafford the township of Batteredley: 157½ miles from London (coach road 157), 7 from Sandbach, 7 from Newcastle. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Basford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Crewe, 57, thence 3 miles. Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The church is remarkable for a fine wooden roof put up in 1589. The parochial charities produce about £30 a year. The living (St. Bertoline), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £25. 7s. 1d.: pres. net income, £824: patron, Trustees of the late Lord Crewe: pres. incumbent, Edward Hinchliffe, 1836: contains 11,600 acres: 462 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,725: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,134: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £13,132.

**BARTHOMLEY, CHESTER**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 2,240 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 516: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 593: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,745: poor rates in 1837, £203.

**BARTHORPE, YORK**, a township with Acklam, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the parish of Acklam, wapentake of Buckrose, east riding of York.—(For access, &c., see ACKLAM.)

**BARTINGTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bucklow: 176½ miles from London (coach road 177), 4 from Northwich, 8 from Warrington. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Acton, thence 5 miles; from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 77 miles. Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 210 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 100: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £608: poor rates in 1837, £86.

**BARTLEY-REGIS, HANTS**, a hamlet in the parish of Minstead, county of Southampton—(which see for access, &c.)

**BARTLOW, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chilford, union of Linton: 53½ miles from London (coach road 48), 2 from Linton, 6 from Saffron-Walden. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chesterford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 185 miles. —Money orders issued at Linton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, is valued at £19. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £259: patron, Rev. John Bullen: pres. incumbent, John Bullen, 1828: contains 320 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 89: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £675: poor rates in 1837, £50.

**BARTLOW-END (or STEVINGTON-END), ESSEX**, a hamlet in the parish of Ashdon—(which see for postal arrangements): 53½ miles from London (coach road 47), 3 from Linton, 6 from Haverhill. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chesterford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London to Chesterford, &c., 185½ miles. —Contains 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 236: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 271: poor rates in 1837, £159.

**BARTON, BERKS**, a hamlet contiguous to Abingdon, in the parish of St. Helens—(which see for access, &c.): 56 miles from London, 6 from Oxford, 7 from Dorchester. —Contains 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 18.

**BARTON, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wetherley, union of Chesterton: 61½ miles from London (coach road 49), 4 from Cambridge, 8 from Caxton. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough, to Cambridge, &c., 129 miles. —Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —There was formerly a rectory here, but Blomesfield says—*The rectory was appropriated to Merton priory, the collation of the vicars being reserved to the see for the license of appropriation. The rectory was valued at £26. 13s. 4d.* —The living (St. Peter) a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £8. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £156: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, Dr. Harding, 1835: contains 1,500 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 367: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,107: poor rates in 1837, £281.

**BARTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Farndon: 174½ miles from London (coach road 175), 10 from Chester, 7 from Malpas. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Beeston station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 76 miles. —Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Contains 490 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 193: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 222: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £756: poor rates in 1837, £61.

**BARTON, HEREFORD**, a township in the parish of Kington—(which see for returns, access, &c.): 156 miles from London, 1 from Kington, 21 from Hereford. —Money orders issued at Kington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —Gervase of Canterbury, the monkish historian, who wrote in the time of Richard I., states that a Benedictine monastery existed in this neighbourhood.

**BARTON, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Preston: 224½ miles from London (coach road

223), 6 from Preston, 8 from Kirkham. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Barton station: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, and Preston, 114 miles. —Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —Contains 1,510 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 485: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 557: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,795: poor rates in 1837, £204.

**BARTON-IN-FABIS, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, on the river Trent: 130½ miles from London (coach road 121), 6 from Nottingham, 13 from Derby. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Beeston, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Long Eaton, &c., 13 miles. —Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —There are some remains of a British encampment in the neighbourhood. —The living (St. George), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £19. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, F. G. Wintour, 1829: contains 1,620 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 333: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 383: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,047: poor rates in 1837, £92. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1759.

**BARTON (or HIGH BARTON), WESTMORELAND**, a parish in West ward, union of Basford: it includes the chapelries of Hartsop with Patterdale and Martindale, and the townships of High Barton, Low Winder, Sockbridge, and Yanwath with Eamont Bridge: 280½ miles from London (coach road 272), 2 from Penrith, 13 from Appleby. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Preston, &c., to Clifton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Lancaster, &c., 201 miles. —Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —A free grammar-school was founded here, and endowed, in 1649, by Dr. Lancelot Dawes and Dr. Gerard Langbaine, both natives of the parish: the former a prebendary of Carlisle, and the latter, who was noted in his day for his writings on history and antiquities, was for some time provost of Queen's College, Oxford. It subsequently received some additional endowment. The church is a large low edifice, with heavy Gothic arches, and is remarkable for having, over the communion-table, five rows of escutcheons, seven in a row, charged with the arms of several noble families. In the chancel, on a brass-plate, there is an inscription to the memory of the wife of Dr. Dawes, one of the founders of the school, daughter of Sir Thomas Fletcher of Strickland, who died in 1673. It is full of the true spirit of affection, and rife with the quaint elegance of the period:

"Under this stone, reader, Inter'd doth lye,  
Beauty and virtue's true epitomy;  
At her appearance, the noon sun  
Blushed and shrunk in 'cause quite outdone.  
In her concealer'd did all graces dwell,  
God plucked my rose that he might take a smel—  
I'll say no more; but, weeping, wish I may  
Soone with thy dear ashes come to lay."  
"Sic efflevis maritus."

Dr. Langbaine was a man of eminent learning, and the bosom friend of Archbishop Ussher. That part of Ullswater lake, out of which the river Eamont flows, is within the boundaries of the parish. Spar, petrifications, and other minerals, are found

in the neighbouring hills. — The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £11. 1s.: pres. net income, £168: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, T. U. Gibson, 1847: contains 33,690 acres: 268 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,668: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,918: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £10,565: poor rates in 1837, £469.

BARTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Hawkswell—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 1,330 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 120: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 138: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £995.

BARTON-IN-THE-BEANS, LEICESTER, a hamlet chiefly in the parish of Market-Bosworth, but extending into those of Nailstone and Shakerstone: 117 miles from London (coach road 108), 2 from Market-Bosworth, 14 from Leicester. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Bagworth, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Bagworth, &c., 33 miles. — Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Contains 820 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 187: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 215: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,164: poor rates in 1837, £65.

BARTON-BENDISH, NORFOLK, a village and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Clackclose, with the hamlet of Eastmore, union of Downham: 95½ miles from London (coach road 92), 4 from Stokeferry, 8 from Swaffham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Downham-Market, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Downham, &c., 131 miles. — Money orders issued at Brandon. — The name of the place is derived from a dyke called Bendish, after the family of that name, which the Saxons erected to mark the boundary of the hundred. The interest of £200, a bequest of the Rev. Richard Jones, in 1783, is appropriated to the support of six poor children. — The living (St. Mary), united to the rectory of All Saints, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £306: patron, Sir H. Berny, Bart.: pres. incumbent, George Day, 1826: contains 4,390 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 455: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 523: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,821: poor rates in 1837, £304. The rectory of St. Andrew, in the same parish, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £263: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Rev. H. Howes, 1841. The tithes of both rectories, great and small, at the enclosure by act of parliament, were commuted for land in 1774.

BARTON-BLOUNT, DERBY, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Appletree: 142 miles from London (coach road 136), 10 from Derby, 8 from Uttoxeter. — Nor. West. Rail. to Derby, thence 10 miles: from Derby, 10 miles. — Money orders issued at Uttoxeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £4. 19s. 1d.: pres. net income, £80: patron, F. Bradshaw, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. P. Lowther, 1822: contains 1,230 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 68: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 78: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,218: poor rates in 1837, £47. — Barton Hall, the seat of Francis Bradshaw, Esq. The family of Bradshaw is of very ancient standing in the county of Derby, having been peo-

ple of consideration as early as the year 1483. The then representative of the family, Henry Bradshaw, Esq., was a man of considerable property, and from him it descended in a direct line to the Rev. Samuel Bradshaw, who, dying without issue, left it to his cousin, Joseph Baggeley, Esq. of Holbrook, grandfather of the present proprietor, who assumed the name and arms of Bradshaw. Mr. Bradshaw served the office of high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1806.

BARTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling: 269 miles from London (coach road 238), 5 from Darlington, 14 from Barnard-Castle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York to Darlington, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 137 miles. — Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Valuable limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. — The living (St. Cuthbert), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £11.: pres. net income, £110: patrons, Vicar of Stanwick, and Vicar of Gilling, alternately: pres. incumbent, W. R. Atkinson, 1835: contains 2,790 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 631: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 726: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,667: poor rates in 1837, £195.

BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY, BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Flitt, union of Luton: 53½ miles from London (coach road 38), 8 from Silsoe, 7 from Luton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Leighton, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Leighton, &c., 104½ miles. — Money orders issued at Ampthill: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There is a Baptist chapel here. — The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £26. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £317: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, T. F. F. Bowes, 1820: contains 2,270 acres: 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 855: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 983: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,790: poor rates in 1837, £294. Tithes commuted in 1809.

BARTON (St. David's), SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Catsash: 166 miles from London (coach road 120), 4 from Somerton, 7 from Glastonbury. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 181 miles. — Money orders issued at Somerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — There is an Independent chapel here. — The living (St. David's), a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Barton-St.-David's, in the cathedral of Wells, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £60: patron, Rev. Wm. Garratt: pres. incumbent, Wm. Tyn-ton, 1845: contains 1,090 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 455: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 523: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £940: poor rates in 1837, £54.

BARTON (EARL'S), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hamfordshoe, union of Wellingborough: 73 miles from London, 4 from Wellingborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Billing Road, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton to Billing Road, &c., 74½ miles. — Money orders issued at Wel-

lingborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The church is one of the most ancient and interesting structures in the kingdom. The tower is Saxon; and in the nave, aisles, and chancel, occur all the different styles of ecclesiastical architecture, from the Conquest to the Reformation. On the north side of the church is a Roman tumulus, supposed to have been used as a link of military communication with Clifford's Hill, on the opposite side of the valley of the Nen. There is a Baptist chapel here. The parish is crossed by the river Nen, and through it the Northampton Canal communicates with the German Ocean.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £195: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, D. T. Knight, 1842: contains 2,210 acres: 245 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,079: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,240: poor rates in 1837, £393.

BARTON (GREAT), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Thedwestry: 96½ miles from London, (coach road 74), 2 from Bury, 4 from Ixworth.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Bury, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough, to Thetford, 125, thence 14 miles.---Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Howard's donation affords £10 a year to the poor.---The living (Holy Innocents), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £10. 15s. 7½d.: patron, Sir H. E. Bunbury: pres. incumbent, W. R. Blake, 1826: contains 4,030 acres: 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 774: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 890: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,128: poor rates in 1837, £463. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1802.

BARTON-HARTSHORNE, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: 64½ miles from London (coach road 59), 5 from Buckingham, 8 from Bicester.---Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, to Bletchley, &c., 103 miles.---Money orders issued at Buckingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy with Chetwood, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £102: patron, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. L. Smith, 1839: contains 870 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 165: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 189: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £919: poor rates in 1837, £54.

BARTON-UPON-THE-HEATH, WARWICK, a parish in the Brails division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kingston: 93 miles from London (coach road 79), 5 from Shipton-on-Stour, 7 from Chipping-Norton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Evenlode, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester, to Evenlode, &c., 104½ miles.---Money orders issued at Moreton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---About two miles to the westward stands the Fourshire-stone, stated by Leland to mark the boundaries of the four counties of Warwick, Worcester, Oxford, and Gloucester. *The village is remarkable for having been the residence of Mr. Robert Dover, an attorney of so disinterested and amiable a character, that he is*

*said to have had only two causes litigated in the whole course of his life, all the other disputes submitted to his professional guidance being settled by arbitration. He was, about the year 1600, the founder of the celebrated Cotswold Games, in imitation of the athletic contests of the ancients, which were celebrated by the verses of Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets, subsequently collected and published in one volume, under the title of 'Annalia Debreasia.' The meetings were held annually on Whit-Tuesday, and the victors were rewarded with prizes distributed by Dover himself, arrayed in a discarded garb of James I. The festivities were celebrated in the vicinity of Campden, in Gloucestershire, but were at length put an end to by the breaking out of the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament.*---The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £12. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £364: patron, Trinity College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. P. Guillemard, 1846: contains 1,540 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 212: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 244: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,975: poor rates in 1837, £94.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, LINCOLN, a parish and market town in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarbrough, parts of Lindsey: 201 miles from London (coach road 167), 7 from Hull.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Barton station, 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Barton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m.---The town is pleasantly situated on the extremity of the Lincolnshire wolds, about three-quarters of a mile from the banks of the Humber, from which circumstance it derives its name. It was a place of considerable importance at the time of the Conquest, being the chief port on the great eastern estuary; but, on the erection of Kingston-upon-Hull into a borough, it lost much of its commercial standing, and derives its position now chiefly from being the means of access across the ferry to that town. There are two churches; that of St. Peter, the mother church as it is called, is a handsome and spacious structure, and very ancient, the lower part of the tower being evidently Saxon, and the upper early Norman. St. Mary's is a more modern building, ascribed, with apparent justice, to the 14th century. The town, which is a polling-place for the parts of Lindsey, and the manor of which belongs to the Crown, consists chiefly of two good but irregular streets, with several modern highly-respectable houses in them. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the trade in corn and flour, though ropes, tiles, and bricks are to some extent made here. Barton is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who here hold the petty sessions for a part of the division. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and the Independents, have each chapels here. There are almshouses for four poor women, and some small endowments for schools. Thornton Abbey, the remains of which stand about three miles from the town, was founded, in 1139, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Holderness, for Black canons. Its revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at £703. 17s. 2d. Henry VIII. and his queen were entertained here in 1540, on their return from Hull.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of

Lincoln, is valued at £19. 4s. 8d.: pres. net income, £390: patron, Uppleby Family: pres. incumbent, G. Uppleby, 1834: contains 4,620 acres: 221 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,475: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,996: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £12,354: poor rates in 1837, £726. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1793.---Market day, Monday. Fair, Trinity-Thursaday, for cattle.---Bankers, Hull Banking Company---draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co. Inns: Ferry House, and George Inn.

**BARTON-UPON-IRWELL**, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Eccles: 185 miles from London, 6 from Manchester, 14 from Warrington.---Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester to Eccles, 202, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.---The first aqueduct bridge ever constructed in England was erected here, to carry the Bridgewater Canal over the river Irwell. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Roman Catholics have each a chapel here.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patrons, the Bishop, Vicar of Eccles, and others: pres. incumbent, Richard Hill, 1843: contains 10,530 acres: 1,567 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,322: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 11,270: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £20,624: poor rates in 1837, £1,896.

**BARTON (LITTLE)**, or **BARTON-MILLS**, SUFFOLK, a small village and parish in the hund<sup>of</sup> of Lackford, union of Mildenhall: 88½ miles from London (coach road 70), 1 from Mildenhall, 9 from Newmarket.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Mildenhall Road, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Ely, to Mildenhall Road, &c., 128 miles.---Money orders issued at Mildenhall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £14 a year. There is a National school for 100 girls and boys, and a Baptist chapel here.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, valued at £14. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £500: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. Chichester, 1845: contains 2,050 acres: 104 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 640: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 736: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,995: poor rates in 1837, £354. All the tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1796.

**BARTON (ST. MARY)**, GLOUCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary-de-Lode---(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 1,470 acres: 165 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 904: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,040: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,555: poor rates in 1837, £254.

**BARTON (ST. MARY)**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a chapelry and township in the parish of Barton St. Cuthbert, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling: 263 miles from London (coach road 238), 5 from Darlington, 7 from Richmond.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York, to Croft station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 131 miles.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Ripon, is valued at £10: patron, Vicar of Gilling: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

904: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,040: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,555.

**BARTON (ST. MICHAEL'S)**, GLOUCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of St. Michael---(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 500 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 777: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 893: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £846: poor rates in 1837, £162.

**BARTON-MIDDLE**, OXFORD, a township in the parish of Steeple-Barton---(which see for access, &c.)

**BARTON-MILLS**. See **BARTON (LITTLE)**, SUFFOLK.

**BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD**, STAFFORD, a parochial chapelry in the parish of Tatenhill, union of Burton-upon-Trent: 136 miles from London (coach road 130), 5 from Burton-on-Trent, 9 from Lichfield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester to Burton-on-Trent, thence 5 miles: from Derby to Burton, &c., 15 miles.---Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The chapel was erected in the time of Henry VIII. by Dr. John Taylor, a native of the village. The Drapers' Company have a school here, endowed from their own sources, and from land, with £40 a year; another school has an endowment of £20 a year. Courts-leet and courts-baron are regularly held here.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £135: patron, Dean of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, H. G. Cooper, 1838: contains 3,520 acres: 270 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,459: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £1,679: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,263: poor rates in 1837, £434.---Fairs, 3d May, 28th November, for cattle.---Needwood House, the residence of L. K. Hall, Esq. The forest of Needwood will be described in its proper section; but it may here be observed, that within its precincts, which are twenty miles in circumference, stands Tutbury Castle, for some time the place of confinement of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. As to how far this princess was injured, or whether she was rightly condemned, is a vexed question not likely to be speedily answered; but the following lines written, it is stated, by Queen Elizabeth herself, in justification of her conduct, shortly before Mary's execution, are not a little curious:

"The doubt of future foes exiles my present joy,  
And Wit me learns to shun such snares as threaten my annoy;  
For Falschood now doth flow, and subject Faith doth ebb,  
Which would not be if Reason ruled, or Wisdom weaved the web.  
But clouds of joy untried do cloak aspiring minds,  
Which turn to rain of late repent by course of changed winds.  
The top of Hope supposed the root of Rule will be,  
And fruitless all their grafted, as shortly ye shall see;  
Then dazzled eyes with pride which great ambition blinds,  
Shall be unsealed by worthy wights whose falsehoo<sup>d</sup> Foresight finds.  
The daughter of Debate that eke doth Discord sow,  
Shall reap no gain where former rule hath taught Peace still to grow:  
No foreign banished wight shall anchor in this port---  
Our realm it brooks no stranger's voice---let them elsewhere resort;  
Our sword with rack shall first his edge employ,  
To poll their tops that seek such change and gape from lawless joy."

The scrap is transposed from the Harleian MSS., and bears sufficient evidence of forcible resolution to justify the ascription of it to the Maiden Queen.

**BARTON (PEVERELL), SOUTHAMPTON**, a tithing in the parish of South Stoneham—(which see for access, &c.)

**BARTON-SEGRAVE, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Huxloe, union of Kettering: 92½ miles from London (coach road 75), 2 from Kettering, 8 from Thrapston.—Nor. West. Rail. to Ringstead, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Weedon, Northampton, to Road, &c., 96 miles.—Money orders issued at Kettering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The village derived its name from the family of Segrave, whose most eminent member was Nicholas de Segrave, marshal of England, during the reign of Edward IV. The village was the native place of John Bridges, Esq., who accumulated many materials for the history of the county. One of the most celebrated natives of the parish was Humphrey Henchman, who, from an obscure origin, became a prebendary of Salisbury, and, as a royalist, distinguished himself greatly in aiding the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. After the Restoration, he was made Bishop of Salisbury, and, in 1675, was translated to the see of London. There is a small parochial charity here.—The living (St. Botolph), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £492: patron, Duke of Buccleugh: pres. incumbent, Charles Stopford, 1845: contains 2,030 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 219: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,118: poor rates in 1837, £139.—**Barton-Segrave Hall**, the residence of Viscount Hood. His lordship's ancestors possessed considerable property in Dorsetshire, as long as two centuries ago, but the first member of the family of whom we have any particular mention, is the Rev. Samuel Hood, vicar of Thorncombe, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Hoskyns, Esq. of Beaminster, and with other children had Samuel, the eldest, the direct progenitor of the present Viscount: and Alexander, Admiral of the Red, and afterwards created Lord Bridport. The eldest son, Samuel, was created a baronet in 1778, for his previous services as a naval commander, and was, in 1782, elevated to the peerage of Ireland, as Lord Hood of Catherington, for the decisive victory which he gained over the Count De Grasse in the West Indies, and was subsequently, in 1796, elevated to the peerage of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Hood of Whitley, in the county of Warwick, his lady having, in the previous year, had granted to her, in her own right, the title of Baroness Hood of Catherington. Francis Wheler, eldest son of Henry, second Viscount, was a colonel in the army, and was killed in action on the heights of Aird, during the Duke of Wellington's advance into France, in March, 1814. Of that gentleman, the present peer is the grandson. His father had married Mary Isabella, daughter and heiress of Richard John Tibbits, Esq., through whom he derived the Barton-Segrave property.

**BARTON-STACEY, SOUTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of the same name, Basingstoke division, union of Andover: it comprises the tithings of Barton-Stacey, Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton-Stacey: 62 miles from London, 8 from Stockbridge,

6 from Andover.—Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London to Andover Road, &c., 194 miles.—Money orders issued at Stockbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—A Roman road passes through the parish. There are parochial charities to the amount of £45 a year.—The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £8. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £266: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, F. Swanton, 1845: contains 4,520 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 561: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,227: poor rates in 1837, £232.—Fair, 31st July.

**BARTON-STEEPLE, OXFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wooton, comprising the hamlets of Middle-Barton, and Sesswells-Barton: 78 miles from London (coach road 63), 5 from Doddington, 7 from Woodstock.—Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester, to Oxford, &c., 141 miles.—Money orders issued at Doddington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £78: patron, W. and Mary Mister: pres. incumbent, R. Wright, 1808: contains 2,710 acres: 126 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 640: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 736: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,130: poor rates in 1837, £316.

**BARTON-STREET, GLOUCESTER**, a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary-de-Lode and St. Michael: 115 miles from London (coach road 103), 1 from Gloucester, 9 from Cheltenham.—Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester, to Gloucester, 94 miles.—Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 904: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,040.

**BARTON-IN-THE-STREET, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentakes of Bulmer and Ryedale, union of Malton, comprising the townships of Coneysthorpe, Barton-le-Street, and Butterwick: 246 miles from London (coach road 222), 5 from New Malton, 5 from Pickering.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York to New Malton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 114 miles.—Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The church contains some curious sculptures.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £14. 18s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Lady W. Gordon: pres. incumbent, C. Hodgson, 1833: contains 3,180 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 482: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,856: poor rates in 1837, £184.

**BARTON-IN-THE-STREET, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 218: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 251.

**BARTON-TURFF, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead: 139 miles from London (coach road 121), 5 from Coltishall, 12 from Norwich.—East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough, to Norwich, &c., 177 miles.—Money orders issued

at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with the rectory of Irstead, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £3. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £410: patron, Bishop of Norwich: pres. incumbent, John Gunn, 1829: contains 1,750 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 408: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,593: poor rates in 1837, £151.

BARTON-WESTCOTT, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wooton, union of Woodstock: 78 miles from London (coach road 64), 4 from Enstone, 7 from Woodstock. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Rugby, thence to Barton, 90 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £179: patron, Rev. S. Y. Seagrave: pres. incumbent, S. Y. Seagrave, 1836: contains 920 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 290: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,197: poor rates in 1837, £122.

BARTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Cranh, wapentake of Balmer: 232 miles from London (coach road 206), 10 from York, 8 from New Malton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York to Barton station: from Derby, through York, &c., 100 miles. — Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 980 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 232: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 267: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,568: poor rates in 1837, £77.

BARUGH (or BARGE), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Darton: 191 miles from London (coach road 175), 5 from Barnsley, 9 from Wakefield. — Nor. West. Rail. to Barnsley station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Barnsley station, &c., 59 miles. — Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Contains 1,660 acres: 197 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,088: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,251: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,584: poor rates in 1837, £123.

BARUGH-AMBO, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Misperton, wapentake of Pickering lythe: 252 miles from London (coach road 223), 3 from Pickering, 18 from Scarborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and York to Pickering, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 120 miles. — Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 2,150 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 338: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 389: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,816: poor rates in 1837, £142.

BARWELL, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sparkenhoe, union of Hinckley, comprising the chapelries of Potters-Marston and Stapleton: 104½ miles from London (coach road 101), 2 from Hinckley, 11 from Leicester. — Nor. West. Rail. to Nuneaton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Nuneaton, &c., 46 miles. — Money orders issued at Hinckley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is a school here, with an endowment, left by Mr. Gabriel Newton of Leicester, of £20. 16s. a year. — The living (St.

Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £865: patron, Rev. G. Mettam: pres. incumbent, George Mettam, 1803: contains 3,950 acres: 303 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,607: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,848: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,683: poor rates in 1837, £629.

BARWICK (or BERWICK), ESSEX, a hamlet in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ongar, parish of Rothing-Abbots— (which see for access, &c.)

BARWICK-WITH-STAFFORD, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, Yeovil division: 159 miles from London (coach road 123), 2 from Yeovil, 6 from Sherborne. — Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, 164½, thence 23 miles. — Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 14s. 7d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, J. Newman, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Michell, 1822: contains 920 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 446: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 513: poor rates in 1837, £135. — Barwick House, the seat of John Newman, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

BARWICK-BASSET, WILTS. See CALNE.

BARWICK (or BERWICK-IN-THE-BRAKES), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Smithdon, union of Docking: 117 miles from London, 4 from Burnham Westgate, 11 from Wells. — (For access, &c., see Burnham Westgate.) — Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £40: patron, D. Hoste, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. C. Hoste, 1843: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 32: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 37: poor rates in 1837, £76.

BARWICK (or BERWICK) -IN-ELMET, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack: it includes the townships of Barwick-in-Elmet and Roundhay, and the hamlets of Barnbow, Kiddal with Potterton, and Norwick with Scoles: 205 miles from London (coach road 188), 7 from Tadcaster, 2 from Aberford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leeds to Parlington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 73 miles. — Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m. — On a neighbouring height, called Hall-Tower-Hill, there are the remains of an ancient fortress, said to have been the residence of Edwin, one of the most distinguished of the Northumbrian kings. In speaking of the ecclesiastical endowments, Tanner says of Barwick—*Some where in the wood of Elmete, at Barwick-in-Elmete, as some think, was a monastery under the government of Abbot Thrydwulf, about A.D. 730.* — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Craven, and diocese of Ripon, is valued at £32. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £1,022: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, W. H. Bathurst, 1820: contains 8,030 acres: 397 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,275: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,616: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,658: poor rates in 1837, £240. The great and small



tithes, the property of the clerical rector and the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1796.

**BASCHURCH, SALOP**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pimhill: 167½ miles from London (coach road 161), 8 from Shrewsbury, 10 from Oswestry. — Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 96½ miles. — Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.; post closes 4 p.m. — There is a school here, endowed with about £400 a year, out of which, besides being educated, many of the scholars are clothed and apprenticed. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10. 16s.: pres. net income, £203: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, William Jones, 1837: contains 8,490 acres: 214 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,491: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,714: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £9,461: poor rates in 1837, £635. Tithes commuted in 1777.

**BASFORD, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Wyburnbury, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Nantwich: 160 miles from London, 5 from Nantwich, 8 from Sandbach. — Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Basford station, 154½ miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 61 miles. — Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 490 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 97: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 112: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £785: poor rates in 1837, £54.

**BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford: 132½ miles from London (coach road 127), 3 from Nottingham, 12 from Mansfield. — Nor. West. Rail. to Nottingham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 18½ miles. — Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The population has greatly increased, in consequence of the extension of the manufacture of lace, and the removal of the Court of Peveril to the neighbourhood has been another addition to its importance. — The living (St. Leodegarius), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 17s. 7d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. R. Pitman, 1848: contains 2,270 acres: 1,261 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 8,688: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,000: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,239: poor rates in 1843, £4,000. The parish of Basford comprises three villages—Basford, where the parish church is; Carrington, a perpetual curacy, with a population of 2,400; and New Basford, with a similar population, and also a perpetual curacy; patron, the Crown; incumbent, T. A. Bolton. There are nine Methodist and three Baptist chapels in the parish. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1792.

**BASFORD, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Chedleton, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Totmonlow: 170 miles from London (coach road 151), 3 from Leek, 7 from Cheadle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester and Burton-on-Trent, to Newcastle-under-Lyne, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton, to Newcastle, &c., 48

miles. — Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 345: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 396: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,443. — Basford Hall, the seat of the Rev. John Sneyd, incumbent of Ipstones, a magistrate of the county, and second son of William Sneyd, Esq. of Ashcombe Hall—(which see for an account of this ancient family.)

**BASHALL (BASHALL-EAVES, or BECKSHALGH), WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Mitton, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross: 233½ miles from London (coach road 222), 5 from Clitheroe, 16 from Lancaster. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Thornley, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Preston, &c., 135 miles. — Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 3,640 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 356: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 409: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,777: poor rates in 1837, £246.

**BASILDEN (or BASILDON), BERKS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Moreton, union of Bradfield: 45½ miles from London (coach road 47), 8 from Reading, 8 from Wallingford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Goring station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Goring, &c., 162 miles. — Money orders issued at Reading: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — It is a long village, remarkable for the fertility of the soil and the high cultivation of the farms in the neighbourhood. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 14s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Rev. W. Sykes and Simeon's Trust: pres. incumbent, R. B. Fisher, 1814: contains 3,120 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 812: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 934: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,142: poor rates in 1837, £362. — Fair, September 14, for toys. — Basildon Park, the seat of Sir Francis W. Sykes, Bart., is an imposing structure, built by Carr, after the design of Wentworth House, Earl Fitzwilliam's residence in Yorkshire. The mansion is superbly furnished, and commands many delightful views of the park in which it is placed, and which is finely undulated, and well stocked with deer. Sir Francis W. Sykes, the fourth baronet, is great-grandson of Francis Sykes, Esq., the descendant of an old family in Cumberland and Yorkshire, and who, having made a large fortune in India, and having been governor of Cosimbussar in that peninsula, was, in 1781, created a baronet. He bought the manor of Basildon of the Countess of Sandwich and the Countess de Salis, and greatly enlarged and improved the mansion. The present baronet succeeded to the titles and estates in 1843. — Basildon is now occupied by James Morrison, Esq., late M.P. for Inverness, and who is also the owner of the celebrated Fonthill Abbey.

**BASILDON, ESSEX**, a chapelry in the parish of Laindon, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Barstable: 25½ miles from London (coach road 27), 4 from Billericay, 12 from Gravesend. — East Co<sup>o</sup>. Rail. to Brentwood, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 157½ miles. — Money orders issued at Billericay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post

closes 6 p.m. — The living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Laindon: contains 1,850 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 157: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 280: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,044: poor rates in 1837, £99.

**BASING (OLD), HANTS**, a township and chapelry in the parish and hund<sup>l</sup> of Basingstoke division: 50 miles from London (coach road 44), 2 from Basingstoke, 5 from Odiham. — Sou. West. Rail. to Basingstoke, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 182 miles. — Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Old Basing is famous as having been the place where Ethelred I. was defeated by the Danes in 871. After the Conquest, the manor was assigned to Hugh de Porter, who also held not less than fifty-five lordships in this county. He erected a large castle, which was rebuilt on a magnificent scale by his lineal descendant, Sir William Paulet, who was created Marquis of Winchester by Edward VI., and who afterwards was made lord chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. John, the fifth Marquis, was distinguished as a faithful and able adherent of Charles I., and defended the castle successfully during a siege of two years, until at last it was finally taken by Cromwell himself, on 14th October, 1645. Hugh Peters, who was at the end of the siege, in making his report to parliament, said, that "it was a house fit for an emperor to dwell in, it was so spacious and beautiful." The Marquis, from this defence, called the castle "Love-Loyalty," and caused the name, with a diamond, to be written on each of the windows, which so provoked the parliamentary troopers, that they burned the castle to the ground. There was a bed here, said to be worth £1,400, and the plunder was so great, that a private soldier got as much as £300 in money. The loyalty of the Marquis was the more remarkable, as it came from a Roman Catholic subject to a Protestant sovereign. The personal property destroyed with the castle was estimated at, at least, £200,000 — an immense sum at any time, but enormous in these days. The noble Marquis lived till the Restoration, but received no recompense for his losses. During the latter part of his life he lived at Englefield, in Berkshire, and was buried in the parish church, the following epitaph from the pen of Dryden being inscribed to his memory:—

"He who in impious times undaunted stood,  
And 'midst rebellion durst be just and good—  
Whose arms asserted, and whose sufferings more  
Confirmed the cause for which he fought before—  
Rests here:—rewarded by a heavenly Prince  
For what his earthly could not recompense.  
Pray, reader, that such times no more appear—  
Or, if they happen, learn true honour here.  
Ark of this age's faith and loyalty,  
Which, to preserve them, Heaven confined in thee.  
Few subjects could a king like thine deserve,  
And fewer such a king so well could serve.  
Blest king, blest subject, whose exalted state  
By sufferings rose, and gave the law to fate.  
Such souls are rare; but mighty patterns given  
To earth, and meant for ornaments to heaven."

Nor, though the extract be inconveniently long, can we refrain from contrasting, or rather conjoining, the spirits of the two greatest geniuses of their time. If Dryden, in his loyalty, sung in praise of loyalty and truth, the first of epic poets, and the secretary of Cromwell, was no less

eloquent in praise of *home* virtue and loveliness. He wrote the epitaph of the Marquis's second wife, Jane, the accomplished daughter of Lord Savage, mother of Charles first Duke of Bolton, whose eccentric but able career will be described in the account of the noble Duke's family. Milton's epitaph is as follows. The Marchioness died in confinement:—

"Summers three times eight, save one,  
She had told; alas! too soon,  
After so short a time of breath,  
To house with darkness and with death.

Once had the early matrons run  
To greet her with a lovely son,  
And now with second hope she goes,  
And calls Lucina to her throes;  
But, whether by mischance or blame  
Atropos for Lucina came,  
And with remorseless cruelty,  
Spoiled at once both fruit and tree.

Gentle lady, may thy grave  
Peace and quietness ever have."

The family are, by some, said to derive their name from Paulet, in Somersetshire, where they had been seated for some centuries in the early ages of English history, but with more probability from the ancestor whose name is given above. The first Marquis, in addition to his title, was made lord treasurer of England, and held that post through all the fitful changes of the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. To one who inquired how he contrived to retain his post through such a variety of circumstances, he replied, "by being a willow, not an oak." Charles, the sixth Marquis, was created Duke of Bolton by William III., which title continued in the family till the death of Harry, the sixth Duke, in 1794, when the dukedom lapsed; but the marquisate and the minor honours devolved upon George Paulet, Esq. of Ampot, in Hants, a lineal descendant of Lord Henry Paulet, second surviving son of William the fourth Marquis. The present, who is the fourteenth Marquis, succeeded his father in 1843. His lordship is premier marquis of England. — The living (Virgin Mary), is a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Basingstoke: contains 4,970 acres: 207 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,347: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,652: poor rates in 1837, £903.

**BASINGSTOKE, HANTS**, a market town and parish in the Basingstoke division of the county, situated in the hund<sup>l</sup> and union of Basingstoke, but having separate jurisdiction: 48 miles from London (coach road 46), 18 from Andover. — Sou. West. Rail. to station: from Derby, through London, and as above, 180 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Basingstoke is situated in a fertile district, near a branch of the river Loddon. It consists of several streets, having many highly-respectable and well-built houses, and is well paved and lighted with gas. The place is mentioned in Domesday-book as being a royal manor, and as having a market. From the 23d year of Edward I. to the 4th of Edward II., it had the right of returning members to parliament; but that privilege was, at the latter of those two periods, withdrawn, in consequence of a petition to that effect from the inhabitants. A charter for incorporation was granted by James I., which was subsequently con-

firmed in the 17th year of his son's reign; but, under the Municipal Reform Act, the town is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and a commission of the peace has been granted to it. An annual court-leet is held here for the hundred, which extends over nineteen tithings. The church was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.: it is a spacious structure, and remarkable for having the north side built of stone, and the south side of stone and flint in alternate squares. A free school was established here by Queen Mary, and it now enjoys an income of £200 a year. The school itself is an ancient building, and is supposed to have originally been the parish church, especially as it adjoins the ruins of a chapel of the Holy Ghost; the master is appointed by the Crown, and the usher by the corporation. The educational institutions are numerous, and some of them are handsomely endowed. There are two almshouses, one founded in 1607, by Sir James Deane, for eight aged persons, and another by Mr. Joseph Page, for aged widows connected with the Independent congregation. The Rev. Thomas Warton, professor of poetry in the University of Oxford, was for some time master of the free school, and there his celebrated sons, Drs. Joseph and Thomas Warton, received their early education. The minor charities of the town are numerous. According to Tanner—*King Henry III. founded an hospital here in the year 1261, at the instance and on the estate of Walter de Merton, who gave by his will 450 marks to purchase land for the better endowment of it, for the maintenance of aged and impotent priests; and after the foundation of Merton College in Oxford, the incurable scholars or fellows of that college were particularly to be sent thither. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist. The mastership was very early attached to the wardenship of Merton College, Oxford.* On an elevation, on the north-west of the town, are the remains of a chapel of the fraternity of the Holy Ghost, first erected by Lord Sandys, and Fox, Bishop of Winchester, which was dissolved by Edward VI., but restored by his sister Queen Mary. Cromwell made over the estates to parliament, but they have since been restored to the town, and are now appropriated to the support of the free school. In the burial-ground adjoining, which is called the *Liten*, there is a number of ancient monuments well worthy of notice, especially those to the memory of the Cufand family, who were an offset of the royal house of Plantagenet, who were settled at Cufand, in the neighbourhood, from the early Norman times. There are some inscriptions also to the memories of the Blunden family, also exceedingly interesting from their connection with the town, and one is well worthy of transcription from the elegance of its Latinity:—

H. S. E.

Gulielmus Blunden, Gen.  
Gulielmi Blunden de Basingstoke generosus filius unicus  
Novi Collegii Oxon. superioris ordinis Commensalis  
Florentissimae Societatis grande ornamentum,  
Totius etiam Academiae delicias,  
Honorabilis Societatis Hospitalis Gralensis Studens,  
Egregio aemulorum Ingenio, Moribus, Prudentia;  
Et, quod raro alias reperitur est, inter ceteras  
Animi dotes Modestia singulari,  
ERRA Patrem pius, omnium amans, ab omnibus amatus;  
Sed vitam ejus diuturnam facere non poterant  
Quia fecerunt desideratum,

Ut qui occidit immaturam, Variolum spoliū,  
Et triumphus Mortis nulli bono  
Nimium dolendus.  
Obiit 10 Jan., 1706.  
Ætat. suæ 25.

Several eminent men have been natives of Basingstoke, and among them John Basing or de Basingstoke, one of the most celebrated Greek scholars of the 13th century. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, to which are attached the chapelries of Basing and Upper Natley, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £30. 6s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £572: patron, Magdalen College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, James Blatch, 1814: contains 3,970 acres: 701 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,066: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,676: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £11,328: poor rates in 1837, £1,845. All the tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted in 1786. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and Whitsun-Wednesday, for pedlery; Sept. 23 and Oct. 11, for cattle and hiring servants. — Bankers, Seymour, Lamb, & Co.—draw on Masterman & Co. — Inns: Angel, the George, and Red Lion. — S. 1 m. is Hackwood House, the mansion of Lord Bolton, for account of whose family and residence, see CLIDDESDEN. — S. W. 1½ m Down Grange.

BASINGTHORPE-WITH-WESTBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham: 138 miles from London (coach road 105), 3 from Corby, 8 from Grantham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston, to Saxby station, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 44 miles. — Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, and annexed to the rectory of Westby, is valued at £8. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £191: patron, Earl Dysart: pres. incumbent, J. W. Evans, 1818: contains 920 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 137: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 157: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,699: poor rates in 1837, £122.

BASINGWICK, FLINT, a village in the parish of Holywell, and hun<sup>d</sup> of Coleshill, North Wales: 192 miles from London (coach road 204), 1 from Holywell, 5 from Flint. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Holywell, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Burton and Chester, &c., 91½ miles. — Money orders issued at Holywell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There are the remains of an ancient abbey here, and a chapel which Henry II. erected for the Knights-Templars is still standing. Of the church nothing remains, but the Grange-house still retains its form and destination. It was founded by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in 1131, and granted by Henry II. in 1159, to a community of Cistercian monks.

BASLOW, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell: 166½ miles from London (coach road 158), 3 from Stoney-Middleton, 10 from Chesterfield. — Nor. West. Rail. to Chesterfield, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 34½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bakewell, in the peculiar jurisdic-

tion of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, is valued at £27. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £115: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, A. A. Barker, 1824: contains 2,360 acres: 165 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 962: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,088: poor rates in 1837, £318. The vicarial tithes of Baslow, and of Bubnell, Curbar, and Froggatt, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1823. Baslow is in itself a very interesting village, but is much more so from its contiguity to the noble park of Chatsworth, the residence of the affluent and celebrated Duke of Devonshire. Derbyshire is noted for its picturesque and landscape beauty, and in no part of the country is there a greater combination of these two features of interest, than are to be met with in Chatsworth Park. Situated in the centre of a district excelled by none in its natural attractions, art seems to have been combined with nature to set out her advantages in the most delightful way. Sweeping sometimes with gentle undulations, and sometimes with precipitate falls, diversified with dells, underwood, burns, and noble forest trees, the land deepens to the banks of the silver Derwent, which, with its sparkling waters, meanders in quiet course through the grounds. Under the bluff of a lofty height, stands the chief mansion of the family, originally a large square-built house of imposing appearance, but undistinguished by any striking architectural embellishments; but of late years a wing has been added of fine proportions, which gives to the place an air of truly ducal magnificence. The apartments are of fine dimensions, and the grand hall, especially, is replete with sculpture of the finest order. In the grounds there are a number of curious and interesting artificial water-works, well deserving the attention of the visitor; but still the chief attraction of Chatsworth is to be found in the many and varied natural beauties by which it is surrounded. The noble house of Devonshire dates its English origin from Robert de Gernon, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and who, by his prowess and wisdom, contributed largely to the success of the expedition. Roger, the son of Geoffrey de Gernon, who resided in this county in the reign of Edward I., had a son named Roger, who married the heiress of John Potton of Cavendish, in Suffolk, and his children, out of respect to their mother, assumed the name of Cavendish. Roger, the eldest, was appointed Lord Chief Justice in 1366, but was seized and beheaded by the insurgents in Suffolk, in revenge of the death of Wat Tyler, whom it was reported his son had slain. On that son, named John, an annuity of £40 a year was, with other advantages, settled, for his activity in suppressing the rebellion. His great-grandson, Thomas Cavendish, was made Clerk of the Pipe, in the Exchequer, in the reign of Henry VIII. He had four sons, of whom the second, Sir William Cavendish, married the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury. After the dissolution of the monasteries, he obtained large grants of church lands, and his son, Sir W. Cavendish, K.B., was elected to the peerage by the title of Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and afterwards Earl of Devonshire, in 1618. His great-grandson, William, the fourth Earl, was, in 1694, created Marquis of

Huntington and Duke of Devonshire, and installed a Knight of the Garter. His Grace, who married Mary, a daughter of the Duke of Ormonde, was also Lord Steward of the Household. From that nobleman, the present Duke, who, like his ancestors, has always enjoyed a high position among the peerage of the realm, is a direct descendant. The noble Duke is also a great patron of literature and the fine arts, and has ever shown, towards those who are engaged in promoting the intellectual progress of the country, the countenance of a kindly, powerful, and affable friend. He was appointed grand ambassador to Russia in 1826, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, and is distinguished, in the fashionable world, not less for the hospitality of his entertainments, than the munificence of his household. E. J. m. Bubnall Hall, the seat of Captain Barker; it is an imposing mansion, built in the seventeenth century.

BASSALEG (or BASSALLEG), MONMOUTH, a parish partly in the upper and partly in the lower divisions of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wentloog, union of Newport: it includes the hamlets of Duffrin, Rogerston, and Graig: 139 miles from London (coach road 151), 3 from Newport, 20 from Bristol. Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence to Shireham, across the Severn to Gold Cliff, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Bristol, &c., 151 miles. Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The special petty sessions for the division of Newport are held here once a year. Here, says Tanner, was a priory of Black monks, a cell to the Abbey of Glastonbury, to which the church of this place was given, by Robert de Haya and Gundreda his wife, some time between 1101 and 1120. This cell, which was dedicated to St. Basilus, seems to have gone into decay long before the general dissolution of religious houses. The educational institutions are numerous, one of which enjoys an endowment of £20 a year. There is also a small endowment for the select poor. On the brow of a neighbouring hill, there are the remains of two encampments, one supposed to be Saxon, and the other British, from which latter the Welsh name of the parish, Macsaaleg—in Latin, *Campus Allecti*—the battle-field of Allectus-Aleg, a Welsh prince. The living (St. Basil), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Monmouth, diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £14. 13s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £380: patron, Bishop of Llandaff: was endowed with the small tithes of Henllys and Risca (P. C.'s augmented with Q. A.'s bounty, and therefore now presentable benefices, in gift of the vicar of Bassaleg, but the present vicar (1838) has endowed Risca with its small tithes for ever): contains 6,290 acres: 234 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,731: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,991: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,829.

BASSENTHWAITE, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Derwent: 311 miles from London (coach road 296), 5 from Keswick, 10 from Cockermouth. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Penrith, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 192 miles. Money orders issued at Keswick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 12 noon. This parish is divided into two constable-wicks, that in which the church

stands being called the High-side, and that where the chapel stands called the Low-side. There is a mine of antimony wrought in the neighbourhood, and lead ore is found in the district. The river Derwent runs through the parish. The village is situated in a highly-beautiful district on the banks of the lake of Bassenthwaite, or Broadwater. On the east, Skiddaw, which is within the parish, rears its lofty head; and on the west, the cliffs called Winthroe Brows terminate abruptly in the lake. The neighbourhood of Bassenthwaite teems with lakelike and picturesque beauty: here turfy lawns, descending from some ridge of bare rock, fill the space between and the margin of the water; while oak trees, old as the Conquest, throw their gigantic arms about in the breeze, chequering the greensward with their shade; there rocks piled upon rocks seem to make a battlement against heaven; whilst further off, in the opening prospect, ranges of hills appear as if they were denizens of scenes of equally varied though of softer beauty. The living (St. Bridget), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £22. 4s. 8d.: pres. net income, £123: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, John Barnes, 1835: contains 6,930 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 536: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 616: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,453: poor rates in 1837, £261: the great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1770.

BASSET-HOUSE, LEICESTER, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sparkenhoe: 130 miles from London (coach road 100), 13 from Leicester, 8 from Atherstone. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Atherstone, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Lichfield, and Atherstone, &c., 42 miles. Money orders issued at Atherstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 26: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 30: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £427.

BASILDON. See BASILDON, ESSEX.

BASSINGBOURN, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Armingford, union of Royston: 49½ miles from London (coach road 42), 5 from Royston, 9 from Petton. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Chesterford; thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley to Bedford, 102, thence 20 miles. Money orders issued at Royston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Bassingbourn was constituted a market town by Henry III., but the privilege has long been disused. An Independent congregation was established here in 1791. The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £224: patron, Dean and Chapter of Westminster: pres. incumbent, W. H. Chapman, 1833: contains 4,235 acres: 276 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,774: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,040: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,311: poor rates in 1837, £781: the great and small tithes, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and of the clerical vicar, were commuted in 1801. Fair, on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul.

BASSINGHAM, LINCOLN, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven: 180 miles from London (coach road 133), 9 from Newark, 9 from Linseln. Nor.

West. Rail. through Nottingham and Newark, to Swinderby, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 44 miles. Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £26. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £483: patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. W. King, 1832: contains 1,940 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 792: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 911: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,946: poor rates in 1837, £156.

BASSINGHAM. See BESSINGHAM, NORFOLK.

BASSINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Eglingham: 340 miles from London (coach road 312), 4 from Alnwick, 4 from Eglingham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, York, and Newcastle, to Lesbury station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 208 miles. Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Poor rates in 1837, £54.

BASTON, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn: 116½ miles from London (coach road 93), 4 from Market-Deeping, 9 from Stamford. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Helpstone station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Stamford, to Helpstone, &c., 78 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Deeping: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £231: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. C. Cotton, 1836: contains 3,520 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 765: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 879: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,401: poor rates in 1837, £273.

BASTWICK, NORFOLK, a hamlet and parochial chapelry in the parish of Reppe—(which see for access, &c.): 117 miles from London, 5 from Acle, 9 from Norwich. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.

BASWICK (or BERKSWICK), STAFFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone, union of Stafford: the parish includes the chapelry of Acton-Trussell, with the townships of Baswick, Bednall, Brockton, Milford, and Walton: 134½ miles from London (coach road 139), 2 from Stafford, 8 from Rugeley. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Stafford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Stafford, 49 miles. Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £15 a year. The living (Holy Trinity), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Whittington and Baswick, in the cathedral of Lichfield, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £238: patrons, J. N. Lane, Esq., and Rev. C. Inge: pres. incumbent, T. L. Lane, 1836: contains 6,410 acres: 269 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,438: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,653: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,700: poor rates in 1837, £247.

BATCOMBE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Yetminster, union of Cerna, Sherborne division of







AQUEDUCT OVER THE AVON NEAR BATH.

*Drawn & Engraved for the English Architect.*

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the county: 153 miles from London (coach road 127), 10 from Sherborne, 12 from Dorchester. — Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, 176, thence 30 miles. — Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, united to that of Frome-Vaughan, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum: is valued at £9. 9s. 2d.; contains 1,790 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 196: poor rates in 1837, £48: the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1782.

BATCOMBE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Whitestone, Shepton-Mallet division and union: 124 miles from London (coach road 112), 3 from Bruton, 6 from Shepton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Westbury, 185 miles. — Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. — The educational institutions are numerous. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Upton Noble, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £26. 14s. 4d.: pres. net income, £690: patron, Rev. J. Brown: pres. incumbent, J. Brown, 1841: contains 3,150 acres: 171 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 780: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 896: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,597: poor rates in 1837, £534.

BATH, SOMERSETSHIRE: 106½ miles from London (coach road 106), 14 from Bristol. — Gt. West. Rail. to station: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, and Bristol, 142½ miles. — Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. — Bath is unquestionably the site of one of the earliest settlements that was made in the British isles; its contiguity to the Atlantic, its easy distance from the coast, and the beauty of its situation, would all combine to render it attractive as a spot to rest in for the first wanderers in the great migration of nations; and when, in addition to these, is added the advantage of its medicinal springs, there is every reason to believe, that in very early ages it became the centre of an important district. The traditional account of its foundation is, that Bladud, king of Britain, who lived about 890 B.C., was troubled with leprosy, a misfortune which caused him to be banished from the court. In wandering in search of an alleviation for his malady, he was led to try the medicinal springs of Somerset, and was, by the use of them, restored to the fulness of corporeal health. In grateful commemoration of the benefit, he founded a town, and erected a palace upon the spot. Such was the origin of Bath. Beside this tradition, there is some incidental proof of the fact, that the value of these mineral springs was known to the neighbouring residents before the invasion of the Romans, from the circumstance that there was a British town here called *Caer-Badon*, or 'the place of Baths,' a name not at all dissimilar from that of Baden-Baden, the celebrated mineral bathing-place of Germany. At any rate, there is no doubt that bath-houses of considerable pretensions were erected here in the reign of Clau-

dius, the Roman emperor; the foundations of which were discovered, in 1755, about fifteen feet below the surface of the ground. The Romans gave it the name of *Aquæ Solis*, or 'the waters of the sun.' On the retrenchment of their empire in the fifth century, Bath again became a possession of the ancient inhabitants of the isle, who retained it until the Saxons obtained it after the battle of Deorham, which was fought about eight miles from the walls of the city. The Saxons called it *Hat-Baden*, or 'hot baths,' and *Acemannes-ceaster*, or 'the city of sick men.' It was the site of one of the earliest monastic institutions in Britain. In speaking of it, Tanner says—*King Osric built, in the year 676, a nunnery here, which being destroyed by the Danes during the wars of the heptarchy, King Offa, about the year 775, is said to have rebuilt the church of St. Peter, and to have placed secular canons therein, who soon became famous. But King Edgar removed them, and in their room fixed here, about 970, an abbot and convent of Benedictine monks. These continued here till the general dissolution of monasteries; but John, Bishop of Wells, having obtained a grant of this city and monastery from William the Conqueror, and finely new built the church of St. Peter, made it his cathedral, and assumed the title of Bishop of Wells, in the time of Henry I., and henceforth the monks were governed by a prior. The yearly revenues of this monastery were valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £695. 6s. 1d., and the site of it was granted in the 34th year of the same reign to Humphrey Collins. Some time after the Restoration, Charles II. was induced by the advice of his physicians to try the internal application of the Bath waters, and the king's example soon rendered the resort to them general. Bath is now one of the handsomest cities in the world. The baths, to which the city chiefly owes its celebrity and wealth, are five in number—the King's bath, the Queen's bath, the Hot bath, the Cross bath, and the Kingston bath, the last of which is the property of Earl Manvers. The others are the exclusive property of the corporation, who retain the management of them; and from them, and the profits of the Pump-room, obtain an income of about £1,500 a year. The revenue from the Pump-room is derived from subscriptions for drinking the waters. The Pump-room is an elegant and spacious hall, built in 1797, for a promenade for the company, and for drinking the waters; it is 85 feet long, 48 wide, and 34 high; the ceiling being supported by elegant Ionic pillars, having at the east end a statue of the celebrated Beau Nash, who first officiated as master of the ceremonies. The baths are, of course, provided with all the appliances which luxury or sensitiveness can desire. The Hot bath derives its name from the superior heat of its waters, which average about 117° of Fahrenheit. By chemical analysis, these waters have been found to contain carbonic acid and nitrogen gas in small quantity, some sulphate and muriate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime, silicious earth, and oxide of iron. The taste of them is not disagreeable, and their use is recommended in biliary derangements, cutaneous eruptions, and indeed in all chronic cases wherein gentle stimulus is required. Beside the Pump-room, the public buildings are numerous and ele-*

gant. The city is built on a rising ground, so that terrace rises above terrace, and villa above villa, in so rich a combination as to produce the effect of a fairy scene; and, indeed, the whole place has an air of aristocratic elegance and social comfort not to be surpassed. Bath with Wells forms a bishopric, which will be minutely described in its appropriate place in a subsequent part. The city of Bath was formerly divided into four parishes, viz.: the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, a vicarage; St. Swithin's, or Walcot, a rectory; and St. Michael and St. James, curacies not in charge. By a charter of Queen Elizabeth, all these parishes, with the exception of Walcot, were consolidated under one rectory, with the annexed chapelries of Lyncombe and Widcombe; the gross income being about £750 a year, and, until recently, it was under the patronage of the corporation. The abbey church is a fine old building, cotemporary with those glories of their period—King's College, Cambridge, St. George's, Windsor, and the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster; but though possessing the general features of these celebrated edifices, in elegance of proportion and similarity of aspect, it is simple even to plainness. It is cruciform, with a tower at the intersection, which rises to the height of 170 feet. In 1840, the rectory of Walcot was again resolved into three livings—Walcot, Trinity, and St. Saviour's, each of which has its appropriate place of worship. The other places in connection with the Establishment for divine service are numerous and convenient; and there are also places of worship for almost every denomination. The places of amusement, as might be expected, are numerous; the chief of them being the Grand Ball-room, one of the noblest rooms in the country. It is 105 feet long, 43 wide, and 42 high; the expense of its erection, with the necessary adjacent offices, being upwards of £20,000. Here the subscription assemblies and concerts are, as at Brighton, under the management of a master of the ceremonies, whose office first originated with the celebrated Beau Nash. He was a singular exemplar of that truth, that eminence is restrained from no course or position in life. He was born at Swansea, in Glamorganshire, in 1674, and was at first intended for the law, but entered the army. That he soon quitted, and took chambers in the Temple, where he devoted himself entirely to the pursuits of pleasure; and being distinguished for his address, was made master of the pageants, when William III. visited the Benchers. The king was so much pleased with his courtly manner, that he offered to knight Nash, who, from the narrowness of his circumstances, very wisely refused the dangerous honour. In 1704, he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath, an office for which he was admirably qualified; and, by a happy union of wit, vivacity, good sense, gentlemanly manner, and perseverance, soon drew the whole of the *beau monde* to this capital of the west. His success at the gaming-table enabled him to live in splendid style. His dress was at all times superb; and during more than fifty years, he was called the *King of Bath*. But a blight came, as it will come on all earthly things; and the master of the revels died in obscurity and indigence. The benefits which he had

been the means of bestowing upon Bath, were too prominent not to secure some acknowledgment. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, and Dr. Harrington wrote a poetic record to his memory, which has been placed in the abbey church, and is as follows:—

"If social virtues make remembrance dear,  
Or manners pure on decent rule depend;  
To his remains consign one grateful tear,  
Of youth the guardian, and of all the friend.  
Now sleeps dominion; here no bounty flows,  
Nor more avails the festive scene to grace;  
Beneath that hand which no discernment shows,  
Untaught to honour or distinguish place."

Bath seems at all times to have been the locale for refined recreation and refined enjoyment. Not far from those of Nash lie the remains of a congenial genius, James Quin, distinguished alike for his naiveté as a man, his ability as an actor, and his readiness as a wit. He was born in London in 1693, and for a number of years performed at Drury Lane Theatre, without a rival in reputation till Garrick appeared. He retired from the stage in the character of Sir John Falstaff, a part in which it is believed, he never was excelled. He spent the latter part of his life at Bath, and was buried in the abbey church. In ordinary intercourse he was gentlemanly and sensible, but was unfortunately somewhat addicted to the bottle, and when excited was apt to be coarse and quarrelsome, a disposition which led him into no less than three hostile encounters. He died in 1766, and the following epitaph, from the pen of Garrick, was inscribed to his memory:—

"That tongue which set the table on a roar,  
And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more;  
Closed are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,  
Which spake before the tongue what Shakespeare writ:  
Closed is that hand, which living was stretched forth,  
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth.  
Here lies James Quin:—Dign, reader, to be taught,  
Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,  
In nature's happiest mould however cast,  
To this complexion thou must come at last."

As, in other places, all the old royal charters for the government of the city were abrogated by the Municipal Reform Act, and the corporation now consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 common councillors, the city being divided into seven wards. Petty sessions for the division are held at the Guildhall and at Chandos House; and a court of requests for debts under £10 is held here every Wednesday, the jurisdiction of which extends over the city of Bath, the parish of Walcot, the hundreds of Wellow and Bath-Forum, with the liberties of Claverton, Easton, Hampton, and Amrill, in Somersetshire. In addition, Bath has had a commission of the peace granted, and a recorder appointed. The average income of the corporation is about £12,500 a year. The elective franchise has been enjoyed by the city ever since the time of Edward I., by whom it was first conferred. The trade of Bath depends greatly upon its visitors; the influx of whom brings, during the summer season, an increase of 14,000 or 15,000 to its population. The city communicates with the sea by means of the river Avon, which flows through it, and with London for merchandise, by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal, which falls into the river Thames, to say nothing of the railway. On the rising grounds in the neighbourhood of the city, there is an extensive Roman Catholic monas-



J. F. Burrell del.

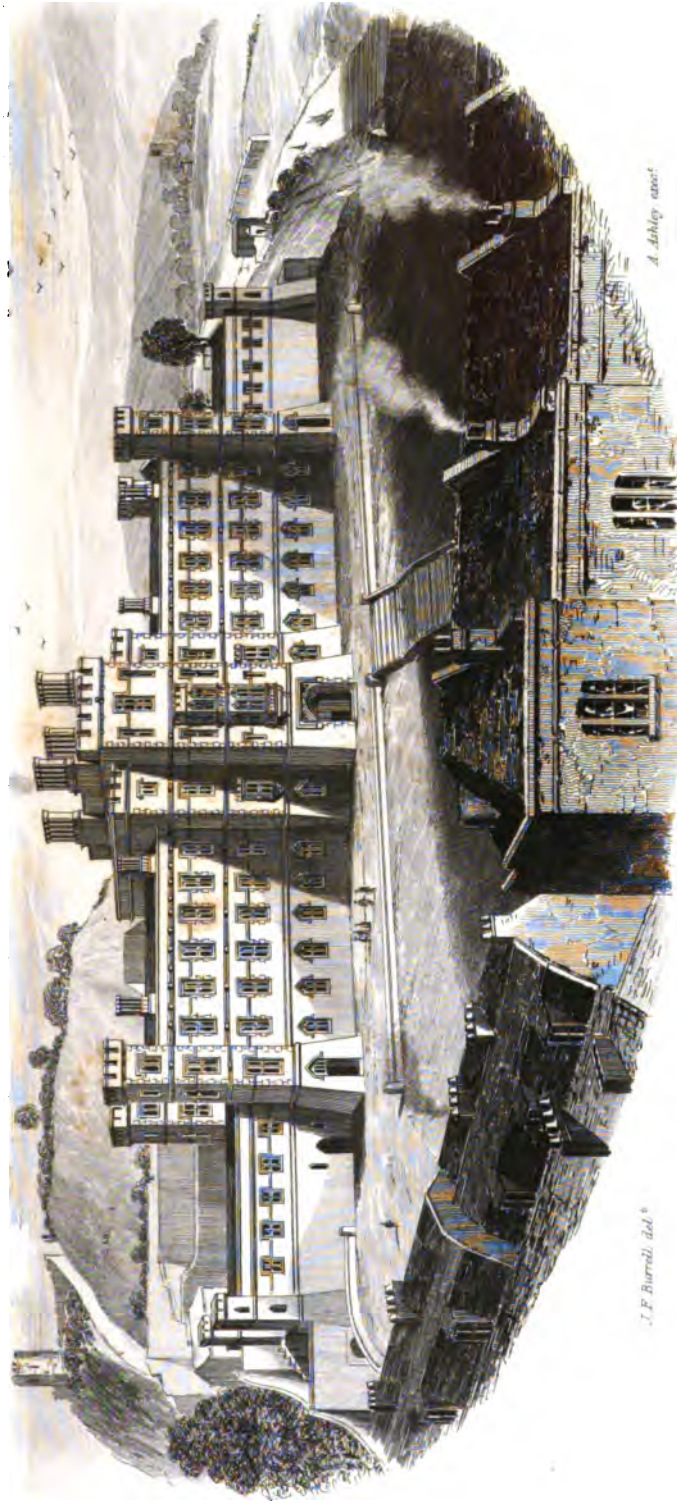
A. Ashby sculp.

BECKFORD'S TOWER & TOMB, WALCOT CEMETERY, N<sup>W</sup> BATH.

*Drawn & Engraved for the English Gardens*





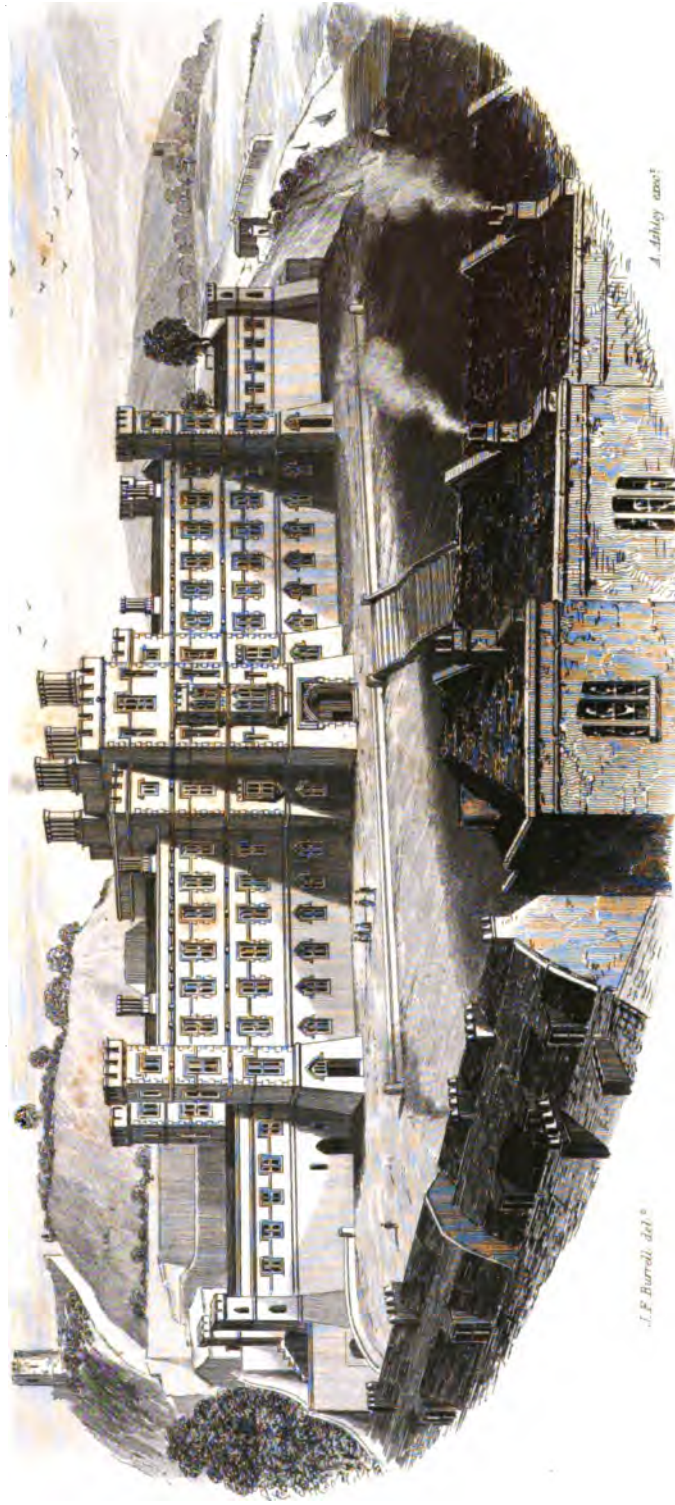


# QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, BRANDON HILL, CLIFTON

*Drawn & Engraved for the Bristol & Gloucester Railway*

Published (for the Proprietors) by H.G. COLLINS 22, Paternoster Row.





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tic institution; and a Protestant college, called Queen's College, is in course of foundation. A free grammar-school was founded in Bath in the time of Edward VI., which is under the management of the corporation. The other educational institutions are as numerous as might be desired, and several of them have endowments. The charitable institutions are various, and in extent, principle, and support, commensurate with the wants of so extensive and important a locality. In the neighbourhood of such a place, the number of gentlemen's residences are such as to defy enumeration; but it may be observed, that they generally wear the air of the locality in which they are placed. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, 14th February, 10th July, for cattle and cheese. Bankers, Moger & Son—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; Tugwell, Mackenzie, & Co.—draw on Barnard and Dimdales; West of England and South Wales—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.; Stuckey's Banking Co.—draw on Jones, Loyd, & Co., and on Roberts, Curtis, & Co.; National Provincial Bank of England—draw on London Joint Stock Bank. Newspapers, Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, published on Wednesday; Bath Chronicle on Thursday; Bath Herald on Saturday, and Bath Journal on Saturday. Inns: York House, White Hart, White Lion, Castle and Bull, Angel.

**BATHAMPTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund of Hampton and Claverton, union of Bath, connected with Bath by a number of suburban villas: 108½ miles from London (coach road 104), 2 from Bath, 11 from Chippenham. Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 144½ miles. Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.; post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 17s. 1d.: contains 860 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 354: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 406: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,560: poor rates in 1837, £54.

**BATHEALTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund of Milverton, Wellington division: 175 miles from London (coach road 153), 3 from Wiveliscombe, 5 from Wellington. Gt. West. Rail. to Wellington, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 189 miles. Money orders issued at Wiveliscombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £226: patron, Rev. E. Webber: pres. incumbent, E. A. Webber, 1842: contains 740 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 135: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 155: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,789: poor rates in 1837, £82.

**BATH-EASTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the liberty and union of Bath, hund of Bath-Forum: 109½ miles from London (coach road 103), 3 from Bath, 10 from Chippenham. Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 145 miles. Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The line of buildings being now pretty well uninterrupted, Bath-Easton may fairly be considered a portion of the city of

Bath. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, with an embattled tower, and a peal of twelve bells. On Salisbury Hill, in the neighbourhood, are the remains of an entrenched camp of the Saxons, formed during the siege of Bath in 577. The educational institutions are numerous, one of which has an endowment for the education of ten boys. The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacy of St. Catherine annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9. 6s. 5d.: pres. net income, £298: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, S. Madan, 1824: contains 1,900 acres: 341 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,191: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,520: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,094: poor rates in 1837, £491. Spring Grove, Bindon House.

**BATHELE**. See BALE, NORFOLK.

**BATHFORD, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund of Bath-Forum, union of Bath: 110½ miles from London (coach road 102), 4 from Bath, 13 from Devizes. Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 146½ miles. Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. There is a picturesque eminence in the neighbourhood, called Hampton Cliff, from which the prospects on every side are beautiful. The living (St. Swithin), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £8. 18s.: pres. net income, £395: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, James Carter, 1824: contains 2,030 acres: 166 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,099: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,264: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,957: poor rates in 1837, £242: tithes commuted in 1839.

**BATH-HAMPTON, DEVON**. See HAMPTON.

**BATHLEY (or BATHELEY), NOTTINGHAM**, a township in the parish of North Muskham: 161 miles from London (coach road 128), 4 from Newark, 1 from Muskham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, to Newark, &c., 37 miles. Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 227: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 261: poor rates in 1837, £63.

**BATHWICK, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund of Bath-Forum, union of Bath—(which see for access): 107½ miles from London (coach road 105), 1 from Bath, 12 from Chippenham. Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. This is one of the most important suburbs of Bath, with which it is joined by two admirable bridges over the Avon, and includes within its precincts some of the finest streets of Bath, and, among others, Severn Street, Sidney Place, Great Pulteney Street, and, in addition to them, Sidney Gardens. Not long ago, the site was simply a marshy district, occasionally overflowed by the river. Bathwick is within the jurisdiction of the city. The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory and vicarage, with Wolley, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £3. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £209: patron, Lord W. Poulett: pres. incumbent, H. M. Scarth, 1841: contains 630 acres: 693 houses:

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,972: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,717: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £35,242: poor rates in 1837, £1,456.

**BATLEY**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in the wapentake of Morley, union of Dewsbury: this parish is within the jurisdiction of the new court of requests for the parishes of Halifax, Bradford, &c., and contains the townships of Batley, Morley, and Churwell, with the chapelry of Gildersome: 204 miles from London (coach road 189), 4 from Dewsbury, 8 from Leeds. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Sheffield, and Oakenshaw, to Dewsbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 72 miles. — Money orders issued at Dewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths. The parish church was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; but a new church has lately been built, in the Gothic style, at the expense of about £3,000. A free school was erected and endowed here about 1612, for about sixty children, with property producing now about £120 a year; and the other educational institutions are numerous. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ripon, is valued at £16. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £300: patrons, Earl of Cardigan, and Earl of Wilton, alternately: pres. incumbent, Andrew Cassels, 1839: contains 6,390 acres: 2,309 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 14,278: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 16,419: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £14,977: poor rates in 1837, £927.

**BATSFORD** (or **BATTESFORD**), **GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate: 95 miles from London (coach road 88), 2 from Moreton, 7 from Stow. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester, to Moreton, &c., 98 miles. — Money orders issued at Moreton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The Great Roman Road to Cirencester passes through the parish, and there are traces of a Roman entrenchment within its precincts. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the diocese of Gloucester, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £13. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £370: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. G. Hutchinson, 1841: contains 980 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 79: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 90: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,004: poor rates in 1837, £128.

**BATTEL**, **SUSSEX**. See **BATTLE**.

**BATTERLEY**, **STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Barthomley, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill: 170 miles from London (coach road 158), 8 from Sandbach, 8 from Newcastle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Burton, to Newcastle-under-Lyne, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Newcastle, &c., 49 miles. — Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 1,020 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 351: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 403: poor rates in 1837, £169.

**BATTERSBY**, **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Ingleby-Greenhoe, western division of the liberty of Langbaurgh: 292 miles from

London (coach road 242), 5 from Stokesley, 7 from Gisborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through York and Darlington to Stockton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 160 miles. — Money orders issued at Stokesley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 740 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 88: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 101.

**BATTERSEA**, **SURREY**, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brixton, union of Wandsworth and Clapham: 2 miles from London, 2 from Clapham. — Money orders issued in London: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — In consequence of the manner in which the ground is laid out, the living is one of the best in the neighbourhood of London. The church, which was rebuilt in 1777, is a neat brick structure, but a new church has lately been erected here, at the cost of about £3,000, the living of which is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage. The Baptists and the Wesleyans have each a chapel here, and the educational institutions are numerous. A training school was established here a few years ago, under the auspices of Dr. Kay, secretary to the Council of Education. Battersea anciently belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, and its inhabitants now raise a large quantity of vegetables for the London markets. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, and a court-leet of the lord of the manor of Wandsworth is held, where a headborough and constables for the parish are appointed. On the site afterwards occupied by Hodges' distillery was the mansion of the St. John family, often visited by Pope, who is reported to have written some of his best works here, in a little wainscotted parlour overlooking the Thames. Battersea gives the title of Bolingbroke to the family, and here Henry St. John, first Lord Bolingbroke, the celebrated statesman and writer, was born and died; and in the church there is a monument to his memory, sculptured by Roubilliac, which has a long inscription, describing him as the "enemy of no national party, the friend of no faction"—as "distinguished by zeal to maintain the liberty and to restore the ancient prosperity of Britain." On each side of the inscription there are profile medallions of Lord Bolingbroke and his second wife, who was a niece of Madame de Maintenon, the celebrated mistress of Louis XIV. But the most singular monument in the church is one on the south wall, to the memory of Sir Edward Wynter, with a basso-relievo, representing him performing two most extraordinary exploits. Respecting the first, it is related that, while residing in India, he was once, when unarmed, attacked by a tiger in the woods, when he placed himself by the side of a pond, and when the ferocious animal sprang at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and then held him down until he was drowned. The other achievement for which he is celebrated is still more wonderful, and is noticed in the following lines, which form part of the epitaph:—

"Alone, unarmed, a tiger he oppressed,  
And crushed to death the monster of a beast.  
Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,  
Singly, on foot; some wounded, some he slew;  
Dispersed the rest—what more could Samson do?"

— The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the

archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £13.15s.2½d.: pres. net income, £982: patron, Earl Spencer: pres. incumbent, J. S. Jenkinson, 1847: contains 3,020 acres: 957 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,887: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,920: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £33,060: poor rates in 1837, £3,701.

BATTISFORD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>red</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 80 miles from London (coach road 71), 3 from Needham, 11 from Ipswich. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Needham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London to Needham, &c., 209 miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Tanner says of this place, that—*An hospital of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem was erected here so early as the reign of Henry II., and was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £53. 10s. per annum, and was granted in the 35th of the same reign to Sir Richard Gresham.* — The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Rev. E. Paske: pres. incumbent, Edward Paske, 1821: contains 1,542 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 520: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 598: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,680: poor rates in 1837, £152.

BATTLE (or BATTEL), SUSSEX, a parish and market town in the hund<sup>red</sup> and union of Battle, rape of Hastings: 82½ miles from London (coach road 56), 8 from Hastings. — London and Brighton Rail. to Hastings, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 214½ miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. — This place is famous as having been the site, or near the site, of the celebrated battle between the host of Harold and that of William Duke of Normandy, which consigned one to the tomb, and gave to the other the fair realm of England. All authorities agree in declaring the murderous obstinacy with which the fight was contested, and that it ended at last in favour of the invaders, only in consequence of the superior numbers which they had brought into the field. After the fight, which lasted from nine in the morning till long after the dusk of an October day, William pitched his tent on the spot ever which, in the morning, the English flag had waved, and there vowed to erect an abbey in honour of God, and in commemoration of his victory. Upon that very spot subsequently arose the altar of Battle Abbey, the superior and monks of which were not only richly endowed, but invested with extraordinary privileges—a league of land all round it being given for their support, an exemption from any control from the metropolitan see of Canterbury being also added. The town, which, according to Burrell, was formerly called St. Mary-in-the-Wood, stands in a beautiful valley, surrounded by eminences crowned with trees, and is now famous for the manufacture of gunpowder. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style. The village consists principally of one street, which runs up the side of an eminence, and at the top of which stand the remains of the famous abbey. Battle is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who here hold the petty sessions for the division. The revenues of the abbey, according to Speed, amounted, in the 26th of Henry VIII., to £987.

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0s. 10½d., and the site was granted, in the 30th year of the same monarch's reign, to Sir Anthony Browne. The ruins of the abbey are still considerable, and the materials of the conventual buildings have been made available in erecting a mansion for the lord of the manor. The site of the monastery was granted to a person named Gilmer, who pulled down a great part of the buildings in order to dispose of the materials, and who subsequently disposed of the estate to Sir Anthony Browne. Some generations afterwards, the descendants of the knight began to convert the remains into a mansion, which after a time was sold by Lord Montague to Sir Thomas Webster, who made the place his residence. The mansion, which has all the air of a conventual abode, stands on a gentle rise, with a beautiful declivity sweeping gently before it for miles, varied by meadows and woods, and confined by timbered heights, till it meets the sea at Hastings. The remains of the old abbey occupy three sides of a square, the fourth having been levelled to admit a view of the country when the modern mansion was completed. Battle Abbey is now the residence of Sir Godfrey Webster, the sixth baronet of his line, who succeeded his father, the late Sir Godfrey, in the title and estates in 1836. The family date their immediate origin from John Webster, who was a person of high consideration in the time of Henry VI., at Bolsover, in Derbyshire, and whose direct descendant, Thomas Webster, Esq., was created a baronet in 1703. The present baronet is a lieutenant in the navy. — The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage, with the name and jurisdiction of a deanery, and exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £24. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £396: patron, Sir G. V. Webster: pres. incumbent, J. Littler: contains 7,880 acres: 497 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,039: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,495: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,122: poor rates in 1837, £1,235. — Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and Nov. 22. — Bankers, Smith, Hilder, & Co. — draw on Masterman & Co. — Star Inn, George Hotel.

BATTLE, BRECON, a parish and village in the hund<sup>red</sup> of Merthyr, union of Brecknock, South Wales: 189 miles from London (coach road 174), 3 from Brecon, 9 from Treacastle. — Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, across the Channel to Penarth, thence to Merthyr-Tydvil by railway, and thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 202 miles. — Money orders issued at Brecknock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 9 a.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £5. 5s.: pres. net income, £73: patron, Trustees of J. Browne, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Williams, 1846: contains 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 176: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 202: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £975: poor rates in 1837, £61. — Pennoyne House, the seat of Colonel J. L. V. Watkins, lord-lieutenant of the county.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, MIDDLESEX, a hamlet in the parish of St. Pancras: 1 mile from London, 1 from Holborn-bars, 2 from Paddington.

BATTLE-FIELD, SALOP, a parish in the union of Atcham: 162½ miles from London (coach road 155), 3 from Shrewsbury, 9 from Wem.

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—Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Stafford, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 92 miles. —Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The place is principally famous as the site of the great battle fought between Henry IV. and Percy Earl of Northumberland, in which the Earl and Harry Hotspur, his gallant son, were slain, and Henry was secured in possession of the throne. No character in English history stands forth more strikingly for nobility of character, according to the age he lived in, than that of Hotspur. This is the acknowledgment of Henry V., one of his warmest foes, and who subsequently became distinguished for true manliness of character, while sending a challenge to his antagonist:—

"Tell your nephew—  
The Prince of Wales doth join with all the world  
In praise of Henry Percy: by my hopes,  
This present enterprise set off his head,  
I do not think a braver gentleman—  
More active-vallant, or more vallant-young—  
More daring or more bold—is now alive,  
To grace this latter age with noble deeds."

—The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, now in the diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £3: pres. net income, £233: patron, A. W. Corbet, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. O. Hopkins, 1836: contains 850 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 64: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 73: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £740: poor rates in 1837, £56. —Fairs, August 2, for horned cattle and sheep.

BATTLES DEN, BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Manshead, union of Woburn: 44½ miles from London (coach road 39), 3 from Woburn, 4 from Leighton. —Nor. West. Rail. to Leighton-Buzard, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Leighton, &c., 96½ miles. —Money orders issued at Beaconsfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a rectory united with that of Potsgrove, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £12. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £306: patron, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. W. Whinfield, 1822: contains 1,140 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 179: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 205: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,420: poor rates in 1837, £167. —Battlesden Park.

BAUGHURST, SOUTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Evingar, division and union of Kingsclere: 55 miles from London (coach road 54), 7 from Basingstoke, 11 from Newbury. —Sou. West. Rail. to Basingstoke, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 187 miles. —Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £7. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £188: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, D. Williams, 1846: contains 1,020 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 528: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 607: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £972: poor rates in 1837, £163.

BAULKING (anciently BATHELKING), BERKS, a hamlet and chapelry, formerly a market town, in the parish of Uffington, hund<sup>d</sup> of Shrivenham: 66

miles from London (coach road 66), 4 from Farringdon, 6 from Wantage. —Gt. West. Rail. to Farringdon Road station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, to Farringdon Road, &c., 129 miles. —Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Uppingham: pres. net income, £65: patron, C. Eyre, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Frederick Tufnell, 1848: contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 193: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 222: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,798: poor rates in 1837, £151. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1777.

BAUMBER (or BAMBURGH), LINCOLN, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey: 153 miles from London (coach road 141), 4 from Horncastle, 12 from Louth. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Southey station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Southey, &c., 62 miles. —Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —The living (St. Swithin), a curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £57: patron, Duke of Newcastle: pres. incumbent, J. B. Smith, D.D., 1824: contains 3,200 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 371: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 426: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,927: poor rates in 1837, £173.

BAUNTON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester: 97 miles from London (coach road 91), 2 from Cirencester, 17 from Gloucester. —Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, to Cirencester, &c. 122 miles. —Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £67: patron, Miss Masters: pres. incumbent, G. F. Masters, 1843: contains 1,310 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 184: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 211: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,251: poor rates in 1837, £82.

BAUSELEY, MONTGOMERY, a township in the parish of Alberbury, hund<sup>d</sup> of Deythur, North Wales: 175½ miles from London (coach road 165), 10 from Welchpool, 12 from Shrewsbury. —Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 43 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stafford, &c., 105 miles. —Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 12 noon. —Contains 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 482: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,069: poor rates in 1837, £106: tithes commuted 2d William IV.

BAVANT-FIFIELD. See FIFIELD-BAVANT.

BAVERSTOCK, WILTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Cawden, and Cawdworth, Salisbury, and Amesbury division, union of Wilton: 103 miles from London (coach road 88), 7 from Salisbury, 13 from Shaftesbury. —Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Westbury, 171, thence 18 miles. —Money orders issued at Salisbury: Lon-

don letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £11. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £296: patron, Exeter College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, W. E. Hony, 1827: contains 710 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 227: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,502: poor rates in 1837, £74.

BAVINGTON (GREAT), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Kirk-Whelpington: 328 miles from London (coach road 292), 12 from Hexham, 20 from Newcastle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, York, and Newcastle, to Hexham, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 196 miles. — Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 80: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 92: poor rates in 1837, £33.

BAVINGTON (LITTLE), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Thockrington—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 82: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 94.

BAWBURGH, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Forehoe: 120½ miles from London (coach road 105), 5 from Norwich, 5 from Wymondham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Wymondham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, &c., 159 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living (St. Walstan), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Dean and Chapter of Norwich: pres. incumbent, George Carter, 1828: contains 2,070 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,940: poor rates in 1837, £35.

BAWDESWELL (or BALDESWELL), NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Eynesford, union of Mitford and Launditch: 133½ miles from London (coach road 107), 4 from Reepham, 3 from Swanton. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Wymondham, to East Dereham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Lynn, to Dereham, &c., 129 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £208: patron, E. Lombe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. G. Webster, 1848: contains 1,310 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 582: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 669: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £965: poor rates in 1837, £227.

BAWDRIPE, SOMERSET, a parish in the northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Petherton, union of Bridgewater: 153 miles from London (coach road 136), 3 from Bridgewater, 11 from Glastonbury. — Gt. West Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Bridgewater, &c., 167 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £15. 19s. 7d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Rev. John Warren: pres. incumbent, Edward Page, 1844: contains 1,780 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 425: probable

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 420: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,350: poor rates in 1837, £86.

BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, bounded by the German Ocean: 81 miles from London (coach road 80), 8 from Woodbridge, 13 from Ipswich. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through London to Ipswich, &c., 213 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — A market was formerly held here, under a grant of Edward I., but it has fallen into disuse. — The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £193: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, A. Tighe Gregory, 1848: contains 2,640 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 468: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,014: poor rates in 1837, £222. — Fair, September 8.

BAWSEY, NORFOLK, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn: 118½ miles from London (coach road 99), 3 from Lynn, 4 from Castle-Rising. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Lynn, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, &c., 124½ miles. — Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £55: patron, A. Hammond: pres. incumbent, W. B. Coulcher, 1822: contains 1,090 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 28: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 32: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £631: poor rates in 1837, £18.

BAWTRY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry and market town, partly in the parish of Blyth, southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, and partly in the Hatfield division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bassetlaw, county of Nottingham, though generally regarded as wholly in the former: 190 miles from London (coach road 153), 9 from Doncaster. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Lincoln, and Retford, to Bawtry: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 35 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The chapel was first erected in the reign of Henry II., but was rebuilt in 1686; a tower being added in 1712. The river Idle, or Iredale, on which Bawtry stands, and which is navigable for small craft, is the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. — The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a chapelry to the parish of Blyth, is a curacy not in charge: pres. incumbent, G. H. Eyre, 1847: contains 270 acres: 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,083: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,245: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,857: poor rates in 1837, £401. — Market day, Thursday. — Fairs, Thursday in Whitsun-week, and Old Martinmas-day. — Bankers, Yorkshire Banking Company—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co. — Inns, the Crown, and the Angel.

BAXTERLEY, WARWICK, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Atherstone: 104½ miles from London (coach road 111), 5 from Atherstone, 7 from Tamworth. — Nor. West. Rail. to Atherstone, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Ather-

stone, &c., 27½ miles. — Money orders issued at Atherstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £262: patrons, Lord Chancellor and another, alternately: pres. incumbent, F. Morse, 1834: contains 850 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 228: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 262: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,406: poor rates in 1837, £118. — Baxterley Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Downshire, the details of whose family history will be given with the account of East Hampstead Park, Berks, his lordship's principal residence.

**BAYDON, WILTS.**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ramsbury, union of Hungerford, Marlborough and Ramsbury division: 79 miles from London (coach road 69), 2 from Aldbourne, 10 from Swindon. — Gt. West. Rail. to Shrivenham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, to Shriventon, &c., 142 miles. — Money orders issued at Hungerford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Nicholas), a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, subordinate to the vicarage of Ramsbury: pres. net income, £110: patron, Rev. A. Meyrick: pres. incumbent, Thomas Meyler, 1834: contains 3,060 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 335: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 385: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,243: poor rates in 1837, £246.

**BAYESDALE, NORTH RIDING, YORK.**, in the parish of Stokesley, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh. — Formerly a small Cistercian nunnery, founded first at Hoton, by Ralph de Nevil, about 1162, after which the nuns were at Thorpe; and, in the time of Henry II., by the benefaction of Guido de Bovingcourt, they settled here.

**BAYFIELD, NORFOLK.**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Holt: 147 miles from London (coach road 122), 2 from Holt, 10 from Wells. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>o</sup>. Rail. to East Dereham, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough, to East Dereham, &c., 166 miles. — Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. sinecure rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £39: patron, Mrs. E. J. Best: pres. incumbent, Caleb Elwin, 1800: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 21: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 24.

**BAYFORD, HERTFORD.**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Hertford: 30 miles from London (coach road 21), 4 from Hertford, 6 from Hatfield. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>o</sup>. Rail. to Hertford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 162 miles. — Money orders issued at Hertford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The chapel contains some ancient monuments of the Baker family. — The living, a curacy not in charge, attached to the rectory of Essendon, and having jointly a pres. net income of £550: patron, Marquis of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, R. H. Webb, 1844: contains 1,450 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 357: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 410: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,346: poor rates in 1837, £135. — Bayfordbury is the seat of William R. Baker, Esq., who married a lady descended from Sir H. Fynes Clinton, third son of the second Earl of Lincoln,

who is at present a magistrate for Hertfordshire, and who served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1836. Though of ancient origin, the family derive their immediate descent from Sir William Baker, who, in 1757, purchased the manor of Bayford, built the mansion-house, and surrounded it by a park taken in from the surrounding domain. The son of Sir William Baker, William Baker, Esq., represented the county in five successive parliaments. The grandson of that gentleman is the present proprietor of the estates. The mansion is imposing, and stands in a commanding situation; the park is extensive, and has many beautiful landscape effects. Bayford Hall; Brickendon Hall.

**BAYHAM, SUSSEX.** a hamlet in the parish of Frant, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey — (which see for access, &c.)

**BAYLEHAM, SUFFOLK.**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bosmere and Claydon: 75 miles from London (coach road 72), 3 from Needham, 7 from Ipswich. — East. Co<sup>o</sup>. Rail. to Claydon station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 207 miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12. 4s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £256: pres. incumbent, Wm. Celville, 1828: contains 830 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 275: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 318: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,983: poor rates in 1837, £240.

**BAYSWATER, MIDDLESEX.**, a hamlet in the parish of Paddington: 1 mile from London, 1 from Tyburn.

**BAYTON, WORCESTER.**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Doddingtree: 143 miles from London (coach road 130), 6 from Bewdley, 8 from Tenbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Stourport, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stourport, &c., 82 miles. — Money orders issued at Bewdley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage united with that of Mable, is valued at £5. 0s. 2d.: having jointly a pres. net income of £328: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, D. Davies, 1845: contains 1,960 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 468: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,904: poor rates in 1837, £121. The tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted in 1814.

**BAYVILL, PEMBROKE.**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kemeess, South Wales: 260 miles from London (coach road 248), 3 from Newport, 9 from Cardigan. — Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel to Penarth, thence by railway to Merthyr-Tydvil, whence 85 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Stonehouse, &c., 274 miles. — Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in connection with the perpetual curacy of Moylgrove, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cardigan, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £224: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, D. E. Morgan, 1846: contains 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 130: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 149: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £284: poor rates in 1837, £58.

**BAYWORTH, BERKS.**, a hamlet in the parish of



Stunningwell—(which see for access, &c.): 58 miles from London, 2 from Abingdon, 4 from Oxford.—There is a chapel here, which, if we may believe Syson, was much resorted to for private marriages before the marriage act was passed.

BEACHAMPTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: 58½ miles from London (coach road 53), 6 from Buckingham, 3 from Stratford.—Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Wolverton, &c., 86½ miles.—Money orders issued at Buckingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—There is a school here endowed with £48 a year, and the other parochial charities produce about £15 per annum.—The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Oxford, is valued at £14. 16s. 6d.: pres. net income, £379: patron, Caius College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, R. N. Russell, 1835: contains 2,110 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 248: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 285: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,271: poor rates in 1837, £137.

BEACHAMWELL, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Clackclose, union of Swaffham: 98 miles from London (coach road 94), 6 from Swaffham, 6 from Stokeferry.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Downham-Market, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Wisbeach, to Downham, &c., 131 miles.—Money orders issued at Swaffham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, formed of the consolidated and discharged rectories of All Saints with Shingham, and St. John's and St. Mary's: contains 3,730 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 292: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 336: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,076: poor rates in 1837, £124.

BEACHINGSTOKE (or BIRCHAM-STOKE), WILTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Swanborough, union of Devizes: 77 miles from London, 5½ from Devizes.—Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, to Swindon, 129, thence 22 miles.—Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £7. 2s. 11d.: patron, G. Heneage, Esq.: contains 740 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 215: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 247: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,529: poor rates in 1837, £140.

BEACHLEY, GLOUCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Tidenham, at the confluence of the Wye with the Severn—(which see for access, &c.): 131 miles from London, 3 from Chepstow, 13 from Bristol.—There is a ferry here across the Severn, to which tradition refers as the scene of a conference between Edward the Elder, and Leolin, Prince of Wales.

BEACHWOOD, HERTFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Flamstead—(which see for access, &c.)—Bishop Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*In this parish, at a place formerly called Wodechurch, after St. Giles-in-the-Wood, and lately Beachwood, Roger de Toney, in the time of Stephen, founded a small priory for nuns of the order of St. Benedict, dedicated to St. Giles, valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII, at £46. 16s. 1d.; and granted, in the 31st of the same reign, to Sir Richard Pagr.*

BEACONSFIELD, BUCKINGHAM, a market town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Burnham, union of Amersham: 31 miles from London (coach road 23), 8 from Uxbridge.—Gt. West. Rail. through Maidenhead to Beaconsfield station: from Derby, through London, 163 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The town stands on an eminence on which beacon-fires were formerly lighted, and from which circumstance, of course, the name is derived. The church at one time belonged to a monastery of Augustine friars, founded at Burnham, in 1165, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; the revenues of which were valued, at the dissolution, at £94. 5s. 11d. Within the church there is a monument to Edmund Burke, who lived at a seat in the neighbourhood called Gregories, and the memory of whose genius and character will remain to the last day of English history. Of all British statesmen, Edmund Burke is, in some respects, the most remarkable. Distinguished as a writer, an orator, and a statesman, there is in his character the far higher distinction of the moral courage and the moral elevation of acknowledging the mistaken conception of a noble genius—of renouncing associations by which evil had been made to appear good—and of declaring his adherence to those rules of right which are based on the Scriptures. He was the son of a highly-respectable attorney in Dublin, where he was born in 1730. After completing his collegiate course at Trinity, Dublin, he entered as a student of the Temple; but in his case, as in many others, literature soon displaced law; and the exertions he made for a subsistence, in the course of time induced a severe illness, during which he became acquainted with Dr. Nugent, whose daughter he married. In the simplicity of an ardent imagination, the wild woodcraft of primeval society seemed the very sphere in which innocence of heart and the sober dignity of human nature were most excellently developed; and in his 'Vindication of Natural Society,' he portrayed his views in a most powerful and effective manner. The atrocities of the French Revolution dispelled a day-dream, which was too little consistent with human nature and human life, as they really are, and he awoke to wiser, though, it may be, cooler impressions of both. This work introduced him to the political world, and he became a member of the House of Commons. There, after the first efforts of immaturity had passed, he speedily became distinguished as an orator of the highest order of eloquence, remarkable alike for the fulness and classic purity of his diction, and for the comprehensiveness and the deep philosophy of the principles which he evolved; and his speeches are still, and ever will be, quoted as depositories of sound thought and enlarged conception. After having been long esteemed both for his public and private life, he died in 1797. There is a monument also to the memory of Edmund Waller, the poet, whose property principally laid in the vicinity of Beaconsfield. The town consists of four streets, which meet in a centre, where there is a good market-place; but the High-street, which is about three-quarters of a mile in length, forms a part of the road from Uxbridge to High Wycombe. Petty sessions for the second division of Burnham

are held here; and there are two Independent chapels. The educational institutions are numerous, and there are several small charities chiefly arising from the bestowment of the Waller family. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £26. 2s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £545: patron, Magdalen College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, John Gould. 1819: contains 3,710 acres: 325 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,732: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,992: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,924: poor rates in 1837, £580. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, Feb. 13, and Holy Thursday. — Saracen's Head, and White Hart Inns.

**BEADLAM** (or **BEWDLAM**), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kirkdale: 247<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 225), 3 from Helmsley, 2 from Kirkby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leeds to Thirsk, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 115<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles. — Money orders issued at Kirkby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — Contains 620 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 173: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 198: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,032: poor rates in 1837, £85: tithes commuted in 1817.

**BEADNELL**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township and chapelry in the parish and ward of Bambrough: 352<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 321), 9 from Belford, 13 from Alnwick—(which see.) — The chapel is an elegant Gothic structure. The village stands on the sea-shore, where there is a small harbour. Besides a small endowment of a school by Lord Crew, there is a Sunday school supported by Shafto Craster, Esq. — The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £79: patron, Perpetual Curate of Bambrough: pres. incumbent, John A. Wood, 1830: contains 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 323: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 371: poor rates in 1837, £141.

**BEAFORD**, DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Shebbear, division of Black Torrington and Shebbear, union of Torrington: 225 miles from London (coach road 200), 9 from Hatherleigh, 5 from Torrington. — Gt. West. Rail. to Crediton, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Crediton, &c., 239 miles. — Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11. 15s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £315: patron, Rev. C. Wood: pres. incumbent, Charles Wood, 1848: contains 3,760 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 713: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 820: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,736: poor rates in 1837, £265.

**BEAGHALL**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kittington: 207 miles from London (coach road 178), 6 from Pontefract, 6 from Selby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Pontefract, to Hensall station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Pontefract, &c., 75 miles. — There is a small school endowment here. — Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 1,570 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 647: prob-

able pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 744: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,775: poor rates in 1837, £252.

**BEAKESBOURNE** (or **LEVINGSBOURNE**), KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge: 85 miles from London (coach road 59), 4 from Canterbury, 12 from Dover. — Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 217 miles. — Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £211: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, J. C. Robertson, 1846: contains 1,200 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 332: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 382: poor rates in 1837, £190.

**BEAL**, DURHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Kyloe, district of Islandshire, which belongs to the county-palatine of Durham, though situated in the north of Northumberland: 330 miles from London, 8 from Belford, 8 from Berwick. — (See KYLOE for access, &c.) — The place is remarkable as having been the residence of the Irish female saint Begogh. In 1334 there were lands at Beal *ad curagium*, that is, devoted to pay fees to the hangman.

**BEALINGS** (GREAT), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Carleford, union of Woodbridge: 74 miles from London (coach road 76), 3 from Woodbridge, 7 from Ipswich. — East Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 206 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Edward Moor, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Edward J. Moor, 1844: contains 830 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 377: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 433: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,658: poor rates in 1837, £105. — Bealings House, the residence of Major Moor. — Beacon Hill House.

**BEALINGS** (LITTLE), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Carleford, union of Woodbridge: 75 miles from London, 4 from Woodbridge, 9 from Wickham. — (For access, &c., see preceding article.) — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 7s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £140: patron, F. Smythies, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Smith, 1848: contains 410 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 322: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 370: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £842: poor rates in 1837, £120.

**BEAMINSTER**, DORSET, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Netherbury, hund<sup>d</sup> of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, Bridport division and union of Beaminster: the chapelry contains the hamlets of Axknoll, Langham, Marsh, Meerhay, North Maperton, Parnham, and Wansley; and is divided into two manors, which form the prebends of Beaminster Prima and Secunda in the cathedral church of Salisbury: 159 miles from London (coach road 141), 18 from Dorchester. — Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Taunton, 176, thence 25 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>

7½ a.m. post closes 5¼ p.m.---Beaminster is a pleasing-looking town, on the river Birt, a stream here of sufficient width to be interesting, though formed only by the confluence of several rivulets rising in the immediate neighbourhood. The place is of considerable antiquity, although, from having suffered severely, not less than three times, from fire, the houses are of modern appearance. The first of these calamities occurred during the civil war, whilst the town was occupied for the king by Prince Maurice. During the second conflagration, which occurred in 1684, the town was burned to the ground; and again, in 1781, an extensive fire occurred, which destroyed more than fifty houses. The chapel, which stands on an eminence on the south side of the town, is a remarkably fine edifice, with a tower 100 feet high. Beaminster is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and the petty sessions were formerly held here, but they have lately been removed to Bridport: the place is now one of the polling-places for the county. Alms-houses for six poor persons were founded here in 1627, by Sir John Strode of Parkham, and the other parochial charities are numerous, and, for the size of the town, extensive. Among them there is a school, endowed, in 1684, by Mrs. Frances Tucker, with lands, which now produce £160 a year. One, at least, of the scholars must be sent to sea every year. The other schools are numerous. The Rev. Samuel Hood, father of the two celebrated admirals, Lords Hood and Bridport, was master of this school in the early part of the last century. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sail-cloth, and flax has been dressed here to some extent. An Independent church was formed here in 1688.---The living (Virgin Mary), a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Netherby and curacy of Ash, having jointly a pres. net income of £700: patron, Prebend thereof: pres. incumbent, Hon. S. Hay. 1844: contains 4,350 acres: 566 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,270: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,760: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £11,659: poor rates in 1837, £1,273.---Market day, Thursday. Fairs, April 4, Sept. 19, and Oct. 9.---Bankers, R. & H. Williams---draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.---White Hart, and Red Lion Inns.

BEAMISH, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street: 300 miles from London (coach road 265), 6 from Durham, 10 from Sunderland.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Durham, to Washington station, thence to Beamish: from Derby, through York, &c., 168 miles.---Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 4,120 acres: 322 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,125: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,444.---Beamish Hall.

BEAMSLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township partly in the parish of Addingham, and partly in that of Skipton, upper division of the wapentake of Claro: 215 miles from London, 6 from Skipton, 2 from Addingham.---(For access, &c., see ADDINGHAM).---Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---An hospital was founded here, by Margaret Countess of Cumberland, in the reign of Elizabeth, the revenues of which produce about £360 a year;

out of which annuities of £16 a year each are paid to twelve of the almswomen, and one of £18 a year to the thirteenth.---Contains 1,820 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 279: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,409: poor rates in 1837, £66.

BEANLEY, NORTHUMBRLAND, a township in the parish of Eglington: 353 miles from London (coach road 314), 8 from Alawick, 9 from Wooler.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Long Houghton station, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through York, Newcastle, &c., 222 miles.---Money orders issued at Alawick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---The cross on Hedgeley Moor, at a small distance from the village, was erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, an officer in the Lancastrian army, who fell, in 1464, in a battle with the Yorkists.---Contains 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 194: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 223: poor rates in 1837, £120.

BEARD, DERBY, a township in the parish of Glossop, hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak: 178 miles from London (coach road 177), 15 from Manchester, 23 from Sheffield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Shaley Bar, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Ambergate, to Shaley Bar, &c., 46 miles.---Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 374: poor rates in 1837, £756.---Beard Hall.

BEARL, NORTHUMBRLAND, a hamlet in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew---(which see for access, &c.): 2 miles from Bywell.---Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 80: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 92: poor rates in 1837, £20.

BEARLEY, WARWICK, a parochial chapelry in the Snitterfield division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway: 118 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Stratford, 8 from Warwick.---Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry and Leamington, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Coventry, and Leamington, &c., 72 miles.---Money orders issued at Stratford-on-Avon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8¼ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, subject to the vicarage of Wootton-Wawen: pres. net income, £62: patron, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Thomas Jones, 1846: contains 810 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 231: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 266: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,135: poor rates in 1837, £101.

BEARSTEAD (or BERSTAD), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eyehorne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Maidstone: 59 miles from London (coach road 37), 3 from Maidstone, 9 from Chatham.---Sou. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 135 miles.---Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Petty sessions are held here for the eastern division of the lathe.---The living (Holy Cross), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £6. 7s. 4d.: pres. net income, £191: patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester: pres. in-

cumbent, Charles Cage, 1795: contains 640 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 605: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 696: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,967: poor rates in 1837, £236. — Fair, 25th September. — Mill Gate.

BEARSTON, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Muckleston, northern division of Firehill: 163 miles from London (coach road 157), 4 from Drayton, 12 from Nantwich. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Whitmore station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Lichfield, to Whitmore, &c., 56 miles. — Money orders issued at Fenny-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 125.

BEARWARDCOTE, DERBY, a township in the parish of Etwell, hund<sup>d</sup> of Appletree: 138 miles from London (coach road 130), 6 from Derby, 8 from Sudbury. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Derby, thence 6 miles. — Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Contains 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 541: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 622: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,334: poor rates in 1837, £38.

BEATHWAITE-GREEN, WESTMORELAND, a hamlet in the parish of Haversham, Kendal ward — (which see for access, &c.): 258 miles from London, 6 from Kendal, 7 from Burton. — There is a Wesleyan chapel here.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, DERBY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale: 160 miles from London, 4 from Sheffield, 10 from Chesterfield. — (For access, &c., see SHEFFIELD.) — At Beauchief was one of the lesser monasteries, though richly endowed. It had lands at Dore, Sheffield, Dronfield, and Norton, as well as more remote estates in the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, besides interest in several neighbouring towns and villages. The abbey was originally founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, in expiation, it is believed, of the share he took in the murder of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury; and Dugdale, in speaking upon the subject, says—*Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham, was one of the four knights who martyred the blessed Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and afterwards founded the monastery of Beauchief, by way of expiating his crime, in the reign of Henry II.* Dr. Pegge of Whittington, whose authority is certainly to be respected, demurs to this assertion, but Fuller, Tanner, and others who have written upon the subject, all concur in confirming Dugdale; and it does certainly seem to be a strange argument for the Doctor to cite, when he says, as a proof of his disbelief in the report of Fitz-Ranulph's part in the tragedy, that his brother shortly afterwards stood high in the favour of the king. Most people would have thought that the king, who, for many public reasons, would be precluded from openly countenancing the assassins, would be too ready to show a regard for the near relatives of those who had rid him of a dangerous subject and a domineering tyrant. When Becket had attained the canonization of the Romish Church, the abbey was dedicated to him. By a deed, executed at Richmond, the liberty of Beauchief is freed from all assessed taxes. The chapel is a small building,

with an ancient tower, which formerly belonged to the abbey. — The living is a denotive in the diocese of Lichfield: patron, P. P. Burnall, Esq.: contains 780 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 85: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £847.

BEAUDESERT, WARWICK, a parish in the Henley division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon: 118 miles from London (coach road 102), 1 from Henley-in-Arden, 16 from Birmingham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Leamington, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, to Coventry and Leamington, &c., 71 miles. — Money orders issued at Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — A fair and market were formerly held here under a charter granted by Stephen, and there was a castle erected here soon after the Conquest, the site of which can still be traced. The church is an excellent specimen of early English architecture. The parochial charities produce about £4 a year. — The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 6s. 4d.: pres. net income, £292: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, S. Holland, 1805: contains 840 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 205: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 236: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,504: poor rates in 1837, £145.

BEAULIEU, HANTS, a parochial chapelry in the liberty of the same name, eastern division and union of New Forest: 84 miles from London (coach road 82), 7 from Southampton, 7 from Lymington. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Beaulieu Road station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 216 miles. — Money orders issued at Southampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. — The village is situated on a river of the same name, which is navigable from here to the open sea. Just opposite to the village, on the other side of the river, are the remains of the ancient abbey of Beaulieu, a part of the outer wall of which, the only remains, encompass an area of a mile and a quarter in circumference. The abbey was founded for thirty Cistercian monks by King John in 1204, and its revenues at the dissolution were valued at £428. 6s. 8d. The site was granted in the 30th year of Henry VIII. to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq., and the manor still retains one of the privileges of the ancient institution, an exemption of arrest from debt. The abbey was also a sanctuary, and afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., after the battle of Barnet; and also to Perkin Warbeck, after his advance from Cornwall, during the reign of Henry VII. The name of the place, however, is derived from an hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who were induced to give it the name of Boileau from the beauty of its situation. From the spot on which it stood there is a fine view, commanding, to the eastward, Spithead and the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and on the west, Hurst Castle and the Rudles. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making sacking. There are several schools, and a Baptist congregation was formed here in 1833. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £140: patron, Duke of Buccleuch: pres. incumbent, F. W. Baker, 1847:

contains 9,480 acres: 240 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,540: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,229: poor rates in 1837, £805. — Fairs, April 15, and September 4, for horses and horned cattle.

BEAUMANOR, LEICESTER, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Goscote: 116 miles from London (coach road 106), 3 from Loughborough, 8 from Leicester. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Barrow station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, 19½ miles. — Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Contains 1,210 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 113: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 130. — Beaumanor Park, the seat of William Herrick, Esq., who is descended from a long line of ancestry. Dean Swift, in speaking of them, says—*There is a tradition that the most ancient family of the Ericks derived their lineage from Erick the Forester, a great commander, who raised an army to oppose the invasion of William the Conqueror, by whom he was vanquished, but was afterwards employed in a command in that prince's forces, and in his old age retired to his house in Leicestershire, where his family have continued ever since.* And it is certain, that long before the Conquest the family were settled upon their own lands at Great Stretton, in the same county. In the 15th and 16th centuries, several of them were members of the corporation of Leicester. William, the youngest son of John Eyrick or Heyrick, was largely engaged by Queen Elizabeth and King James I. in the public service, and was sent in the course of his service as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. On his return he was rewarded with an appointment in the Exchequer, and having acquired a considerable fortune, bought the interest of the Earl of Essex in the park and other estates of Beaumanor. During the civil wars, his property suffered severely, and he at last died at Leicester in 1652-3, having for some years been the representative of that place in the House of Commons. From Sir William Heyrick, the present proprietor, who is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and who served the office of high sheriff of Leicestershire in 1835, is the seventh in descent. The mansion is large, commodious, contains some good pictures, and is beautifully situated.

BEAUMARIS, ANGLESEA, a parish, borough, and market town in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Tyndaethway, union of Bangor and Beaumaris, island of Anglesea, North Wales: 246 miles from London (coach road 251), 7 from Bangor. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Chester, &c., 146 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The town is situated on a picturesque bay of the same name, at the entrance of the Menai Strait, and consists almost entirely of one street, in which there are many handsome houses, the principal buildings being the church, the town-hall, the county-hall, the free school, and the custom-house. The basement of the town-hall is occupied as a market-house, and above it are ample accommodation for the business of the corporation, and a spacious and elegant assembly-room. A castle was erected at the top of the principal street, about 1295, by Edward I., but it is now in ruins, and its remains form a very

picturesque object. During the civil war it was garrisoned for the king, and gallantly defended for a long time by Lord Bulkeley, who was, however, at last obliged to surrender, though on honourable terms, to General Mytton. It still forms a property of the Crown. About the beginning of the present century, a handsome tennis-court, fives-court, and bowling-green, were formed within its precincts; and, instead of dwelling upon the barbarous warfare of former days, as Lloyd says,—

"The mase delighted owns a happier fate,  
When no portcullis shuts the guarded gate,  
When walls that echoed to the plaints of woe,  
Repeat the milk-maid's song, the cattle's low;  
And where the embattled legion erst was drawn,  
Exulting reason feasts upon the lawn."

The corporation was first instituted, and derived their revenues, under a charter of Edward I., and it has returned one member to parliament since the time of Edward VI.; by the Reform Bill the borough boundaries have been extended to Holyhead, Llangefni, and Amlwch with the suburbs. It is the nomination place for electing the county member; but its commercial importance, if it ever had any, has declined, and a few sloops are now the only vessels which frequent the port. The bay, which is small and sheltered, and often a place of refuge for vessels in distress, may be entered at any time of the tide. As a bathing-place, however, Beaumaris enjoys much distinction, and a steam-boat plies nine months in the best time of the year between this port and Liverpool. The view from the Green possesses all the characteristics of Welsh scenery—picturesque from the variety of its objects, but yet extensive, commanding a noble prospect of the strait, enclosed by the promontory called Orme's Head, and bounded in the distance by the mountains of Carnarvon, which rise, height beyond height, till they terminate in the lofty summit of Snowdon. The church, which stands in the middle of the town, is an imposing structure. A free school was founded here by Mr. David Hughes, a native of the town, in 1603, and the other educational institutions are numerous. The same charitable gentleman also erected six almshouses, endowed with an annuity for each of the inmates, to which Lord Bulkeley made an addition. This nobleman also bequeathed £2,000 to the corporation, the interest of which is applied to charitable uses, and the general well-being of the town. The Independents, and the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, all have chapels here. Adjoining the town there is a ferry, passable at low water, which was first granted to the corporation for the purposes of revenue in the reign of Elizabeth, and near to it was the ancient friary of Llanffaes, founded about 1240 by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. Part of its remains may now be seen incorporated in the walls of a barn; but on the site of the monastery a mansion has been erected, which is the residence of Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., the tenth possessor of the title, who married, firstly, Charlotte Mary, a daughter of Lord Dinorben, and, secondly, Maria Frances, only daughter of Sir Thomas Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton. Sir R. Williams Bulkeley is the present representative of one of the most ancient and distinguished families in the country, which, in common with those of the royal house of Tudor, that of Lord Mostyn,

and those of the Lloyds of Plymog, and other distinguished families, deduce their origin from Marchudd ap Cynan, Lord of Abergelen, in Carnarvonshire, who was founder of the eighth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys, and who was contemporary with Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, who succeeded to the throne in 843. From him was descended Ednyfed Vychan, Lord of Brynffennig, in Denbighshire, who was the founder of the second noble tribe of North Wales and Powys. His son, Sir Tudor ap Ednyfed Vychan, was one of the commissioners for the conclusion of the peace between Edward I. and Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, King of North Wales. From him descended, through a line of ancestry, every member of which held a distinguished position in his country, William ap Griffith, who led as his own retinue a troop of horse to Bosworth field, in support of the claim of Henry Earl of Richmond to the throne of England, and whose eldest son, William, first assumed the name of Williams. A great-grandson of his, John Williams, attained to high honours in the church, being created Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Archbishop of York. He also accumulated great wealth, and purchased several of the estates which the family now enjoy. A nephew of this distinguished prelate, Griffith Williams, who inherited his uncle's property, was raised to the baronetcy in 1661, and from that gentleman, through his third son, Edmund, the present baronet is descended. He succeeded to the title and estates in 1830. The living, a curacy with the rectory of Llandegvan, having jointly a pres. net income of £366: patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Hugh Jones, 1843: contains 410 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,299: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,644: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,077: poor rates in 1837, £920. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, February 13, Holy Thursday, September 19, December 19. Inns: Bulkeley Arms, and Liverpool Arms.

BEAUMONT, CUMBERLAND, a parish in the ward of Cumberland: 316 miles from London (coach road 306), 5 from Carlisle, 7 from Gretna. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Carlisle to Winch Hill, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Carlisle, &c., 208 miles. Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The children belonging to the parish are entitled to attend at the school of Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Eden. In the year 1323, Robert Bruce encamped in the village with his army, and sent a detachment to ravage the neighbourhood for five days. The river Eden and the Carlisle canal run through the parish. The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, which was united in 1692 with that of Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Eden, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Carlisle, and diocese of Carlisle and Man, is valued at £8.1s.8d.: having jointly a pres. net income of £249: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, W. Benn, 1846: contains 1,470 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 331: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,816: poor rates in 1837, £16. Tithes commuted in 7th and 8th Geo. IV.

BEAUMONT-WITH-MOZE, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 67 miles from London (coach road 66½), 16 from Colchester, 9

from Harwich. East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Colchester, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 199 miles. Money orders issued at Harwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The village lies near the extremity of an inlet of the North Sea, between the Naze and Harwich. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school here. The living (St. Leonard), a rectory consolidated with that of Moze, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Colchester, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £652: patrons, Governors of Guy's Hospital: pres. incumbent, W. R. Browell, 1839: contains 2,890 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 451: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 518: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,462: poor rates in 1837, £283.

BEAUMONT-LEYS, LEICESTER, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goscote: 104 miles from London (coach road 100), 2 from Leicester, 1 from Belgrave. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Leicester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 31½ miles. Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. Contains 1,210 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 32: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 37.

BEAUSALL, WARWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Hatton—(which see for access, &c.): 96 miles from London, 6 from Warwick, 4 from Kenilworth. Money orders issued at Kenilworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 286: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 329: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,087: poor rates in 1837, £174.

BEAUVALE, NOTTINGHAM, in the parish of Greasley, southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow—(which see for access, &c.)—*Nicholas de Cantilupe, in the 17th of Edward III., founded here a monastery for Carthusian monks, to the honour of the Holy Trinity. There were at first a prior and only twelve monks, but they increased to nineteen before the dissolution, when their possessions were valued at £227. 8s. per annum, the greater part of which was granted, in the 33d of Henry VIII., to Sir William Hussey and his heirs male; and in the 4th of Edward VI., in reversion, to Richard Morrison,—so says Tanner; but nothing but a few tottering walls now remain, and they are only staid from falling by being incorporated in the boundaries of a farm yard.*

BEAWORTH, HANTS, a tithing in the parish of Cheriton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Fawley, Droxford division of the county of Southampton: 62 miles from London, 5 from Abresford, 5 from Winchester. (For access, &c., see CHERITON.) Money orders issued at Winchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. There was a leaden box found here in 1833, which contained upwards of 7,000 coins of the reigns of William the Conqueror and William Rufus. Contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 179: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 206: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £757: poor rates in 1837, £86.

BEAWORTHY, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black-Torrington: 227 miles from London (coach road 204), 7 from Hatherleigh, 9 from Oakhampton. Gt. West. Rail. to Crediton, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Crediton, &c., 241 miles. Money

orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m.---The living (St. Alban), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £6. 6s.: pres. net income, £143: patron, Sir W. Molesworth: pres. incumbent, W. Molesworth, 1816: contains 6,270 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 405: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 466: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £878: poor rates in 1837, £319.

**BEBBINGTON, CHESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wirrall: it comprises the townships of Higher and Lower Bebbington, Poulton with Spittle, Storeton, and Tranmore: 200 miles from London (coach road 201), 7 from Great Neston, 6 from Liverpool.---Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Bebbington station: from Derby, through Crewe and Chester, &c., 91 miles.---Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---According to Tanner---*There was an hospital here for poor leprous persons, early in the reign of King Edward I.* The church is a noticeable structure of mixed Norman and English architecture.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £30. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £670: patron, Rev. R. M. Feilden: pres. incumbent, R. M. Feilden, 1826: contains 5,250 acres: 414 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,008: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,759: poor rates in 1837, £542.

**BEBBINGTON (LOWER), CHESTER**, a township in the above parish---(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 910 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 582: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,283: poor rates in 1837, £103.

**BEBBINGTON (HIGHER), CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Bebbington---(which see for access, &c.)---There is a daily school here, endowed with £30 per annum.---Contains 1,050 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 361: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,085: poor rates in 1837, £76.

**BEBBESIDE, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Horton, eastern division of Castle ward: 320 miles from London (coach road 287), 8 from Morpeth, 4 from Blyth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Newcastle, to Nether-ton station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 188 miles.---Money orders issued at North Shields: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is an extensive manufactory of wrought-iron in the township.---Contains 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 132: poor rates in 1837, £67.

**BECCELES, SUFFOLK**, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wangford: 158 miles from London (coach road 112), 16 from Yarmouth.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Lowestoft, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Norwich, &c., 196 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Beccles is a large and well-built town, situated in an agreeable country, on the river Waveney, which is navigable from there to Yarmouth. According to Tanner---*There was, in the time of Edward III., an almshouse or hospital for lepers, with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which continued all the time of Queen Elizabeth, but was*

*granted by Charles II. to William Chapman for life, and A. D. 1676, to the portreeve, surveyors, and commonalty of Beccles, towards the maintenance of the poor for ever.* The church, which was founded in 1369, is a Gothic structure, highly embellished with sculpture. A free grammar-school was founded here, in 1774, by Dr. Falconberg, which has an income of £200 per annum, arising from an estate in Corton. The school, which is under the trusteeship of the Bishop of Norwich, the Archdeacon of Suffolk, and the Rector of Beccles, has four exhibitions of £4 each at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1631, Sir John Leman founded a school for writing and accounts, and endowed it with 100 acres of land. The other educational institutions are numerous. The borough, which has an average yearly income of £1,400 a year, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth; the officers, under the Municipal Reform Act, consist of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; but the town is under the jurisdiction of the mayor and county magistrates, who hold the petty sessions for the division at the town-hall. The prison, which contains a treadmill, is extensive. The principal trade of the town is in corn, coal, and malt; it has, within the last few years, been greatly facilitated by the effect of an act of parliament, obtained in 1832, for deepening the river Waveney, and, through the instrumentality of which, Beccles can now export goods without transshipment before getting to sea. One of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the town, was a great fire which, in 1586, destroyed more than eighty houses, and consumed more than £20,000 worth of property.---The living (St. Michael) is in the diocese of Norwich. The town is divided into two parishes, formerly bearing the respective names of St. Mary Endgate, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, valued at £7. 6s. 9d., and St. Mary, valued at £21. 12s. 1½d., but which were consolidated in 1419, and now have jointly a pres. net income of £280: patron, Earl of Gosford: pres. incumbent, Hugh Owen, 1823: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,086: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,699: poor rates in 1842, £1,646. 10s. Tithes commuted at £350.---Polling-place for East Suffolk.---Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and June 29, for cattle, horses, and pedlery. Races, September, on a circular course of a mile and a quarter, the last quarter is flat.---Bankers, Gurneys & Co.---draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart., & Co.---draw on Glynn, Halifax, & Co.---Inns: King's Head, and White Lion.

**BECCONSALL (or HESKETH-CUM-BECCONSALL), LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Croston, hun<sup>d</sup> of Leyland: 226 miles from London (coach road 216), 11 from Ormskirk, 8 from Preston.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Preston, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 108 miles.---Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £2. 7s. 11d., having jointly a pres. net income of £275: patron, Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Strey Master, 1834: contains 1,580 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 553: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 635: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,675: poor rates in 1837, £137.



pres. net income, £540: patron, S. L. Sainsbury, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. L. Sainsbury, 1843: contains 1,840 acres: 264 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,190: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,368: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,387: poor rates in 1837, £734.

**BECKLEY, OXFORD**, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford: 68 miles from London (coach road 53), 5 from Oxford, 3 from Forest-hill.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Oxford, &c., 131 miles.---Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---An almshouse for eight poor people was founded and endowed by Sir G. Croke, in the time of Charles I. Fragments of Roman pottery have been found in the parish.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, with the chapelries of Horton and Studley annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £112: patron, Rev. T. L. Cooke: pres. incumbent, G. T. Cooke: contains 4,370 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 763: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 877: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,684: poor rates in 1837, £157. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the Dean of Oxford, were commuted in the 7th and 8th George IV.

**BECKLEY, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, union of Rye: 88 miles from London (coach road 56), 7 from Rye, 3 from Newenden.---Sou. East. Rail. through Lewes to Hastings, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 220 miles.---Money orders issued at Staplehurst: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There were formerly several extensive iron forges here. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rother, which separates the counties of Kent and Sussex.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £11. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £851: patron, University College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, William Glaister, 1837: contains 5,540 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,412: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,624: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,193: poor rates in 1837, £1,126.---Fairs, Easter-Thursdays, and Dec. 26, for cattle and pedlery.

**BECKURMONDS, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a hamlet in the parish of Arncliffe—(which see for access, &c.)

**BECKWITH-GREEN, YORK**, a hamlet in the parish of Pannal—(which see for access, &c.)

**BEDALE, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish partly in the wapentake of Hallikeld, and partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of Hang East, union of Bedall, or Bedale: it comprises the townships of Langthorne, Aiskew, Burrel with Cowling, Crakehall, and Firby, the market town of Bedale, and the hamlet of Randsgrange: 249½ miles from London (coach road 223), 8 from Northallerton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leeds, and Thirsk, to Northallerton and Bedale: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 117½ miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is agreeably situated on the banks of a small stream, which falls into the Swale

near Gatenby, and is surrounded by a highly cultivated country, much celebrated for its breed of hunters and ordinary riding-horses. The church, which was erected during the reign of Edward I., is a spacious structure, with an embattled tower, so strongly built, that on one occasion the inhabitants were enabled to fortify themselves in it, and hold out successfully, during an inroad of the Scots. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels here. The schools are numerous, and two of them, the grammar-school and another, have each small endowments. There are three hospitals for the poor—one founded by Dr. Samwaies, in 1691, with an endowment of £55 a year; another has an endowment of £30; and the third has lands for the sustenance of three poor women. The other parochial charities have an aggregate income of about £50 a year. Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was a native of Bedale.---The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £89. 4s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £1,936: patron, Miss Peirse: pres. incumbent, J. J. T. Monson, 1843: contains 7,070 acres: 539 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,803: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,223: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,666: poor rates in 1837, £432.---Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: Easter-Tuesday; Whit-Tuesday; June 6 and 7; July 5 and 6, cattle; October 11 and 12; and Monday week before Christmas.---Bankers, Swaledale and Wensbydale Banking Co.—draw on Hankeys & Co.—Royal Oak, and Black Swah Inns.

**BEDBURN (NORTH), DURHAM**, a township in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, north-western division of the ward of Darlington: 282 miles from London (coach road 254), 6 from Bishop-Auckland, 12 from Durham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Darlington, and Bishop-Auckland, to Bedburn station: from Derby, through Darlington, &c., 150 miles.---Money orders issued at Bishop-Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 1,890 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 445: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 511: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,324: poor rates in 1837, £213.

**BEDBURN (SOUTH), DURHAM**, a township in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, north-western division of the ward of Darlington.---(For access, &c., see preceding article.)---Contains 7,700 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 340: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 391: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,123: poor rates in 1837, £125.

**BEDCESTER, DORSET**, a hamlet in the parish of Fontmell-Magna—(which see for access): 3 miles from Shaftesbury.---Money orders issued at Shaftesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.

**BEDDGELART (OR BETHGELENT), CARNARVON**, a parish, including a village of the same name, situated partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Evionynd and Uwch-Gorfai, union of Festiniog, county of Carnarvon, and partly in that of Arudwy, Merionethshire: 254 miles from London (coach road 223), 16 from Carnarvon, 7 from Bettws.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chester, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, &c., 155 miles.---Money orders issued at Carnarvon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.

—The village stands just upon the junction of the rivers Glaslyn and Colwyn, in one of those retired and romantic valleys so frequently met with in Wales, where the winding courses of the streams are shut in by precipitous mountains. Some of the inhabitants act as guides up the acclivities of Snowdon, and considerable emolument accrues to the town from that source. The principal inn of the place, indeed the only one deserving of the name, is almost entirely supported by tourists, but there are likewise several small public-houses, which present all the characteristic comforts of Welsh hospitality. The name of the place is derived from an old tradition; literally translated, it means the 'Grave of Gelert.' According to the legend, a dog, named Gelert, preserved the infant child of his master, Llewellyn, last prince of Wales, from the attacks of a wolf. The father of the child was absent at the time, and on his return, seeing his bed sprinkled with blood, and the dog lying beside it, he instantly conceived the idea that Gelert had killed the infant, and slew him. Immediately afterwards, he found his boy alive and well, and the mangled body of the ferocious animal, which his faithful servant had killed in the defence of his young master. Llewellyn, on discovering his mistake, was affected in the extreme, and caused his dog to be buried with peculiar honours in the middle of the valley; the stone is still shown which covers the grave of Gelert. There was once a priory of Augustine monks at Beddgelart, dedicated to St. Mary, which, with the exception of that at Bardsey, was the largest in Wales. The property now belongs to the Earl of Radnor. The Calvinistic Methodists have two places of worship here. —The living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Merioneth, and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor: pres. net income, £90: patron, Mrs. Priestley: pres. incumbent, Edward Jones, 1845: contains 196 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,397: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,607: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £487: poor rates in 1837, £470.

**BEDDINGHAM, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Totnore, rape of Pevensey, union of West Firle, within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster: 53 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from Lewes, 9 from Brighton. —Sou. East. Rail. through Lewes to Beddingham: from Derby, through London, and as above, 185 miles. —Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —There was a monastery here in the beginning of the ninth century. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, united with the vicarage of West Firle, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £35. 12s: pres. net income, £345: patron, the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of Winchester, alternately: pres. incumbent, C. Hutchinson, 1824: contains 2,250 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 268: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 308: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,561: poor rates in 1837, £356.

**BEDDINGTON, SURREY**, a parish and township in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wallington, union of Croydon: the former includes also the hamlet of Wallington: 10 miles from London (coach road 11), 2 from Croydon, 6 from Ewell. —Sou. East. Rail. through Forest Hill to Beddington: from Derby, through London, &c., 142 miles. —Money orders issued at

Croydon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The church, which is a fine structure, formerly belonged to Merton Abbey. It contains several monuments to the Carew family. A small woollen manufacture has been carried on in the parish. —The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £13. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £1,212: patron, Representatives of Admiral Sir H. B. Carew: pres. incumbent, James Hamilton, 1841: contains 3,830 acres: 271 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,453: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,670: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,423: poor rates in 1842, £651. —Close to the village is Beddington Park, the seat of Charles H. Carew, Esq., son of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin H. Carew, whom he succeeded in the property in 1836. The family of Carew have been seated at Beddington for many centuries, and are fine examples of that peculiarly old English character of country gentry, in which we find energy and ability, conjoined with respectability, to give weight to position in society. Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, a descendant of Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G., whose heiress he married, sat as the representative of Surrey in 1715, and was in that year created a baronet. His son, Sir Nicholas, died unmarried, and his estates, after several mutations, ultimately devolved to Richard Gee, Esq., of Beddington, who was maternally descended from the Carews. Mr. Gee assumed the name and arms of Carew, but he died unmarried, and bequeathed his property, in 1816, to the widow of his brother William, Mrs. Paston Gee, who left it to the late admiral. The present mansion was erected in 1709, on the site of the former manor-house; and is remarkable as being the place where the first orange tree was raised in England. According to tradition, the trees grown here were formed from seeds sown by Sir Nicholas Carew in the 16th century, from the first oranges brought here by Sir Walter Raleigh, who was his brother-in-law, and who lived in the parish. Sir Nicholas had the honour of twice entertaining Queen Elizabeth at Beddington.

**BEDFIELD, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hoxon: 96½ miles from London (coach road 88), 5 from Framlingham, 5 from Debenham. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Haughley Road station, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 228½ miles. —Money orders issued at Stoneham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £286: patron, Earl Stradbroke: pres. incumbent, H. W. R. Birch, 1829: contains 1,780 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 411: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,279: poor rates in 1842, £220.

**BEDFONT (EAST) WITH HATTON, MIDDLESEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Spelthorne, union of Staines: 16 miles from London (coach road 13), 3 from Staines, 4 from Hounslow. —Sou. West. Rail. to Feltham, by the Windsor branch, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 148 miles. —Money orders issued at Staines: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The church is old and interesting. —The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>

of Middlesex, diocese of London, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £288: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, H. T. Liveing, 1844: contains 203 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 982: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,129: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,984: poor rates in 1842, £639.

BEDFONT (WEST), MIDDLESEX, a hamlet in the parish of Stanwell—(which see for access, &c.)

BEDFORD, BEDFORDSHIRE, a borough and market town, and capital of Bedfordshire: 63 miles from London (coach road 51), 30 from St. Albans.

—Nor. West. Rail. 63 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Bletchley, 102½ miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8. am.: post closes 9½ p.m. —The name of the town is formed from the Saxon *Bedanford* or *Bedicanford*, that is, 'the lodging at the ford,' descriptive of its situation at an ancient ford over the Ouse,

its British name being *Lettwydur Lifwidur*, signifying the same thing; indeed, from its peculiar position, it appears always to have been a place of note, from the time the country was first peopled. In 572, a battle was fought here between the Britons and the Saxons, under the command of Cuthwulph, brother of Cealwyn, third king of Wessex; and this was selected as the burial-place of Offa, king of Mercia, one of the most celebrated monarchs in the early history of Britain, but whose tomb, and the chapel which contained it, were swept away by an inundation of the river. Being the central key of a wide position, the old town was attacked, and nearly destroyed by the Danes, but was renovated, and a strong fortress built on the south bank of the Ouse, by Edward the Elder. A castle was built here by Payne de Beauchamp, third Earl of Bedford, shortly after the Conquest, which was afterwards besieged and taken by Stephen, during his contest with the Empress Maud; and when the barons took up arms against King John, it was garrisoned for them by William de Beauchamp, who was, however, compelled to surrender to Falco de Breat, who received the gift of the castle and the barony as the reward of his services. But, it is said by the editors of the *Magna Britannia*, *this ungrateful man having raised a new war against Henry III., pulled down all the religious houses near him to fortify his castle, and harassed the country all around, till the king laid siege to it, and after sixty days, notwithstanding the obstinacy of the rebels, reduced it. After all this, the king, in consideration of his former services, granted Breat his life, but banished both him and his company. But after he had caused the ditches to be filled, and the works to be thrown down, as also the outer wall to be demolished, he left the inner part of the castle standing for William de Beauchamp to live in. There was nothing left of this castle in Leland's time, who says it was then clean down. There is now, on a rising ground near the Ouse, the ancient site of Bedford castle, a very fine bowling-green, shown sometimes to travellers as a curiosity.* The town is situated about the middle of the tract known under the name of the Bedford Level, described in a subsequent section of this work, and celebrated as being the district brought into a state of high agricultural fertility, from a state of almost salt sea-marsh. The town consists chiefly of one principal street, of fine elevation, nearly a mile

in length, which is intersected by other streets; and the general aspect, presenting many well-built houses, interspersed with others of ancient erection, is highly pleasing. There is a good supply of water, and the streets are paved and well lighted with gas. A new bridge of five arches was erected over the Ouse in 1811, at an expense of about £15,000, replacing the old one, which formed the communication between two parts of the town; Bedford being unequally intersected by the river, there being three parishes containing about 8,000 inhabitants on the north side of the stream, and two parishes containing 1,500 inhabitants on the south side. There were formerly six parishes here, but the living of St. Peter's Dunstable has been added to St. Mary's, and there are now therefore only five, viz., those of St. Cuthbert, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, valued at £5. 9s. 4½d., the present income being £129, in the patronage of the Crown; St. John's, a rectory not in charge, annexed to the hospital of St. John, present income £171, in the patronage of the corporation; St. Mary's, a rectory valued at £11. 4s. 9½d., present income £173, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; St. Paul's, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, valued at £10, with a present income of £220; and St. Peter's Martin, a rectory valued at £11. 13s. 1½d., the present income being £205, in the patronage of the Crown. The church of St. Paul is a fine structure, having a noble tower, surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire; and a new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has lately been erected within the parish as a chapel of ease, endowed by Lord Carteret with £75 a year. Besides the churches and the bridge, the public buildings comprise the erection for a well-stocked public library; the town-hall, in which the assizes and the sessions are held; the county gaol, standing in a small plot of ground, and surrounded by a wall twenty feet high. The last was erected on the plan of the philanthropist Howard, with three stories, and can contain about 250 prisoners. Not far from it is the county house of correction, a neat brick building, comprising four wards and fifty cells; and a new county gaol is now being built on the plan of the model prison at Pentonville, which is intended to hold 200 prisoners; the expense being estimated at something short of £20,000. The house of industry, under the direction of thirteen residents in the town, was erected in 1796, at an expense of about £5,000. Another object worthy of note is the county lunatic asylum, a handsome brick building on the road to Ampt-hill, erected in 1812, at an expense of £13,000. The county infirmary stands on the same road; it is a substantial brick structure, with a stone front, containing ninety beds, and has a considerable library. The late Mr. Samuel Whitbread gave £10,000 towards its support; and when the Marquis of Tavistock stood as a candidate for the county, he gave £2,000 towards its funds, instead of applying the money to treating the freeholders. The poor-law union, of which Bedford is the centre, comprises 44 parishes, with an aggregate area of 152 square miles, and a union workhouse has been erected here under the act of parliament, at an expense of £1,800; the population assessed being returned about 30,000, and the annual expenditure about £10,000 a year. For

charitable purposes, there is perhaps no town in the kingdom, in proportion to its extent, so largely endowed as Bedford. The principal of the bequests by which it has been enriched, is that of Sir W. Harpur, a native of the town, and who was made lord mayor of London in 1561. In 1566 he obtained from Queen Elizabeth letters patent for the foundation of a free grammar-school, and endowed it with certain property in Bedford, and also in the parishes of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, and St. Andrew-above-the-Bars, Holborn, the whole income, at that time, not exceeding £180 a year; but such has been the increase in the value of property, especially in the two latter localities, that it now produces upwards of £13,000 a year. This amount secured an ample fund for the school, and every inhabitant of Bedford, who inhabits a house of £10 a year, has a right to have his sons classically educated; but the income was manifestly far too large for its object, and the authorities very wisely procured an act of parliament, which enabled them to appropriate a large portion to other purposes for the benefit of the borough. The act requires eighteen resident trustees, six of whom retire annually, and the school is under the inspection of the warden and fellows of New College, Oxford, who appoint the master and usher. Part of the funds are appropriated to the payment of eight scholarships of £80 a year each, at the universities of Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin, six being restricted to those youths whose parents are residents in Bedford, and the two others being open to all the scholars on the foundation. A large National school for both sexes, a commercial school, an English school for boys, an infant school, and an hospital for the support and education of fifty children, are sustained from the same fund. Besides all this, £800 are annually distributed in marriage portions to young women of good character, who are residents in the town, and £500 are every year applied to the relief of decayed housekeepers; but a bill is now before the legislature to increase the number of collegiate exhibitions, and reduce their amounts; and also to abolish this allowance to decayed housekeepers. In addition to all this, there are fifty-eight almshouses for aged men and women, the inmates of which receive from seven to ten shillings a week each, and from £2 to £3 a year for clothing. Mr. Alexander Leith, in 1727, founded a school for ten boys and ten girls, and endowed it with lands which produce about £47 a year. There is besides a green-coat school for twenty-five boys, founded, in 1760, by Mr. Alderman Newton of Leicester, now combined with a preparatory school for the poor, in which there are nearly 300 pupils. Further, there are nearly twenty daily and Sunday schools. In 1679, almshouses for eight poor persons were founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Christie. The other parochial charities produce about £300 a year. About a mile west of the town, there are the remains of what was called Cadwell Priory, which was founded in the reign of John, by Robert de Houghton, for the order of the Holy Trinity, and which, at the dissolution, had funds to the amount of £145. 15s. 10d. The chapel of King Offa is supposed to have been con-

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nected with this monastery, and Bishop Tanner, in speaking of it, says—*It seems to have been a monastery pretty early in the Saxon times, but who was founder, to what saint it was dedicated, or when or by whom it was destroyed, I have not met with any account.* In the south part of the town is a priory or hospital, which was built and endowed by some townsman as early as King Edward II.'s reign, to the honour of John the Baptist. It had, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., an income of £21. 0s. 8d., and still continues, consisting of a master, who is rector of the parish church of St. John adjoining, and ten poor men; the patronage is in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common council of Bedford. There were also an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, and a house of Franciscan friars. Bedford was incorporated as early as 1166, in the reign of Henry II., and the charter was confirmed by Charles II., but that was abrogated under the general act of 1835, and the government of the town is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. By the same act, a commission for the peace is granted to the town, which has returned two members to parliament since the time of Edward I., the right of voting being vested in the freemen and burgesses, and householders, not paupers, paying scot and lot. (For account of the family, see WOBURN, the seat of the Duke of Bedford.)—Among those celebrated men who have been connected with Bedford, one of the most remarkable is John Bunyan, the author of the celebrated allegory, 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' He was the son of a travelling tinker, and for a long time followed his father's business, with the usual characteristics of dissipated habits and vulgar manners. But his heart and mind, through God's inspiration, were opened to better things. He forsook his depraved courses, attached himself to the Anabaptists, and speedily became a distinguished minister among them. Having contravened the arbitrary laws respecting Dissenters, he was prosecuted, and remained a prisoner in Bedford gaol for twelve years, during which he wrote his chief work. He was at length released, and resumed his ministry in the town, where he died at the age of sixty.—Contains 2,200 acres: 1,880 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £91,188: poor rates in 8371, £1,496.—Market days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs, first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 6, Aug. 21, Oct. 12, Nov. 17, Dec. 19, cattle; July 6, wool. Races held in March—a flat circle of a mile, 4 furlongs, and 44 yards.—Bankers, Thomas Barnard—draw on Price & Co.; Trapp, Halfhead, & Co.—draw on Barnards & Dimsdales.—Newspapers: Bedford Mercury (Saturday), Bedford Times (Saturday).—Swan Hotel, and George Inn.

BEDFORD, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Leigh, hun<sup>d</sup>. of West Derby: 215 miles from London (coach road 199), 10 from Manchester, 7 from Bolton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester to Leigh, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Newcastle, Stockport, and Manchester, &c., 122 miles.—Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Leigh: pres. incumbent, Moorh James, 1843: contains 1,750 acres: 538

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houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,187: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,815: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,094: poor rates in 1837, £562.

**BEDHAMPTON, HANTS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Portsdown, Fareham division: 90 miles from London (coach road 66), 1 from Havant, 10 from Chichester. —Sou. East. Rail. by Brighton, through Chichester to Havant, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 222 miles. —Money orders issued at Havant: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. —The village is delightfully situated, adjoining to Langstone harbour, and commands most delightful views both by land and water, embracing, by the latter, Spithead, the Isle of Wight, the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, the naval arsenal, and numerous other objects of interest, with the branches of the sea leading to Porchester, Fareham, and Southampton. On the estate of Sir Theophilus Lee, who resides in the village, there are the finest rows of elm-trees to be found in the whole of this well-wooded county. There are also some admirable springs here. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £10. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £328: patron, Rev. St. J. Alder: pres. incumbent, St. John Alder, 1823: contains 3,260 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 533: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 613: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,317: poor rates in 1837, £527. —Bedhampton Park, and Lauriston Hall, near Torquay, are the seats of Sir John Theophilus Lee, one of those gallant heroes through whose judgment, intrepidity, and skill, this country was carried through a series of the most arduous conflicts to be found in the history of the world. Sir Theophilus's immediate descent is derived from John Lee, Esq., an officer in the Royal Navy, a branch of the ancient family of the Lees of Darnhall, in Cheshire, (which see for the family pedigree.) Mr. John Lee, besides one daughter, had two sons—Richard, the younger, who became a colonel in the army, and John, the elder, who married Margaret, daughter of Dr. John Hay, physician to King George I., and who became a captain in the navy. Sir John Theophilus Lee is their only son. He entered young into the navy under Lord St. Vincent, in 1795, was present at the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile, besides eighteen other actions with frigates, forts, and boats. He has been made a knight of the several orders of St. Louis, St. Andrew, Christ, and Wladimir, and was presented by the Sultan of Turkey with the Grand Cross of the Order of Honour in diamonds. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Middlesex and Southampton.

**BEDHURST.** See COMPTON-AREBAS.

**BEDINGFIELD, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hoxon: 92 miles from London (coach road 87), 4 from Eye, 4 from Debenham. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Stowmarket to Elmswell station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London to Stowmarket, &c., 234 miles. —Money orders issued at Stoneham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living (the Virgin Mary), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £400: patron, J. J. Bedingfield: pres. incumbent, James Bedingfield, 1833: con-

tains 1,680 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 336: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 386: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,062: poor rates in 1837, £201. —Bedingfield Hall.

**BEDINGHAM, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Loddon, union of Hoxne: 134 miles from London (coach road 106), 4 from Bungay, 10 from Norwich. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Stowmarket to Thorston, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Newmarket to Thorston, &c., 180 miles. —Money orders issued at Bungay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The parish was formerly divided, but the other church has long since been demolished. The parochial charities produce about £44 a year. —The living (St. Andrew), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £150: patrons, Improprators: pres. incumbent, C. W. Lohr, 1846: contains 1,140 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 316: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 363: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,949: poor rates in 1837, £244. —Bedingham Hall.

**BEDLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a parish in the eastern division of Chester ward, union of Morpeth: it comprises the townships of Bedlington, Chambois with North Blyth, Choppington, Nether-ton or Nedirton, and East and West Sleekburn: 319 miles from London (coach road 286), 4 from Morpeth, 12 from Newcastle. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Newcastle, to Nether-ton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 187. —Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1½ p.m. —Bedlington was formerly called Bedlingtonshire. It was a patrimony of St. Cuthbert, and had its own courts and privileges, but was deprived of them by an act of Henry VIII., and was made in all respects a portion of the palatinate; but petty sessions for the district are still held monthly in the village. The church was enlarged and repaired in 1818. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and the Presbyterians, all have chapels here. —The living (St. Cuthbert), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £454: patrons, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, E. C. Ogle, 1835: contains 8,910 acres: 368 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,155: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,628: poor rates in 1837, £662.

**BEDMINSTER, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, union of Bedminster: it comprises six tithings—East, West, and North Tithings, Knolle, Bishopworth-Arthur, and Bishopworth-Lions: 119 miles from London (coach road 118), 1 from Bristol, 3 from Dundry. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Stonehouse, Bristol, &c., 132 miles. —Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The old church is of the mixed style of Gothic architecture, but a new church has lately been erected by the parliamentary commissioners at an expense of about £9,000, with sittings for about 1,600 persons. The Independents, the Baptists, and the Methodists, all have chapels here. Bedminster was formerly a small village, but it has so grown that it now forms an extensive suburb to Bristol.

Petty sessions for the division of Bedminster are held here and at Long Ashton, and there is a court-baron also for the prebend. The parochial charities produce about £40 a year. The Bedminster union comprises twenty-three parishes, and extends over an area of eighty-five square miles.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapelries of St. Thomas Radcliffe and Abbot's-Leigh annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, now in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Prebendary of Bedminster and Radcliffe: pres. incumbent, M. R. Whish, 1806: contains 4,180 acres: 2,342 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 17,862: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 20,541: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £19,014.

BEDNALL, STAFFORD, a liberty and joint township with Acton-Trussell, in the parish of Baswich, eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone: 134½ miles from London (coach road 134), 3 from Penkridge, 4 from Stafford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Colwich station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Lichfield to Colwich, &c., 34 miles.---Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, a peculiar of the prebendary of Whittington, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, is valued at £12. 10s.: pres. net income, £234: patron, Hulme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, M. Davies, 1841: contains 2,370 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 574: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 660: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,698: poor rates in 1837, £155.

BEDSTONE, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Puralow: 156 miles from London (coach road 152), 4 from Knighton, 11 from Ludlow.---Gt. West. Rail. to Worcester, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 106½ miles.---Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 12 noon.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, E. Rogers, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James R. Browne, 1841: contains 1,200 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 139: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 160: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,718: poor rates in 1837, £65.

BEDWARDINE (St. John), WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow: 119 miles from London, 1 from Worcester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 73 miles.---Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. John), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £635: patron, Dean and Chapter: pres. incumbent, J. R. Wood: contains 3,730 acres: 555 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,663: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,062: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,352: poor rates in 1837, £946.

BEDWAS, MONMOUTH, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Caerphilly, union of Newport, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth: the former part contains the hamlet of Van, and the latter

those of Upper and Lower Bedwas: 170 miles from London (coach road 158), 10 from Newport, 9 from Cardiff.---Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, across the Channel to Penarth, thence by railway to Llantwitmajor, whence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, to Weston, &c., 188 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---There is an independent chapel here.---The living (St. Barrog), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, annexed to the bishopric: contains 4,340 acres: 151 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 800: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 920: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,712: poor rates in 1837, £368.

BEDWELL-GREEN, BEDS. See HOUGHTON-REGIS.

BEDWELTY (or BYDWELTY), MONMOUTH, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wentlloog: it comprises the hamlets of Ishlawroed, Mamhole, and Ushlawroed: 178 miles from London (coach road 159), 16 from Newport, 10 from Pontypool.---Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Channel to Penarth, then by railway to Blackbrook, whence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Weston, &c., 191 miles.---Money orders issued at Pontypool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 10 a.m.---The extensive coal and iron works here give employment to upwards of 16,000 persons. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels here.---The living (St. Sannan), a perpetual curacy not in charge, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £150: patron, Bishop of Llandaff: pres. incumbent, Edmund Leigh, 1846: contains 15,440 acres: 1,945 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 22,413: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 25,775: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,967: poor rates in 1837, £741.

BEDWORTH, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish in the Kirby division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow: 94 miles from London (coach road 96), 5 from Coventry, 3 from Nuneaton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Bulkington, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Tamworth to Bulkington, &c., 41½ miles.---Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There has been a silk manufactory carried on to considerable extent, and there are coal and ironstone mines in the neighbourhood, from one of which a tramway runs to the Coventry Canal. A very ample bequest was left in 1715, by the Rev. Nicholas Chamberlain, from the proceeds of which a building has lately been erected at an expense of £9,000, for the accommodation of twenty male and twenty female inmates, all of whom have a sufficient provision. There are Independent and Baptist chapels here, and there are new and commodious school-rooms in connection with the church.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, formerly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £10. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £562: patron, Earl of Aylesford: pres. incumbent, H. Bellairs, 1831: contains 2,240 acres: 868 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,253: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,890: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,844: poor rates in 1837, £1,150. Tithes commuted in 1840.---Fairs, April 6, May 22, and August 26.

BEDWYN (Great), WILTS, a borough, market

town, and parish, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford: it contains the tithings of Crofton, Martin, Wilton, Wixcombe, and Woolf-hall: 67 miles from London (coach road 71), 7 from Marlborough. — Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, to Swindon, 149, thence 20 miles. — Money orders issued at Marlborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The church is an ancient cruciform building, with a fine tower rising from the intersection. Bedwyn is generally believed to have been the ancient *Leucomagus*, and was once of much greater extent and importance than at present. In 674, there was a desperate engagement in the neighbourhood of the town, between Osoin, general of Saxburga, queen of Wessex, and Wulfhere, king of Mercia. Having been deemed a city under the Anglo-Saxon dynasties, Bedwyn retained its privileges after the Norman conquest. Subsequently, it became a borough by prescription, and sent representatives to parliament in the time of Edward I.; and from the time of Henry V. they regularly sat, until the town was disfranchised by the general Reform Act. There is still a market held on Tuesday, but it has long declined, and Marlborough is now the general entrepot for the agricultural produce of the district; but the fairs, as stated, are still continued. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, was, until lately, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Deans of Sarum, and in the archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Lords Warden of Savernake Forest, which comprehended Great and Little Bedwyn, Collingbourne Ducis, and latterly East Grafton. These jurisdictions were abolished by order of her Majesty in Council, dated 27th August, 1846, and the parishes merged into the diocese of Sarum. The vicarage is valued at £8. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £201. 8s. 7d.: patron, Marquis of Ailesbury: pres. vicar, John Ward, 1826. The district church of St. Nicholas, East Grafton, is endowed with £56: patron, the Vicar: pres. incumbent, William Collings Lukis, 1846. The parish contains 9,864 acres: 369 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,171: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,320: rateable value of property, £10,181: poor rates average £1,260 per annum. — Fairs, April 23, and July 26. — Inns: Cross Keys, Three Tuns, White Hart. — W. 1 m. is Tottenham Park, the seat of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The park, properly so called, forms a portion of one of the most interesting districts in the kingdom, an ancient forest, known as Savernake Forest, and the only one, it is believed, at present in the hands of a subject. Including the park, it comprehends a space of ground sixteen miles in circumference, and, unlike most of those which are termed forests, but which, in many instances, are only wild unenclosed tracts of land, it is rich in the most beautiful antique timber trees, chiefly oaks, which are mostly of large size, and with their knarled boughs and picturesque forms, seem to have stood since the time of the Anglo-Saxons. The branches of one of them, called the 'King's Oak,' wave over an area of more than sixty yards in diameter, and no natural scenery, varied as this is by every variety of hill and dale, tangled thicket and open green, could possibly present more picturesque effects. About the

centre of the domain there is a neat edifice erected for the residence of the late Earl of Ailesbury when Lord Bruce. At what time the land first became a forest is not now known, but in the reign of Edward III. it was assigned as a jointure to Queen Eleanor, and continued as such to several future queens. About two centuries later it was granted to the Duke of Somerset, and passed to Thomas Earl of Ailesbury in 1676, through his marriage with Elizabeth, sister of William then Duke of Somerset, and who was the direct ancestor of the present noble proprietor. The mansion of Tottenham is placed at the south-eastern extremity of the forest, and is a large brick building, consisting of a square centre and two wings. The centre was built for a hunting seat for the Earl of Burlington, on the site of a palace belonging to the Duke of Seymour, who was famous for his attachment to Charles I., and was consequently ruined during the civil wars. When the mansion was re-edified, two wings were added, in which are the state rooms. The house is rich in family portraits, and has now a truly imposing appearance. The barony of Bruce of Whorlton, in Yorkshire, was conferred, in 1641, by Charles I., on Thomas Earl of Elgin and third Baron Bruce of Kinloss, whose father accompanied King James I. out of Scotland on his accession to the English throne. Robert, second Earl of Elgin, was, for his great services to Charles I., created Viscount Bruce of Amphilhill and Earl of Ailesbury. The grandson of that nobleman having no male issue, obtained a patent of nobility for his nephew, under the title of Lord Bruce of Tottenham, in Wiltshire. On his death, the Scottish titles went to the Earl of Kincardine, and the Hon. Thomas Brudenell, Lord Bruce of Tottenham, assumed the name and arms of Bruce. Lord Bruce was created Earl of Ailesbury in 1776. He was succeeded in 1814 by his son, the present noble Marquis, who was, in 1821, created Viscount Savernake, Earl Bruce, and Marquis of Ailesbury, having, however, been called to the House of Lords by the second of these titles during the life of his father.

BEDWYN (LITTLE), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford, formerly part of the parish of Great Bedwyn, but erected into a separate parish, and the vicarage endowed by the then Prebendary of Bedwyn, in the year 1406. — (For access, &c., see preceding article.) — The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, is valued at £9. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Marquis of Ailesbury: pres. incumbent, F. H. Buckerfield, 1843: contains 3,170 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 597: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 687: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £968: poor rates in 1837, £236.

BEEBY, LEICESTER, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Goscote: 198 miles from London (coach road 104), 6 from Leicester, 9 from Melton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Leicester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 35½ miles. — Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £6 a year. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peter-



borough, is valued at £15. 2s. 3d.: pres. net income, £279: patron, Earl of Shaftesbury: pres. incumbent, G. Calvert, 1818: contains 1,418 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 106: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,090: poor rates in 1837, £144. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

BEECH, STAFFORD, a liberty in the parish of Stone—(which see for returns, &c.)

BEECHAMWELL, NORFOLK. See BRACHAMWELL.

BEECH-HILL, BERKS, a tithing in the parish of Strathfieldsaye, hun<sup>d</sup> of Reading, but locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Charlton: 49½ miles from London (coach road 46), 7 from Reading; 5 from Aldermaston. Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Aldermaston station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, and Reading, to Aldermaston, &c., 167 miles. Money orders issued at Reading: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 770 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 286: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 328: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £988. poor rates in 1837, £128.

BEECHINGSTOKE, WILTS. See BRACHINGSTOKE.

BEEDING (UPPER and LOWER), SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Burbeach, rape of Bramber, union of Steyning: it comprises the tithings of Upper and Lower Beeding: 62 miles from London (coach road 51), 1 from Steyning, 10 from Brighton. London, Brighton, and East Coast Rail. through Brighton to Shoreham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 194 miles. Money orders issued at Steyning: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Two new chapels have lately been built in Lower Beeding. According to Tanner—*There was a convent of Benedictine monks, from the monastery of Solmsur, which was made denizen in the 19th of Richard II., but which was suppressed, and the churches and lands belonging to it (valued at £26. 9s. 9d.) annexed to St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. The site of the house of the Whitefriars here was granted, in the 35th year of Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.* The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £12, being a payment from Magdalen College, Oxford: patron, Magdalen College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. G. Calhoun, 1841: contains 3,864 acres: 174 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 614: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 706: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,280: poor rates in 1837, £531. Lower Beeding contains from 9,000 to 10,000 acres: it is situated in St. Leonard's Forest, and is separate from Upper Beeding for ecclesiastical purposes.

BEEDON (or BUDON), BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Faircross, union of Wantage: 54½ miles from London (coach road 57), 3 from East Ilsley, 7 from Newbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Goring station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, and Reading, &c., 172 miles. Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and formerly in the diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £126: patron,

Sir J. Reade, Bart.: pres. incumbent, D. R. Murray, 1828: contains 1,930 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 334: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 384: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,751: poor rates in 1837, £245.

BEEFORD, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Driffeld, containing the townships of Dunnington, Lissett, and Beeford: 227 miles from London (coach road 196), 7 from Driffeld, 10 from Bridlington. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, New Holland, and Hull, to Cranswick station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Selby, and Market Weighton, to Cranswick, &c., 120 miles. Money orders issued at Driffeld: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The village is pleasantly situated on the old high road from Hull to Scarborough. There is an independent chapel here. The living (St. Leonard), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the East Riding, diocese of York, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £779: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, Stephen Creyke, 1845: contains 5,270 acres: 174 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 977: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,123: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,177: poor rates in 1837, £270. The tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766.

BEELEY, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak, on the banks of the river Derwent: 166½ miles from London (coach road 150), 3 from Bakewell, 10 from Chesterfield. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Chesterfield, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 34½ miles. Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The Duke of Devonshire has endowed a school here with £10 per annum. The living (St. Anne), a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, is valued at £10. 18s.: pres. net income, £98: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, A. A. Barker, 1824: contains 3,250 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 406: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 467: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £882: poor rates in 1837, £97. Certain tithes of the township, the property of the lord of the manor, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and the vicar, were commuted in 1811.

BEELSBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 176 miles from London (coach road 164), 5 from Caistor, 7 from Grimsby. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Louth to Helton-le-Clay station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston, &c., 125 miles. Money orders issued at Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Collegiate Church of Southwell: pres. incumbent, George Wilkins, 1843: contains 1,980 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 181: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 208: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,760: poor rates in 1837, £40.

BEENHAM (or BENHAM-VALENCE), BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Reading, union of Bradfield: 47½ miles from London (coach road 47), 8 from Reading, 9 from Newbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Aldermaston station, thence 3

miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Oxford, and Reading, to Aldermaston, &c., 165 miles. Money orders issued at Reading: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Berks. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 17s.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Mrs. Bushnell: pres. incumbent, William Bushnell, 1842: contains 1,890 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 421: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 484: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,516: poor rates in 1837, £133. The tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1811. Beenham House, the residence of Major-General Dickson. Beenham Lodge, the residence of Alfred Gallini, Esq.

BEER. See SEATON-WITH-BEER.

BEER-ALSTON, DEVON, a borough in the parish of Beer-Ferris, division and hund<sup>d</sup>. of Roborough: 213 miles from London, 6 from Tavistock, 7 from Plymouth. St. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 256 miles. Money orders issued at Plymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Beare, Risedon observes, in speaking of this place, was bestowed by William the Conqueror on a branch budded out of the house of Alençon, in France, and corruptly continueth the name to this day in BEER-ALSTON. Henry Ferrers held this honour in Henry the Second's time, and had his castle here, whom many knights of that family followed. Martin Ferrers, the last of this house, and the principal man in the government of this shire, was put in special trust, with others, for the defence of the sea-coast against the invasion of the French in Edward III.'s time. He left three daughters, through one of whom, by marriage, the estate descended to Lord Brook, the Mountjoyes, and ultimately to the Earl of Beverley. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, though nominally governed by the portreeve and other officers chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It was a borough by prescription, and returned two representatives to parliament, till it was disfranchised by the Reform Act. The right of voting was vested in those who held land in the borough, and paid threepence to the lord of the manor. The Earl of Beverley, the lord, gradually acquired the whole of the land, and availed himself of the circumstance to grant burgage tenures, which were rescinded as soon as the election was over, thus making the borough completely his own. Towards the end of the 13th century, there was a grant for a fair and a market, but both have long been discontinued.

BEER-CROCOMBE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Abdick and Bulstone, Ilminster division, union of Langport: 170 miles from London (coach-road 135), 5 from Ilminster, 7 from Taunton. Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 185 miles. Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £11. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £240: patron, Trustees of the late Earl of Egremont's estate: pres. incumbent, T. A. Voules, 1845: contains 770 acres: 32 houses:

pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 179: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 170: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,331: poor rates in 1837, £72. Hatch Cottage.

BEER-FERRIS (or FERRERS), DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Roborough, division and union of Tavistock: 250 miles from London (coach-road 215), 8 from Tavistock, 6 from Plymouth. (For access, see BEER-ALSTON above.) Money orders issued at Plymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The church is a neat little edifice near the Tavey, and contains some interesting monuments of members of the Charpernourne and Ferrers families. The parish is bounded by the rivers Tamar and Tavey, which meet in its southern angle. Beer-Ferris has the honour of being the native place of William Tyndale or Tyndale, the translator of the Scriptures into English. He was born in 1500, and was sent to Oxford to complete his education, but was obliged to leave that university, in consequence of the avowal of his participation in the doctrines of Luther. He migrated to Cambridge, where he took his degree, and then went to reside in the family of Sir J. Welch, near Bristol, as a tutor. While there, he translated the 'Enchiridion Militis Christiani' of Erasmus into English; and, in consequence of his opinions, articles were preferred against him before the chancellor of the diocese, and he was reprimanded. After this, seeing that there was no safety for him, he withdrew to London, and afterwards to Antwerp, where he translated the New Testament into English. The work was published in 1526, and the greater number of copies were sent to England, and were eagerly bought up, for the purpose of suppression, by the Roman Catholic Bishops, Warham and Tunstall. The money obtained from this source enabled Tyndale to print another edition in 1534. He then began, in conjunction with Miles Coverdale, a translation of the Old Testament; but they had proceeded no farther than the end of the Pentateuch, when he was apprehended at the instance of the English Government, brought to trial at Augsburgh, condemned to the stake, and having been first strangled, was accordingly burnt. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £24. 1s.: pres. net income, £700: patron, Earl of Mount Edgcombe: pres. incumbent, Frederick Shelley, 1844: contains 5,850 acres: 330 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,142: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,463: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £25,559: poor rates in 1837, £730.

BEER-HACKET, DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county of Dorset: 158 miles from London (coach-road 121), 4 from Sherborne, 12 from Beaminster. Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, 176, thence 26 miles. Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, exempt from visitation, a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, is valued at £6. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £201: patrons, Sir J. Munden, and W. Helyar, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. W. Helyar, 1825: contains 450 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 103: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 118: poor rates in 1837, £32.

**BEER-HALL.** See **AXMINSTER.**

**BEER-HEATH.** See **BEER-REGIS.**

**BEER-REGIS** (or **BEERE-REGIS**), **DORSET**, a market town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Beer-Regis, Blandford division, union of Wareham: the parish comprises the hamlets of Shitterton and Beer-Heath: 142 miles from London (coach road 113), 9 from Blandford, 12 from Dorchester. —Sou. West. Rail. to Moreton station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London to Moreton, &c., 274 miles. —Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, with that of Charmouth, at one time constituted the 'Golden Prebend' of Salisbury. This place was supposed by Dr. Stukeley to be the Ibernum of the Romans. It was made a borough by Edward I., but never sent members to parliament. The place suffered severely by fire in 1634, in 1788, and again in 1817. The church, which is spacious, was completely renovated in 1835; it contains several fine monuments of the Tuberville family, the most distinguished member of which was James Tuberville, who was Bishop of Exeter in 1555, but was deprived by Queen Elizabeth. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents have each places of worship here. The schools in the parish are numerous, some of them being termed 'buttoning schools,' from the circumstance of the children in them being taught to make buttons as well as to read. The most distinguished native of Beer-Regis was John Morton, who was partly educated at Cerne Abbey, but afterwards proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. During the contest between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, he conciliated the favour of all parties, and is believed to have been the main instrument of cementing the union of the two Roses. Henry VII. promoted him to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and soon afterwards he was made a cardinal by the Pope. He appears to have been a man of high and perhaps repulsive deportment, but of munificent spirit, as he granted liberal benefactions to numerous scholastic and ecclesiastical institutions. He lived to the age of ninety, and died A.D. 1500. By his own desire, he was buried in his own cathedral. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage, with the chapelry of Winterborne-Kingston, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, formerly in the diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £25. 5s.: pres. net income, £330: patron, Balliol College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Carrington Ley, 1818: contains 8,150 acres: 286 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,394: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,603: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,993: poor rates in 1837, £537. —Market day, Wednesday. Fair, September 18, and five following days, for horses, cattle, sheep, hops, cheese, and all sorts of goods.

**BEES (St.), CUMBERLAND**, a parish in the ward of Allerdale above Darwent: it comprises the port and town of Whitehaven, the chapelries of Ennerdale, Eakdale with Wasdale, and Nether-Wasdale, and the townships of St. Bees, Hensingham, Kinney-side, Low-side-Quarter, Preston-Quarter, Rottington, Sandwith, and Whoddicar: the village was formerly known by the name of Begock, Begoth, or Beghes, and the church is styled, in ancient evidences, Kirkby-Begog: 295 miles from London (coach road

296), 4 from Whitehaven. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Fleetwood, thence across Morecambe Bay to Rampside, whence by railway to St. Bees: from Derby, through Crewe, Preston, &c., 174 miles. —Money orders issued at Whitehaven: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The church is curious, both from its general arrangement, but especially from the appearance of the western doorway, the mouldings of which are most grotesquely carved. It is cruciform, and was part of the church of an ancient monastery, of which Bishop Tanner says—*Bega, an holy woman from Ireland, is said to have founded, about the year 650, a small monastery in Copeland, where afterwards a church was built in memory of her. This religious house, being destroyed by the Danes, was restored by William, son to Ranulph de Meschin, Earl of Cumberland, in the time of Henry I., and made a cell of a prior and six Benedictine monks to the Abbey of St. Mary at York. It was endowed, at the dissolution, with £149. 19s. 6d., and granted, in the 7th of Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Challoner, but in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, to the Bishop of Chester and his successors.* In 1817, the eastern part of the abbey, which was built in the thirteenth century, was fitted up as a college, with one large hall and a lecture-room for the students, and the ancient cross aisle was fitted up as another lecture-room. The institution was begun under the auspices of Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester, for the benefit of young men in the dioceses of the north, who are unable, or unwilling, to proceed to Oxford or Cambridge, to take their degrees; and who, after having studied a certain time at St. Bees, are entitled to ordination. One of the lecture-rooms is also used as a library, and there is a very fair collection of theological works on its shelves. The students are expected to have a tolerable knowledge of the classics before their admission, and the course of collegiate study, therefore, does not extend to more than two or three years at the most. There is a free grammar-school in this parish, founded, in 1583, by Dr. Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a native of Hensingham, in the neighbourhood, where gratuitous instruction, in the classics alone, is given to about 100 boys. The institution is under the management of a corporation of seven governors, two of whom must always be the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Rector of Egremont. It has the privilege of sending a scholar to be examined for one of five exhibitions, founded by Lady Hastings, in Queen's College, Oxford; and, failing scholars from Carlisle, those educated at St. Bees school are eligible to two exhibitions, founded by Bishop Thomas, in the same college. The school has also a fellowship and two scholarships at Queen's College, Oxford; a fellowship and three scholarships at Pembroke College; and a scholarship of £4 a year at Magdalene College, Cambridge. The school has long been in repute for the number of eminent men who have been educated in it since its foundation. The parish is very extensive, and the other schools within its precincts are very numerous. Flax-dressing, to some extent, has been carried on in the parish, and it contains, beside lime and stone quarries, coal and lead mines. The whole district constitutes a promontory, and St. Bees' Head, formerly called the Cliff of Baruth, is

a conspicuous sea-mark for vessels in the northern parts of the Irish sea. The village is very ancient, and there are remains of Roman entrenchments and embankments to be met with in every portion of its neighbourhood. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richm<sup>d</sup>, diocese of Chester, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £103: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, R. Parkinson, 1846: contains 69,260 acres: 3,724 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 19,687: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 22,640: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £65,479: poor rates in 1837, £3,700.

BEESEBY, LINCOLN, a parish united with that of Hawerby, in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor—(which see for access): 158 miles from London, 9 from Louth, 9 from Grimsby. Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 12½ p.m. The living is a rectory consolidated with that of Hawerby.

BEESEBY-IN-THE-MARSH, LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 158 miles from London (coach road 144), 3 from Alford, 9 from Louth. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Claythorpe Hall station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston, 107 miles. Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £207: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. P. Mason, 1839: contains 1,180 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 157: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 180: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,684: poor rates in 1837, £109.

BEESTON, BEDFORD, a hamlet partly in the parish of Northill, partly in that of Sandy, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wixamtree: 71 miles from London (coach road 48), 3 from Biggleswade, 8 from Bedford. Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley to Bedford, &c., 110½ miles. Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 210 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 296: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 340.

BEESTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Bunbury, first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eddisbury: 171 miles from London, 7 from Nantwich, 2 from Tarporley. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Crewe to Beeston station, 177 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe to Beeston, 69 miles. Money orders issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. In the vicinity are the remains of Beeston castle, placed on an eminence 366 feet high. It was built by Ranulph de Blundeville in 1228, and was made a royal garrison during the struggle between Henry III. and his insurgent barons. It was dismantled in 1645 by order of the parliament. Contains 1,720 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 499: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 574: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,690: poor rates in 1837, £339.

BEESTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch: 136 miles from London (coach road 100), 7 from Swaffham, 6 from East Dereham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Lynn and Swaffham to Dunham station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Peter-

borough and Lynn to Dunham, &c., 140 miles. Money orders issued at East Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £450: patron, Rev. C. B. Barnwell: pres. incumbent, John Nelson, 1810: contains 3,100 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 661: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 760: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,535: poor rates in 1837, £564.

BEESTON, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brextow, union of Basford: 126½ miles from London (coach road 127), 4 from Nottingham, 1 from Chilwell. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Beeston station: from Derby, through Long Eaton to station, 11 miles. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The population has been largely increased by the introduction of lace and silk manufactories. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Baptists each have chapels here. The Nottingham Canal forms a junction with the Trent within the confines of the parish. The parochial charities produce about £24 a year. The living (St. John), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and formerly in the diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 15s.: pres. net income, £257: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, J. Wolley, 1822: contains 1,440 acres: 504 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,807: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,228: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,139: poor rates in 1837, £512. All the tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1806. Bellevue House, the seat of A. T. Fellowes, Esq.

BEESTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, within the liberty of that borough: it comprises the townships of Beeston-Shaw, Cottingley-Hall, New-Hall, Parkside, Royds, and Snickells: 207 miles from London (coach road 190), 2 from Leeds, 9 from Huddersfield. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Leeds, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, Leeds, &c., 75 miles. Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There are extensive coal mines in the parish, which have been wrought for nearly two centuries. The living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Peter, Leeds, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £28: pres. net income, £189: patron, Vicar of Leeds: pres. incumbent, J. Wardle, 1831: contains 1,770 acres: 419 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,175: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,501: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,046: poor rates in 1837, £776. Beeston Park.

BEESTON (ST. ANDREW), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Taverham, union of St. Faith: 130 miles from London (coach road 113), 3½ from Norwich, 9 from Worstead. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 168 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres.

net income, £217: patron, F. R. Reynolds, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. T. Worship, 1845: contains 920 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 52: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £808: poor rates in 1837, £55.—Rackheath Hall.

BEESTON (St. LAWRENCE), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead: 137 miles from London (coach road 120), 4 from Coltishall, 11 from Norwich.—East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 175 miles.—Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £200: patron, Sir J. H. Preston, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Hulton, 1837: contains 450 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 41: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 55: poor rates in 1837, £41.—Beeston Hall, the seat of Sir J. H. Preston, Bart., whose father was created a baronet in 1815. The family of Preston have been seated here for centuries. The mansion is a noble Gothic structure, surrounded by a park of three hundred acres in extent.

BEESTON-REGIS, NORFOLK, a parish in the northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Erpingham: 146 miles from London (coach road 126), 4 from Cromer, 7 from Holt.—East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 184 miles.—Money orders issued at Cromer: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—In speaking of this place, Tanner says—*The lady Margery de Cressy, in the latter part of the reign of John, or in the beginning of that of Henry III., built near the village a small monastery for a prior and about four Augustine monks, to the honour of the blessed Virgin. It was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £50. 6s. 4d., and granted in the 37th of Henry VIII. to Sir Edmund Windham and Giles Seafoule. Some remains of the building still exist. The parochial charities produce about £18 a year.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £138: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, Cremer Cremer, 1832: contains 740 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 265: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 304: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £833: poor rates in 1837, £131.*

BEETHAM (or BETHOLME), WESTMORELAND, a parish in the ward and union of Kendal: it comprises the chapelry of Witherslack, and the townships of Beetham, Farlton, Haverbrack, and Methop with Ulpha: 251 miles from London (coach road 252), 9 from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 10 from Keudal.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Burton-Kendal, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 143 miles.—Money orders issued at Kirkby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—There is a school here, endowed in 1663 by Dr. Barwick, dean of St. Paul's, with £26 a year. The school-house was rebuilt in 1827. The other parochial charities produce about £62 a year. At a little distance there are the remains of the towers of Helslack and Arnside, which are supposed to have been erected to protect Morecambe Bay.—The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Rich-

mond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £13. 7s. 4d.: pres. net income, £159: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, Wm. Hutton, 1844: contains 12,850 acres: 294 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,656: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,904: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,750: poor rates in 1837, £425.

BEELEY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch: 130 miles from London (coach road 104), 4 from East Dereham, 9 from Fakenham.—East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to East Dereham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough and Wymondham to Dereham, &c., 168 miles.—Money orders issued at East Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £387: patron, W. Collison, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Collison, 1833: contains 1,770 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 394: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 453: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,302: poor rates in 1837, £197.

BEGARE, NORTH RIDING, YORK. There are now no inhabitants here, but Bishop Tanner, in speaking of the site, says—*The abbey of Begare in Brittany having several estates in England, particularly in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, there was a cell of alien monks of that abbey fixed near Richmond, in the time of Henry III., which, upon the suppression of these foreign houses, was first granted to the chantry of St. Anne of Thresh, then to Exton College, then to the priory of Mountgrave, and then to Eaton College again.*

BEGBROOKE, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wootton, union of Woodstock: 69 miles from London (coach road 60), 6 from Oxford, 3 from Woodstock.—Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Oxford, &c., 132 miles.—Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—A small portion of the property here, at the time of Pope Nicholas' taxation, belonged to the abbey of Godestow. The church is very ancient, and evidently of Norman construction, but a great portion of the most ancient building has been replaced by more modern masonry.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Oxford, not in charge: pres. net income, £170: patron, Brasen-nose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Ellis Ashton, 1821: contains 380 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 126: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,280: poor rates in 1837, £104.

BEGELLY, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Narberth, South Wales: 259 miles from London (coach road 257), 4 from Tenby, 14 from Pembroke.—Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Severn to Penarth, whence by railway to Merthyr Tydvil, thence 85 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Weston, whence as above, 273 miles.—Money orders issued at Tenby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—There is a chapel for the Calvinistic Methodists here, and there are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood—Cilgelly, formerly inhabited by the Canon family; Hen Castel, the property of Thomas Stokes, Esq.; Merritton, the seat of Charles Swan,

Esq.; Bonville Court, an old mansion of the Bonvilles; Amworth Castle, formerly the residence of the Elliotts; and Begelly Hall, the seat of James Child, Esq. Coals are found within the parish. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the curacy of Williamston, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £12. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £216: patron, Lord Milford: pres. incumbent, R. Buckby, 1839: contains 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,159: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,332: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,981: poor rates in 1837, £102.

BEGGERIDGE, SOMERSET, a hamlet in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Wellow—(which see for access, &c.): 110 miles from London, 4 from Bath, 9 from Frome.

BEGUILDY (LOWER AND UPPER), RADNOR, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Knighton, South Wales. 182 miles from London (coach road 171), 6 from Knighton, 12 from New Radnor. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 49 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, to Kidderminster, &c., 120 miles. —Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —There is a school here endowed with £10 a year. —The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £7. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £164: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, R. Hamer: contains 186 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,061: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,208: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,124: poor rates in 1837, £451.

BEIGHAM, KENT, a hamlet in the parish of Frant, eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, in the above county, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex: 38 miles from London, 3 from Lamberhurst, 3 from Tunbridge Wells. —(For access, &c., see FRANT.) —Tanner, in his 'Notitia Monastica,' says of this place—*Robert de Turneham, or Thornham, the second, gave his estate here, A.D. 1200, to the Præmonstratensian canons of Brokely, in order to found an abbey in a pleasant part of it called Beaulieu, who soon removed themselves hither, as did those of Ottham shortly after. Beigham was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and was one of those smaller monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey obtained, 17th Henry VIII., for the endowment of his colleges, though its spiritualities were valued at £27. 6s. 8d., and its temporalities at £125 2d. 8d.*

BRIGHTON, DREAR, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale, containing the hamlets of Berley, Hackenthorpe, and Southwell: 164½ miles from London (coach road 155), 10 from Chesterfield, 7 from Sheffield. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Eckington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield to Eckington, &c., 32½ miles. —Money orders issued at Sheffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The village is pleasantly situated, and there is a school with a small endowment for free scholars. There is also a charity for the apprenticing of children, left in 1666 by William Jessop. The other parochial charities produce about £12 a year. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £6. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £312: patron, Earl Manvers: pres. incumbent,

Hon. and Rev. T. Erskine, 1821: contains 3,070 acres: 179 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,289: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,736: poor rates in 1837, £265. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, Earl Manvers, and the vicar, were commuted in 1797.

BEIGHTON (or BEGERON), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Walsham, union of Blisfield: 137 miles from London (coach road 118), 2 from Acle, 10 from Norwich. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Norwich, &c., 177 miles. —Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The poor's allotment lands produce about £20 a year, which are distributed in sums varying from six to twelve shillings each. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £395: patron, R. Fellowes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. L. Fellowes, 1845: contains 910 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 331: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,257: poor rates in 1837, £129.

BEIGHTON (or BERRON), SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Thedwestry, union of Stow: 89 miles from London (coach road 71), 6 from Bury, 8 from Stowmarket. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Stowmarket to Elmswell, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 221 miles. —Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmunds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £4. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £175: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. L. Clarkson, 1830: contains 550 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 384: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 442: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £940: poor rates in 1837, £142. —Beyton Hall; S. 1. m. Drinkston Park; N. 1½ m. Tostock Park.

BEILBY, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township and chapelry in the parish of Hayton, Holme-Beson division of the wapentake of Hartill: 240 miles from London, 4 from Pocklington, 13 from York. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, by Normanton, through Selby, thence through Market Weighton, to Hayton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, &c., 108 miles. —Money orders issued at Pocklington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living is a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Hayton: contains 1,220 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 285: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 328: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,146: poor rates in 1837, 369: tithes commuted in 1814.

BELAUGH, NORFOLK, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Erpingham, union of Aylham: 134 miles from London (coach road 116), 1½ from Coltishall, 8 from Norwich. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Stamford, and Norwich, &c., 174 miles. —Money orders issued at Aford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the vicarage of Scottow, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £411: patron, Bishop of Norwich: pres. incumbent, John Lubbock: contains 810 acres: 35

houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 161: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 185: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £986: poor rates in 1837, £106.---Belauigh Hall; N. 1 m. Hoveton Park; N.W. 1 m. Hoveton Hall.

BELBANK, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bewcastle, Eskdale ward: 327 miles from London (coach road 321), 10 from Brampton, 15 from Carlisle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Carlisle to Milton station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 219 miles.---Money orders issued at Brampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 5 p.m.: post closes 9 a.m.---Contains 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 558: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 641.

BELBANK, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Stapleton, Eskdale ward: 318 miles from London, 7 from Brampton, 12 from Carlisle.---(For access, &c., see preceding article.)---Money orders issued at Brampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4½ p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m.---Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 146: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 168: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,706: poor rates in 1837, £51.

BELBROUGHTON, WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire, union of Bromsgrove: 138 miles from London (coach road 121), 9 from Stourbridge, 5 from Kidderminster.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 76 miles.---Money orders issued at Kidderminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The schools are numerous, and one of them is endowed with £10. 4s. a year. The parochial charities produce about £24 a year.---The living (the Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £1,244: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. A. Weedgate, 1837: contains 5,350 acres: 319 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,765: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,029: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,535: poor rates in 1837, £782.---Fairs: the last Monday in April, the Monday before St. Luke's-Day, and the 18th of October, for horned cattle, horses, and cheese.

BELBY, LINCOLNSHIRE. See SUNLERT.

BELBY, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire---(which see for access): 181 miles from London, 1 from Howden, 23 from Hull.---Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Contains 440 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 50: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 57: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,255: poor rates in 1837, £61.

BELCHALWELL, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cranborne, union of Sturminster, Shaston division of the county: 150 miles from London (coach road 110), 7 from Blandford, 10 from Shaftesbury.---Sou. West. Rail. through Wareham to Mureton station, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, 163, thence 28 miles.---Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united in 1776 to the rectory of Fifehead-Neville, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7. 15s.: contains 950 acres: 28 houses:

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 225: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 259: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,913: poor rates in 1837, £108.---8. ½ m. is Turuworth House.

BELCHAMP (ST. PAUL), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford, union of Sudbury: 54 miles from London, 2 from Clare, 6 from Sudbury.---(For access, see BELCHAMP-WALTERS.)---Money orders issued at Halstead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of St. Paul's, London, and in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £240: patron, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: pres. incumbent, J. Vander Meulen, 1812: contains 2,270 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 731: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 840: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,722: poor rates in 1837, £365.---Fairs, 11th December, cattle and toys.

BELCHAMP-OTTEN, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford, union of Sudbury: 53 miles from London, 4 from Clare, 5 from Headingham.---(For access, see BELCHAMP-WALTERS.)---Money orders issued at Clare: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living (St. Ethelbert and All Saints), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £446: patron, Rev. E. H. Dawson: pres. incumbent, E. H. Dawson, 1840: contains 1,600 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 389: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 447: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,187: poor rates in 1837, £319.

BELCHAMP (WALTERS), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford, union of Sudbury: 61 miles from London (coach road 53), 3 from Sudbury, 6 from Headingham.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Marks Tey station, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 193 miles.---Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (the Blessed Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, consolidated with that of Bulmer, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £445: patron, S. M. Raymond: pres. incumbent, O. Raymond, 1826: contains 2,110: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 652: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 749: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,903: poor rates in 1837, £312.---Belcham-Walters Hall, the seat of Raymond S. Millbank, Esq., magistrate for the county.

BELCHFORD, LINCOLN, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey: 162 miles from London (coach road 141), 5 from Horncastle, 8 from Louth.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston, to Stixwold, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Stixwold, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £18. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £425: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. A. Fitzhugh, 1826: contains 2,390 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 554: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 687: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,399: poor rates in 1837, £364. Tithes commuted in 1801.---In the neighbourhood is Cowper Hill.



**BELFORD**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish chiefly in the northern division of the ward of Bambrough, union of Belford, in the above county, and partly in Islandshire, an insulated portion of the county-palatine of Durham: it comprises the market town of Belford—(which see for access, &c.)—and the townships of Detchant, Easington, Easington-Grange, Elwick, and Middleton. Some mineral springs have been found in the parish, and the soil around is fertile. There are quarries for limestone and building stone. The union, of which Belford is the centre, comprises 34 townships, and is 58 square miles in area. The living (the Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £2: pres. net income, £147: patron, Rev. J. D. Clark: pres. incumbent, George Walker, 1843: contains 7,720 acres: 341 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,789: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,057: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £16,948: poor rates in 1837, £729.

**BELFORD**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a market town in the above parish: 35½ miles from London (coach road 322), 15 from Berwick. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, York, and Newcastle, to station: from Derby, through York, &c., 22½ miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, about two miles from the sea. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here. The Church of Scotland, and the United Secession Community, all have chapels here. *A mile south-west of it is an encampment, nearly square, with a wide foss and double rampire, the entrance on the south.* Contains 320 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,557: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,790: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,755: poor rates in 1837, £468. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, and 23d August, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

**BELGH** (or **BELLER'S GRANGE**). See **CUCKNEY**, **NOTTS**.

**BELGRAVE** (formerly **MERDEGRAVE**), **LEICESTER**, a parish partly in the western, and partly in the eastern, division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goscoat: it includes the chapelries of Birstall and South Thurmaston, with the township of Belgrave: 105 miles from London (coach road 100), 2 from Leicester, 26 from Derby. Nor. West. Rail. to Leicester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 31½ miles. Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £34 a year. The title of Viscount is derived from this place by the Marquis of Westminster. There are traces of a Roman foss-way within the limits of the parish. The living (St. Peter), a vicarage formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £146: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, R. Stephens, 1824: contains, 2,480 acres: 240 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,609: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,000: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,022: poor rates in 1837, £428. The rectorial and vicarial tithes of the manor of Birstall, the property of the Bishop of Lichfield, were commuted in 1739.

**BELLASIS**. See **STANNINGTON**.

**BELLASIZE**, **EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Eastrington, wapentake of Howdenshire—(which see for access, &c.): 185 miles from London, 5 from Howden, 17 from South Cave. Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 1,020 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 217: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 250: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,672: poor rates in 1837, £154.

**BELLEAU**, **LINCOLN**, a parish in the marsh division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 165 miles from London (coach road 144), 3 from Alford, 8 from Louth. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Claythorpe station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, Boston, &c., 85 miles. Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The name is derived from some peculiarly fine springs of water in the neighbourhood. Close by are the remains of what is called "The Abbey," but which is believed to have been a mansion belonging to the Earls of Lindsey. After the close of the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament, the manor was sequestered to Sir Henry Vane, who amused himself on Sundays by assembling and preaching to the inhabitants. The church of Belleau is of very considerable antiquity, and Gough says that it belonged to the neighbouring monastery of Ailbey, but neither Tanner nor Dugdale mentions any such religious house, and Gough's assertion is consequently somewhat discredited. The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory annexed to the vicarage of Aby, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby: pres. incumbent, W. J. P. Burrell, 1840: contains 430 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 193: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 222: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,156: poor rates in 1837, £145. N. W. 1 m. is Barwell Park, the seat of Henry Lister, Esq., to whom the greater part of the parish belongs. The mansion is a very handsome modern structure, built about 1760, and stands in a noble park, which is finely timbered, and well stocked with deer; its extent is about three hundred acres. Sarah, wife of the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, who obtained so much influence over Queen Anne, was born here. Mr. Lister's family is ancient, and has always stood well in the county. It derives its immediate origin from Christopher Lister of Middop, who, in the time of Edward VI., married the daughter of Sir William Calverley, and was, according to Dugdale, the lineal representative of the Saxon Earls of Mercia. A great-grandson of his, Sir Martin Lister, was celebrated as one of the most eminent physicians of his day. He died about 1657, at the age of ninety-two, leaving the Barwell property to Matthew Lister, Esq., from whom the present proprietor is the fifth in descent. Henry Lister, Esq., the present representative of the family, succeeded to the estates in 1843. E. 1 m. Claythorpe Hall.

**BELLERBY**, **NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Spennithorne, western division of the wapentake of Hang: 269 miles from London (coach road 236), 12 from Bedale, 7 from Richmond. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby,

and York, to Bedale, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through York, Bedale, &c., 157 miles.---Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living, a curacy formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £78: patron, J. C. Chaytor, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Cumby, 1848: contains 2,540 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 350: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 402: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,815: poor rates in 1837, £130. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1770.---W. 1 m. Bellerby Park.

BELLINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish, chiefly composed of moors and sheep-walks, in the north-western division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, formerly a chapelry to the extensive parish of Simonburn, which was divided into six parishes by an act of the 51st of George III. cap. 154.---(For access, &c., see following article.)---The union of Bellingham comprises 37 parishes, and extends over an area of 331 miles, comprising a population of between 6,000 and 7,000 persons, and a workhouse was built by voluntary subscription at an expense of £550, which is capable of accommodating about fifty inmates. The educational institutions are numerous. On an eminence called Halffield, the castle of the De Bellinghams is said to have formerly stood. In the time of Richard II., Richard de Bellingham was the proprietor; but the estate subsequently passed to the Derwentwater family, and on the attainder of the last Earl of that title for his share in the rebellion of 1715, it was granted to Greenwich Hospital. There is an extensive common in the parish, called Hareshawe Common, which comprises more than 7,000 acres, and abounds with game. Ironstone and limestone are extensively worked, and coal, to a considerable extent, is also raised within the boundaries.---The living (St. Outhbert), a rectory not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £200: patron, Greenwich Hospital: pres. incumbent, J. Marshall, 1848: contains 18,000 acres: 268 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,730: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,990: poor rates in 1838, £603.

BELLINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, a market town in the above parish and union: 341 miles from London (coach road 294), 16 from Hexham, 4 from Wark.---Nor. West Rail. through Rugby to Newcastle-on-Tyne, thence by rail to Haydon Bridge, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through York, Newcastle, &c., 209 miles.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 6 p.m.: post closes 8 a.m.---The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and is regulated by constables chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The members of the United Secession Church and the Roman Catholics have places of worship here. There are several schools, one of which is endowed with the interest of £200 left in 1730, by Isabel Reid, for the tuition of fifty poor children.---Contains 20,212 acres, besides the common which is 8,130 acres: the rent charge on the parish is £204: £2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 535: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 613: poor rates in 1837, £177.---Fairs, first Saturday after 15th September, Wednesday before Good Friday, Satur-

day before May 12, November 12.---Hesleyside is the seat of William R. Charlton, Esq. The family of Mr. Charlton derives its descent from Adam de Charlton, lord of the manor of Charleton in Tynedale, about the year 1303, who had a son, from whom descended William Charlton, Esq., who was living in 1542, whose great-grandson, Sir Edward, was created a baronet in 1645, but dying without male issue, the title became extinct. His brother, William Charlton, Esq. of Longlee, succeeded to the property, and from that gentleman, the present proprietor of Hesleyside is the sixth in descent.

BELLESTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, western division of the ward of Tindale---(which see for access, &c.): 281 miles from London, 16 from Hexham, 12 from Aldstone.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---At a short distance from the village, overshadowed by a huge sycamore, stand the remains of Bellester Castle, which was in the sixteenth century the residence of the Blenkinsop family. It is now a crumbling mass of ruins.---Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 138: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 158: poor rates in 1837, £36.

BELMISTHORPE, RUTLAND, a small hamlet in the parish of Ryhall---(which see for access, &c.): 92 miles from London, 3 from Stamford, 1 from Ryhall.---Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The property once formed part of the estates of the celebrated Lady Godwyn.---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 120: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 138.

BELPER, DERBY, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Duffield, hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, union of Belper: 139½ miles from London (coach road 134), 8 from Derby.---Midland Rail. through Rugby and Derby to station: from Derby, to station, 7½ miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.---The site of the town, now a flourishing and populous manufacturing place, was once the property of the celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who here had a park and hunting seat. Until the year 1777, Belper remained an inconsiderable village, inhabited chiefly by nailmakers, the produce of whose toil was much esteemed on account of the superiority of the coal for making iron into horse nails. The iron came out of Staffordshire; latterly, a good deal has been made at Alderwasley forge. As a trading place, however, it was unknown until the date above stated, when the Messrs. Strutt erected several cotton mills here, for the manufacture of thread, twist, and yarn. The firm has now five very extensive mills, replete with all the machinery necessary for the most perfect manufactory, and fitted in every way to economise labour, and to expedite the processes required. At Milford, a mile and a half lower down the river, the firm has other mills, and bleaching and dyeing works on the banks of the stream, over which they threw a bridge, with two arches, for their own convenience, which is now given up to the turnpike road, Messrs. Strutt retaining their right of passing toll free. In addition to these works, which are said to be amongst the first of their kind in the country, others have been erected

within the last few years by Messrs. Ward & Co., and by Messrs. George Brett & Co., for the manufacture of silk and cotton hose, which have greatly conduced to the prosperity of the town, and to the employment of a large body of artisans. Belper stands very pleasantly situated upon the Derwent, over which there is a handsome bridge of three arches, which was built to replace the ancient structure that had been swept away by a flood in 1795. It consists of several streets, and is lighted with gas and partially paved. The country around is remarkably pleasing. The chapel, which is a fine edifice with a lofty tower, was erected in 1824, at an expense of £1,200, and partly through the instrumentality of a parliamentary grant. Another chapel has also been recently erected at Milford, which is subordinate to the vicarage of Duffield. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and the Unitarians, all have places of worship here. Two almshouses were founded and endowed by Henry Smith, Esq., who also left an estate which produces about £30 a year, and the proceeds of which were to be divided between the curate and the poor of the parish. Two other almshouses were endowed by James Sims with £12 a year. A workhouse for the union has been built by the Commissioners of the New Poor Law, at a cost of about £7,600, which is capable of accommodating 300 paupers. Belper is a polling-place for the county. The Cromford Canal runs within two miles of the town. Belper is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and a petty session is held here every Wednesday. Courts-leet are also held here twice a year, at which constables, &c., are appointed. The living (St. John), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £3: pres. net income, £158: patron, Vicar of Duffield: pres. incumbent, Robert Hey, 1845: contains 2,000 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,985: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 11,483: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,906: poor rates in 1837, £861. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, 12th May and 31st October. Bankers, Derbyshire Banking Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.—Lion Hotel and George Inn.—Milford House, the residence of George Henry Strutt, Esq., was formerly the residence of Jedediah Strutt, Esq., the original founder of the works at Belper. Jedediah Strutt, Esq., the grandson of that gentleman, and father of Mr. G. H. Strutt, has a mansion in the town of Belper. The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, chief commissioner of railways, who for many years has sat for Derby, son of William Strutt, Esq., F.R.S., is a cousin of the present Mr. Jedediah Strutt. Bridge Hill House is the seat of John Strutt, Esq., who is unconnected with commercial affairs.

BELSAY, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bolam, north-eastern division of the ward of Tindale: 328 miles from London (coach road 289), 15 from Newcastle, 10 from Morpeth. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Newcastle, to York, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through York, Newcastle, &c., 196 miles. Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon.—Contains 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 384: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 441: poor rates in 1837, £76.—E. Belsay

Castle, the ancient seat and inheritance of the Middleton family, consists of an old tower, to which additions were made in 1628. In a field to the south is a domestic chapel, and on a height above, is an antique stone cross. The present residence, Belsay Castle, is a magnificent structure in the Grecian style, standing on a rising ground in a park richly varied by undulating land, and timbered with noble forest trees, very beautifully grouped for scenic effect. The family had for centuries been settled here, but in 1817 forfeited the estate; but one of them marrying the sole heiress of the Strivelings, who had obtained possession of Belsay, the Middletons were again infeoffed by Henry V. Sir William Middleton was created a baronet in 1662, and the son of that gentleman married the sole heiress of John Lambert of Calton, in Craven, whose ancestor, William Lambert, married Gundred, a grand-daughter of William the Conqueror. General Lambert, who commanded a body of the parliamentary forces during the civil war, was a member of that family, and his official seal is still kept at Belsay Castle. Sir William Middleton married the heiress of Lawrence Monck, Esq. of Caenby, in Lincolnshire, on whose death, his grandson assumed the name of Monck. The present possessor of Belsay Castle, and sole proprietor of the township of Belsay, is Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, Bart., who succeeded as next baronet on the death of his father, Sir W. Middleton, but changed his name in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Lawrence Monck, Esq. of Caenby. Sir Charles traces his descent from Sir Robert de Middleton, who, with Hamo de Alwarthorpe, was returned to parliament as a knight for Yorkshire, in the 2d year of Edward III. Sir John Middleton, knight of Belsay Castle, acquired a large fortune by marriage with Christian, daughter, and eventually heir, of Sir John de Stryvelyn, an eminent commander under Edward III., who was summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm in the 16th year of that monarch. The son of that Sir John, who was also Sir John Middleton, represented Northumberland in parliament in the time of Henry V. From him was lineally descended William Middleton, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1662, and who filled the office of high sheriff of Northumberland in 1666, and from him the present baronet is the fifth in descent.

BELSTEAD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Safford: 65½ miles from London (coach road 66), 3 from Ipswich, 7 from Stratford.—East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Colchester to Bentley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 199 miles.—Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 6s. 0½d.: pres. net. income, £295: patron, Rev. E. J. Lockwood: pres. incumbent, E. J. Lockwood, 1846: contains 1,090 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 261: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 300: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,198: poor rates in 1837, £121.

BELSTONE, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union of Oakhampton: 218 miles from London (coach road 194), 2 from Oak-

hampton, 21 from Exeter.---Gt. West. Rail. to Crediton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Crediton, &c., 232 miles.---Money orders issued at Oakhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Woolen manufactures to some extent are carried on here.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9. 0s. 1d.: pres. net income, £154: patron, Rev. John Hole: pres. incumbent, H. G. Fethergill, 1836: contains 2,010 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 208: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 239: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £696: poor rates in 1837, £47.---W. 1 m. Oakhampton Park---(for account of which, see OAKHAMPTON.)

BELTINGHAM, NORTHUMBRLAND, a village in the parish of Haltwhistle, between Ridley Hall and Willimoteswick---(which see for access, &c.)---The living, in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £76: patron, Vicar of Haltwhistle: pres. incumbent, James O. Clark, 1845.

BELTON, LEICESTER, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goscote: 123 miles from London (coach road 116), 7 from Loughborough, 6 from Ashby.---Nor. West Rail. through Leicester to Sturtford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Ashby to Sturtford, &c., 42 miles.---Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There was formerly a market where the May-pole now stands. The Wesleyan Methodists and general Baptists have each a chapel here.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £8. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £204: patron, Marquis of Hastings: pres. incumbent, R. Blunt, 1840: contains 1,900 acres: 134 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 826: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,476: poor rates in 1837, £280.---Fair, first Monday after Trinity week, for horses, is largely attended.---Adjoining to Belton is the extra-parochial liberty of Grace-Dieu, which is subject, however, to the poor-rate levy of Belton, but tithe free, and not chargeable with church rates. This liberty contains about 4,000 acres; within it is situated Grace-Dieu Manor, the residence of Ambrose Lisle Philipps, Esq. At a short distance from the manor-house are the ruins of an old religious house, formerly a convent of nuns of the order of St. Augustine, founded, in the reign of Henry III., about the year 1242, in a beautiful and secluded spot near the outskirts of Charnwood Forest. Around these ruins the wall of the convent garden still remains, enclosing an area of about four acres. Grace-Dieu has been in the possession of the Philipps' family since the reign of Charles II., having been purchased by Sir Ambrose Philipps of Garendon, in 1690, from the co-heiresses of Sir John Beaumont. The latter baronet was the lineal descendant of John Beaumont, Esq., to whom Grace-Dieu was conveyed at the period of the suppression of the abbey in 1539 (in pursuance of the act of 1535), by Sir Humphrey Foster, to whom the site and demesne were granted by the king for the fourth part of one knight's fee, and an annual rent of fifty shillings. Beaumont, the celebrated dramatic poet,

was born here. Beaumont's name is generally associated with that of his coadjutor Fletcher. Indeed, he seems to have written but little alone; but conjoined, they have produced compositions which were not only popular in their own day, but still retain all their old renown for forcible conception and vigorous writing, and are likely to be held in repute in future ages. Much critical sagacity has been expended in determining the respective portions of the authors in their compositions, and it is now generally allowed, that, while Fletcher was distinguished by his energy of thought and fertility of imagination, Beaumont was remarkable for the accuracy of his judgment, and the correctness of his taste. Thus, what one conceived the other formed and fashioned, with such admirable discrimination, as to entitle the several pieces, on the whole, to the praise of a most fastidious and critical period: Together, they wrote fifty-three plays, the greater part of which, including chiefly the serious scenes, were composed by Beaumont, but, so well are the portions combined, that it is impossible to distinguish where one left off and the other began. Sir John Birkenhead, in his verses on Fletcher, says---

"Some think your wit's of two complexions framed,  
That one the *Sock*, th' other the *Buskin* claimed;  
That, should the stage embattle all its force,  
Fletcher would lead the foot, Beaumont the horse  
But you were both for both, not semi-wits;---  
Each piece is wholly two, but never splits."

Beaumont died in the very prime of life, in 1615, before he had attained his thirtieth year, and was buried at the entrance of St. Benedict's chapel in Westminster Abbey.

BELTON, LINCOLN, a parish in the soke and union of Grantham, parts of Kesteven: 167 miles from London (coach road 113), 3 from Grantham, 20 from Lincoln.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 46 miles.---Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The church is a neat ancient structure, the tower of which was rebuilt in 1637 by Richard Brownlow, Esq., and the chancel was rebuilt by Mrs. Alicia Brownlow, one of his descendants, in 1721.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £39. 10s.: pres. net income, £430: patron, Earl Brownlow: pres. incumbent, Hon. R. Cust, 1810: contains 1,740 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 176: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 202: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,963: poor rates in 1837, £92.---Belton Park, the seat of Earl Brownlow, a stately and extensive edifice in the form of the letter H, stands on a fine lawn, in a delightfully wooded vale, through the centre of which the river Witham flows. The house is built of stone, and presents four fronts of uniform structure, without any architectural elevation. It was founded in 1685 by Sir John Brownlow, Bart., from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, but was, towards the close of the last century, considerably altered by Mr. James Wyatt, under the instructions of the late Lord Brownlow. The rooms are of noble dimensions, and magnificently furnished; several are ornamented with excellent carvings by Gibbons, and the chapel is wainscotted with cedar. There are a number

of fine pictures by the old masters, and the house is particularly rich in portraits by Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, and other masters. The park is five miles in circumference, and the gardens are of great extent and magnificence. The ancestors of Earl Brownlow were originally seated in Yorkshire, but removed to Pinchbeck in Lincolnshire upwards of five centuries ago. One of them, Richard Cust, of Pinchbeck, sat in the House of Commons for the county of Lincoln in 1653, but was expelled by Cromwell. After the Restoration he was created a baronet, and sat as the representative for Stamford. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his grandson Richard, who married Anne, the sister and sole heir of John Brownlow, Viscount Tyroconnell, through whom he obtained the mansion and domain of Belton. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who, at the demise of Lord Tyroconnell, succeeded to the estates of his uncle, the viscountcy becoming extinct. This gentleman, who sat for Grantham, was made speaker of the House of Commons in 1761, and his son, Sir Brownlow Cust, for his father's public services, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Brownlow of Belton. He died in 1807, and was succeeded in the title and estates by the present noble proprietor, who was, in 1815, advanced to the Viscounty of Alford, and Earldom of Brownlow. — N. 1 m. is Syston Park, the seat of Sir John Thorold, Bart. (for an account of which, see SYROR.)

**BELTON, LINCOLN**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey: this parish comprises the hamlets of Biltot, Hyrst, Mosswood, Sandtoft, Temple-Bellwood, and part of the levels of Hatfield chase: 204 miles from London (coach road 162), 13 from Gainsborough, 2 from Epworth. — Nor. and East Co<sup>o</sup> Rail. to Gainsborough, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Gainsborough, &c., 90 miles. — Money orders issued at Epworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12. 3s. 6½d.: patron, John Hood, Esq. pres. incumbent, T. Skipworth, 1814: contains 8,530 acres: 302 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,707: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,963; ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,963: poor rates in 1837, £540. — Fair, September 25, for hemp, flax, and other commodities.

**BELTON, RUTLAND**, a parish in the soke of Oakham, union of Uppingham: 116 miles from London (coach road 92), 4 from Uppingham, 7 from Oakham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Caldicott, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 96 miles. — Money orders issued at Uppingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The schools are numerous, and one has an endowment of £15. 15s. a year. The parochial charities produce about £90 a year. A fair was granted to the village by Edward III., but it has long been discontinued. — The living (St. Peter), a curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is annexed to the vicarage of Wardley: pres. net income, £287: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, E. R. Earle, 1837: contains 2,390 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in

1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,208: poor rates in 1837, £195. The great and small tithes of the lordship of Belton, the property of the lay improprator and the vicar, were commuted in 1794.

**BELTON, SURREY**, a parish in the hund<sup>o</sup> of Lothingland: 151 miles from London (coach road 121), 4 from Yarmouth, 8 Lowestoft. — East. Co<sup>o</sup> Rail. through Cambridge, Ely, and Norwich, to Yarmouth, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, &c., 187 miles. — Money orders issued at Yarmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The allotment of land for the poor produces about £13 a year. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £17. 15s.: commutation rent charge, £440: patron, Bishop of Norwich: pres. incumbent, T. G. F. Howes, 1837: contains 2,120 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 465: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 485: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,941: poor rates in 1837, £103. — Brownston Hall, the seat of John Baker, Esq.; Somerleyton Hall, the seat of S. M. Peto, Esq.

**BELVOIR, LEICESTER**, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, and partly in the hund<sup>o</sup> of Framland, county of Leicester: 129 miles from London (coach road 112), 7 from Grantham, 14 from Newark. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 47 miles. — Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The only inhabitants, not servants or otherwise immediately connected in some such capacity with the establishment of the Duke of Rutland, are the occupants of Belvoir Inn, which stands close at the foot of the ascent that leads to the principal entrance to the castle. Petty sessions for the hundred of Framland are held at the inn. Tanner, in speaking of Belvoir, says—*Near to the castle was a priory of four black monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, to which it was annexed by its founder, Robert de Belvedere or de Todenei, in the time of William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. Mary, valued at £135 per annum, and was granted, in the 33d year of Henry VIII., to Thomas Earl of Rutland, and Robert Tyrwhet.* — Contains 170 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same. — Belvoir Castle, the principal residence of the Duke of Rutland, and one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom, stands on the summit of a lofty knoll, from whence a varied prospect, full of true English characteristics, comprising gentle hills, luxuriant vales, splendid mansions, and noble parks; abbeys, churches, towns, and village spires, may be surveyed in a range of eighty miles in circumference, spread over a country rich in all the affluence of luxuriant vegetation. The original building was a fortress erected by Robert de Todenei, the standard-bearer of William the Conqueror, to whom large grants were made upon the settlement of the kingdom. The present erection is an edifice of imposing grandeur, striking alike from its extent and the nobility of the structure. The east front is as much as 252 feet in length, and the whole building has an air of truly ducal splendour. On the lower grounds towards the east

are the stables, the gardens, and the several appendages to a nobleman's residence; while towards the west and south the grounds stretch out for some miles with every beauty of aspect that nature and skill combined could produce. The several apartments on the state floor are of the finest proportions, superbly furnished, and rich in the costliest specimens of the fine arts. At some distance from the castle there is a mausoleum, erected to receive the remains of the late beautiful Duchess, whose memory is treasured by all the surrounding country, and whose death, after three days' illness, left a blank which has never within these five-and-twenty years been filled. The castle has within these few years been renovated and embellished at an immense expense, under the directions of Mr. James Wyatt, and the Duke's former chaplain, the Rev. Sir John Thoroton. It is now truly said very much to resemble Windsor, and is not inaptly spoken of in the following transcription from the Harleian MSS. :—

"Belvoir, art's masterpiece and nature's pride,  
High in the regions of ethereal air,  
Above the troubled atmosphere,  
Above the magazines of hail and snow,  
Above the place that meteors breeds,  
Above the seat where lie the seeds,  
Whence raging storms and tempests grow,  
That do infest the troubled world below."

The domain includes upwards of 600 acres of ground, and both from its princely character and beauty of situation, as well as from the high rank of its owner, Belvoir is rightly considered the first seat in the county. Some doubts have existed as to whether the castle stood in Leicester or in Lincoln; and Burton as well as the editors of Lysons' have stated strong opinions upon the subject in favour of the latter of the two shires, for there is some ambiguity as to where the boundary between them just here really runs; but Leland is very explicit upon the subject. He says—*Bever Castle of surety standeth in Leicestre, in the vale of Bever*; and when subsequently speaking of it, he says—*The castelle of Bellevoir standith in the utter part of that woy of Leicestreskir, on the very keepe of an highe hill, stepe up eche way, as it may evidently be perceyved. Whither ther wer ani castelle ther befor the Conquest or no, I am not sure, but surely I think rather no then ye. Totenus was the first enhabiter after the Conquest. Than it cam to Albeneius, and from Albeneius to Ros. Of this descent, and of the foundation of the priory in the village at the castelle fort, I have written a quire separately.* By the last public survey, the extra-parochial liberty was decidedly placed within the confines of Leicestershire. The proprietors of the great keep of Belvoir have always stood in the first rank of the British nobility, distinguished alike for their characters, their ability, their station, and their wealth; and during the long process of nearly eight centuries, have never had a public stain upon their name. Robert de Todenei died in 1088, and was buried in the chapter-house of the priory, where the inscription to his memory was discovered by Dr. Stukely in the early part of the last century. He was the owner of no less than fourscore lordships, many of which have come down in uninterrupted succession, and are the property of the Duke of Rutland at the present day. He was succeeded by his son William

de Albini, whose grandson was one of the sureties of King John to the French king. Isabel, an opulent heiress of the house of de Albini, married Robert de Ros, lord of Hamlake, whose descendants retained the estates till 1461, when the then owner taking part with the Lancasterians in the wars of the Roses, the whole of his estates were seized by Edward IV., and parcelled out among his partizans. About 1483, however, they were recovered, and half of them, Belvoir included, conveyed by the marriage of Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Ros, to Robert de Manners of Ethal, the representative of an ancient family in the county of Northumberland. His grandson, who filled some of the highest offices of the state during the reign of Henry VIII., was created by that monarch Earl of Rutland, an honour which had never before been conferred on any but those of immediately royal blood, and was in nowise desecrated in this instance, as the first Earl of Rutland was himself a descendant of the Plantagenets. John, the ninth Earl, a direct descendant of that nobleman, was created Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland by Queen Anne. His present grace, whose father was for some time lord-lieutenant of Ireland, is the fifth duke, and has spent immense sums in the improvement and embellishment of his noble ancestral residence. His grace succeeded to the title and estates in 1787, when only nine years of age, and is a knight of the garter, lord-lieutenant of Leicestershire, colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, was formerly recorder of Cambridge, Grantham, and Scarborough, and a trustee of the British Museum. His grace's own family are distinguished for their literary and political ability. His grace's other residences are Cheveley Park in Cambridgeshire, Staunton Woodhouse, and a shooting-box on the moors in Derbyshire; beside Haddon Hall, the fine old baronial hall near Matlock, but which is not now inhabited.

BEMBRIDGE, ISLE OF WIGHT, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Brading—(which see for access, &c.): 11 miles from Newport.—A commodious chapel was erected here by subscription in 1827; and the village has about it much of natural and artificial beauty, and much esteemed as a place for a summer sea-side sojourn.—The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Brading: pres. net. income, £100: patron, Vicar of Brading: pres. incumbent, F. G. Middleton, 1836.

BEMERTON, WILTS, a parish in the hundred of Branch and Dole, union of Wilton: 83 miles from London, 2 from Salisbury, 2 from Wilton.—(For returns, &c., see FUGGLESSEX).—Bemerton, a small and inconsiderable village in appearance, has been distinguished by the residence of several celebrated men, eminent alike for learning, diligence, and ability. It was the incumbency of Bishop Curle, George Herbert, John Norris, and Archdeacon Cox. There is perhaps no other parish in the country, except it be one of extensive area and large population, that has been directed by such a succession of distinguished persons. The second on the list, George Herbert, frequently styled the Divine Herbert, was eminent both for his poetical talent, and, what is far better, for the soundness of his doctrines, and the purity of his life. He was the brother of the

celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who obtained great distinction as a chevalier in the wars in the Netherlands, and was afterwards British ambassador to France. George Herbert was born in Montgomery Castle, being the fifth son of Richard Herbert, Esq., in 1593. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was public orator of that university in 1619. He was about to enter political life, but the death of his friends, the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Hamilton, precluded his prospects of advancement, and he turned his attention to better things. On the demise of James I. he retired into Kent, where he remained until, upon the special encouragement of Charles I., he took holy orders. In 1626, he was collated to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and having married a daughter of the Earl of Danby, was shortly afterwards preferred to the living of Bemerton, where his conduct is reported to have been exemplary. He wrote two volumes of poems, one of which was published in his lifetime, the other after his death; and comparatively trifling as those compositions were to the rolls of literature, their beauty and their sweetness have enshrined their author in the hearts of all who know them. Pope frequently read them; and such was the respect of Lord Bacon for the writer, that he printed none of his own compositions until they had passed his examination. Herbert died in 1633, and was buried at Bemerton. Walter Curle was a person of great talents, and of exemplary virtue. Where and when he was born is uncertain; but in 1628 he was Dean of Lichfield, and prolocutor to the convocation. He afterwards became Bishop of Rochester, Bath and Wells, and Winchester; but on the breaking out of the civil war lost all his preferment, and died in necessitous circumstances in 1647. Archdeacon Coxo was born in 1747; and having accompanied several young noblemen in tours on the continent, on his return, published the results of his travelling observations, and produced several works remarkable for the beauty of their style, and the correctness of their remarks. He obtained considerable preferment in the church, and died archdeacon of Wilts in 1828. The living, a rectory not in charge, is annexed to that of Fugglestone.

**BEMPTON, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington: 244 miles from London (coach road 210), 3 from Bridlington, 3 from Flamborough. East. Co. Rail. through Peterborough, Hull, and Bridlington, to Bampton: from Derby, through Normanton and Selby to Bridlington, &c., 132 miles. Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net. income, £51: patron, H. Broadley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Banks, 1820: contains 1,930 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 360: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,343: poor rates in 1837, £112. The great and small tithes of Bampton township were commuted in 1764.

**BENEFIELD, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Polebrooke, union of Oundle: 100 miles from London (coach road 85), 3 from Oundle, 6

from Weldon. Nor. West Rail. through Northampton to Oundle, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Weedon, Northampton, &c., 98 miles. Money orders issued at Oundle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is an excellent school here endowed with £10. 10s. a year, to which the lord of the manor adds £70, and the rector £20 yearly. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £35. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £531: patron, J. W. Russell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Fred. Day, 1845: contains 5,100 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 533: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 613: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,422: poor rates in 1837, £317. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1820.

**BENENDEN, KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rolvenden, lathe of Scray, union of Cranbrook: 64 miles from London (coach road 51), 3 from Cranbrook, 5 from Tenterden. Sou. East. Co. Rail. to Headcorn, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 196 miles. Money orders issued at Cranbrook: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. A school was founded here by Edward Gibbon, Esq., in 1609, the endowments of which now yield £75 a year. The other educational institutions are numerous. The living (St. George), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £17. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £108: patron, T. L. Hodges, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Dan. Boys, 1805: contains 6,780 acres: 269 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,594: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,833: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,778: poor rates in 1837, £961. Fairs, 15th May, for horses and horned cattle. N. Hempstead Park, the residence of Thomas L. Hodges, Esq. Mr. Hodges' family was, for many generations, seated in Gloucestershire and Dorsetshire; but the immediate ancestor from whom that gentleman traces his descent, was Thomas Hodges, Esq. of Breedy, in Dorsetshire, who died while governor of Bombay. His only son, Thomas Hallett Hodges, Esq., was high sheriff of Kent; and the son of that gentleman, the present proprietor, is a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Sussex, and was formerly major of the West Kent Militia. He for five parliaments represented the county in the House of Commons.

**BENFIELD-SIDE, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Lanchester, western division of the ward of Chester: 306 miles from London (coach road 270), 12 from Durham, 13 from Newcastle. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Washington, to Leston, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 176 miles. Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 2,150 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 614: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 706: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,792.

**BENFLEET (NORTH), or LITTLE BENFLEET, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barstable, union of Billericay: 80 miles from London (coach road 29), 4 from Rayleigh, 6 from Southend. East. Co. Rail. to Brentwood, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 145 miles. Money orders issued at Rochford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.:



post closes 2½ p.m.—The bay and the creek are famous for oysters. The church is spacious, and has a high wooden spire. There was a castle here, built by the celebrated Hastings, a Danish Wyking, but which was destroyed in 894 by King Alfred, who took two of Hastings' children prisoners.—The living (All Saints), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £700: patron, Rev. C. R. Rowlett: pres. incumbent, C. R. Rowlett, 1839: contains 1,730 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 418: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,446: poor rates in 1837, £113.

**BENFLEET (SOUTH), or GREAT BENFLEET, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barstable, union of Billericay: 30 miles from London (coach road 32), 4 from Rayleigh, 9 from Billericay.—(For access, see preceding article, NORTH BENFLEET).—Money orders issued at Billericay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £16. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £242: patron, Dean and Chapter of Westminster: pres. incumbent, H. R. Lloyd, 1845: contains 2,160 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 300: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,731: poor rates in 1837, £300.—Fair, 24th August, for toys.

**BENGE (BENGHO or BENGES), HERTFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hertford: 27 miles from London (coach road 22), 1 from Hertford, 2 from Ware.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Hertford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 158 miles.—Money orders issued at Hertford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—There are two almshouses for four poor widows.—The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £7. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, J. A. Smith, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Deedes, 1847: contains 3,020 acres: 166 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,141: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,312: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,118: poor rates in 1837, £333.—S.W. Panshanger Park, the seat of Earl Cowper. The situation is extremely fine, and the house, which has lately been much enlarged, is now quite worthy of being a nobleman's residence; the grounds are very tastefully laid out, and pleasingly enlivened by the vicinity of the river Maran. Among the forest trees by which they are adorned, is one which has been called the Great Oak for nearly a century and a half. It is still a very healthy and luxuriant tree, and measures more than 17 feet in girth round the trunk. The family of the present noble earl derive their immediate descent from John Cowper, Esq., who was one of the sheriffs of London in 1551, and afterwards alderman of Bridge Ward. His grandson, Sir William Cowper, was the representative for Hertford, in the House of Commons, and his great-grandson, Sir William Cowper, a lawyer of great eminence, was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Wingham in the county of Kent, in 1706. During the same year, his lordship was

appointed one of the commissioners for arranging the treaty of union between England and Scotland, and in May of the following year was declared first Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. On the demise of Queen Anne, Lord Cowper was constituted one of the justices till the arrival of George I. In 1716, his lordship was appointed Lord High Steward of Great Britain, for the trial of the rebel lords, and in the following year he was elevated to the dignities of Viscount Fordwich and Earl Cowper, soon after which circumstance he resigned the seals. From that nobleman the present earl, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1837, is the fifth in descent.—Bengeo Hall, the seat of Admiral Le Marchant Gosselin. The ancestors of this gentleman were of Norman origin, and early settled in the island of Guernsey, at what particular date cannot now be ascertained; but, in the reign of Edward III., Robert Gosselin, who was previously a distinguished soldier, did eminent service in the capture of Orgueil from the French, for which he was made governor of the castle, and received the armorial ensigns which the family now wear. For several centuries the principal persons of the family held important posts, either municipal or by royal delegation. Joshua Gosselin, Esq., was sworn greffier in 1768, and colonel of the island militia. He married Martha, a daughter of Thomas Le Marchant of Guernsey, and the present gallant owner of Bengeo, Admiral Le Marchant Gosselin, is the third son of that gentleman. The admiral is a magistrate for the county.—W. 1 m. Marden Hall; Ware Park; E. ½ m. Broad Oak.

**BENGERS.** See IVEX, BUCKS.

**BENGRAVE.** See BECKFORD, GLOUCESTER.

**BENGWORTH (St. PETER), WORCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham: 109 miles from London (coach road 100), 1½ from Evesham, 16 from Worcester.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Moreton-in-the-Marsh to Evesham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Droitwich to Evesham, &c., 79 miles.—Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There was formerly a castle as well as an abbey here, but the military and the monks not agreeing, the abbot excommunicated Lord Beauchamp, and afterwards pulled his castle down, turning the site into a cemetery. Bengeworth, for municipal purposes, was united to Evesham, it is said, at the instance of Henry Prince of Wales, the accomplished son of James I., whose early loss was a misfortune alike to the nation and his family. Dr. Nash, in speaking of the circumstance, alludes to the strong affection which existed between the king and this his favourite son, and states from some verses at the head of the charter—

"PRINCEPS  
Mi Pater, hoc primum pro Cambria, du mihi votum.  
REX  
Sols me, Natl, nihil posse regare tibi."

Had Henry lived, Charles, in all probability, would never have seen the block. There is a free school here for 30 boys, the foundation stone of which was laid by the gift of £2,000 by John Deacle, Esq., a native of the place, who afterwards became an alderman of the city of London.—The living,

a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £158: patron, Rev. W. Harker: pres. incumbent, John Shaw, 1803: contains 195 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,082: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,244: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,839: poor rates in 1837, £493. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropiator and the perpetual curate, were commuted in 1775.---N. 1 m. Abbey Manor House.

**BENHALL, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Plomsgate: 88 miles from London (coach road 89), 2 from Saxmundham, 13 from Woodbridge.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 220 miles.---Money orders issued at Saxmundham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The church has recently undergone a thorough repair, and has had a new transept built entirely at the expense of the Rev. E. Holland, who is lord of the manor and patron of the living.---The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £173: patron, Rev. E. Holland: pres. incumbent, J. Mitford, 1810: contains 2,010 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 749: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 861: poor rates in 1837, £583.---N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Benhall Lodge, the residence of the Rev. Edmund Holland. The house is situated in a large and finely wooded park. A member of the reverend gentleman's family left the sum of £500 for the endowment of a school in the parish, to which £1,000 was added by Sir Edward Duke.---S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Williamson's Hall.

**BENHAM, BERKS**, a tithing in the parish of Speen---(which see for returns, &c.): 59 miles from London, 3 from Newburgh, 6 from Hungerford.---The district is principally remarkable for having been the residence of Dr. Stackhouse, who was vicar of a parish and an author of some distinction during the last century.

**BENNET-LAND, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a hamlet in the parish of Eastrington---(which see for access, returns, &c.): 5 miles from Howden.

**BENNET'S (St.) OF HOLME, NORFOLK**, in the parish of Horning, hund<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead, 6 miles north-west of Acle.---Bishop Tanner, in speaking of this place, says---*This solitary place among the marshes---then known by the name of Cowholme and Calvescroft---was given by a little prince called Horn, to a society of religious hermits, under the government of one Suneman, about the year 800, who (with the chapel of St. Benedict, by them here built) were all destroyed in the general devastation of this country by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba, in 870. In the next century, a holy man called Wolfric gathered seven companions hither, and rebuilt the chapel and houses: they had lived here sixty years, when King Canute thought fit to found and endow this place for an abbey of black monks, to the honour of St. Benedict, before A.D. 1020. Its revenues increased so much as to be valued in the 26th year of Henry VIII. at £677. 9s. 8d.; and the next year, by private act of parliament, this abbey was united to the bishopric of Norwich, in exchange for the old estates of the see, and the bishops of Norwich were to be thenceforth abbots of this monastery.*

**BENNINGBOROUGH (or BENINGBROUGH),**

**NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Newton-upon-Ouse, wapentake of Bulmer: 227 miles from London (coach road 204), 7 from York, 8 from Boroughbridge.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Shipton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 95 miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 1,070 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 107: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 123: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,652: poor rates in 1837, £11.---Benningborough Hall.

**BENNINGHOLME AND GRANGE, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Swine, wapentake of Holderness---(which see for access, &c.): 182 miles from London, 7 from Beverley, 8 from Hull.---Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m.---Contains 1,280 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 139: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,775: poor rates in 1837, £146.

**BENNINGTON, HERTFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Broadwater, union of Hertford: 34 miles from London (coach road 29), 5 from Stevenage, 6 from Buntingford.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Hertford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 166 miles.---Money orders issued at Stevenage: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m.---Bennington was anciently the residence of the kings of Mercia. The place was called Belentone in Domesday-book, and, according to Spelman, a great council of prelates and nobility was assembled here in the year 850, under King Bertulph, who, on a complaint of Ankill, a monk of Croyland, granted a new charter of *divers splendid liberties* and several extensive manors, on account of the exactions and extensive devastations of the Danes. The church is interesting, from its containing several monuments to several descendants of Sir Julius Cæsar, who was master of the rolls in 1610, and one of the commissioners of the great seal in 1620. At a small distance from it, the rude foundations of the old palace may still be perceived.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £608: patron, G. Proctor, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Pollard, 1813: contains 2,950 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 605: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 696: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,917: poor rates in 1837, £339.---Bennington Hall, the seat of William Wigram, Esq.; N. 1 m. Clay Hall; E. 1 m. Bennington Place.

**BENNINGTON, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland: 143 miles from London (coach road 121), 5 from Boston, 12 from Wainfleet.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Boston, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Boston, &c., 90 miles.---Money orders issued at Boston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.---There is a school here with an endowment of £15 a year.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £33. 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £805: patron, Earl of Ripon: pres. incumbent, Francis Swan, 1833: contains 3,090 acres: 93

houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 539: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 620: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,213: poor rates in 1837, £267. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1815.

**BENNINGTON** (Long), LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Boston: 151 miles from London (coach road 116), 8 from Grantham, 6 from Newark.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Newark, &c., 39½ miles.---Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The schools are numerous. Tanner, in his Notitia, speaking of this place, says—*The church and four carucates of land in this town being given by Ralph de Fulgeris or Fulgeris to the abbey of Savigney, in Normandy, before 1175, here became an alien priory of Cistercian monks, subordinate to that foreign monastery. During the wars with France, it was seized into the king's hands, and, being then valued at £50 per annum, given by Richard II. to the Carthusians of St. Ann, near Coventry. But after the suppression of these houses, this was given, in the 9th year of Henry V., to the priory of Mountgrace; and as part and parcel of the possessions of this last-named monastery, this manor of Long Bennington was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in the 34th year of Henry VIII.*---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £20. 1s. 10d.: pres. net income, £463: patron, the Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, M. E. Welby, 1808: contains 4,420 acres: 158 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 991: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,139: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,049: poor rates in 1837, £234. All the tithes, moduses, &c., of Long Bennington and Foston, the property of the lay proprietor and the vicar, were commuted in 1794.---W. ¼ m. is Staunton Hall, the seat of the Rev. J. Staunton, LL.D., (for account of whose family and residence, see STAUNTON-CUM-KELVINGTON.)

**BENNIWORTH**, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey: 175 miles from London (coach road 145), 6 from Wragby, 9 from Louth.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Bardney station, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Bardney, &c., 71 miles.---Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---G. F. Heneage, Esq., the patron of the living, supports a school here.---The living (St. Julian), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £23. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £506: patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq.: pres. incumbent, A. Corbett, 1831: contains 2,840 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 488: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 561: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,735: poor rates in 1837, £247. The tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1770.---S. 1 m. is Panton Hall—(for an account of which, see PANTON.)

**BENNO'S (St.) CHAPEL** See CLYNNOG.

**BENRIDGE**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Ponteland, western division of Castle ward.---(For returns, &c., see KIRKLEY.)

**BENRIDGE**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a hamlet in the

parish of Mitford, western division of the ward of Morpeth—(which see for access, &c.): 290 miles from London, 2 from Morpeth, 12 from Rothbury.

---Contains 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 61: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 70: poor rates in 1837, £19.

**BENSINGTON** (or Benson), OXFORD, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dorchester, and partly in that of Ewelme, union of Wallingford, in the above county: it includes the hamlets of Fifield and Crowmarsh-Battle: 52½ miles from London (coach road 46), 2 from Wallingford, 3 from Dorchester.---Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Oxford to Wallingford Road station, &c., 147 miles.---Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.

---There was anciently a strong fortress of the Britons here, but it was taken from them in 572, or, as some say, in 560, by Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons, by whose descendants it was held for more than two hundred years; but having been possessed by Cuthred, at that time king, who revolted from Ethelbald, and defeated him in 752, it was finally surrendered to Offa, king of Mercia, who was so offended by the obstinate resistance he had met with, that he dismantled the fortifications. There is an hospital here, which was founded in the reign of Henry VI. by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the mastership of which is held by the regius professor of physic in Oxford University. Lands left for sustaining the fabric and service of the church produce about £73 a year. An Independent church was formed here in 1800, and there are several schools in the parish.---The living (St. Helen), a perpetual curacy not in charge, exempt from visitation, and under the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester: pres. net income, £180: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Francis Balston, 1848: contains 2,800 acres: 222 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,254: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,442: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,329: poor rates in 1837, £674.

**BENTFIELD**, ESSEX, a hamlet in the parish of Stansted-Mountfitchet, hun<sup>d</sup> of Clavering—(which see for access, &c.): 34 miles from London, 2 from Stansted, 4 from Bishop's-Stortford.---Contains 740 acres: 105 houses.

**BENTHALL**, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wenlock, union of Madeley: 145 miles from London (coach road 150), 2 from Wenlock, 6 from Madeley.---Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 73 miles.---Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ a.m.---The parish lies on the banks of the Severn, which is here navigable. There is a daily school with a small endowment.---The living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, annexed to the vicarage of Wenlock: pres. net income £93: patron, Vicar of Wenlock: pres. incumbent, W. H. Wayne, 1842: contains 770 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 587: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 675: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,077: poor rates in 1837, £241.

**BENTHAM**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, union of Settle: it comprises

the chapelry of Ingleton, and the townships of Bentham and Langcliffe: 252 miles from London (coach road 247), 12 from Settle, 13 from Lancaster.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Lancaster, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 86 miles.---Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4 p.m.: post closes 12 noon.---In 1726, a free school and an hospital for six men and six women were founded, and the estate now produces about £240 a year. The other parochial charities bring in on an average £38. 16s. a year. The schools are adequate for the population. In 1838, there were flax and cotton mills here, employing about 400 hands. A new church has been built in Upper Bentham by --- Roughsedge, Esq.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £35. 7s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £452: patron, J. W. Farrer, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. F. Parker, 1825: contains 24,990 acres: 771 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,535: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,998: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,286: poor rates in 1837, £618.---Fairs, 25th January, 22d June, the Saturday in Easter week, and 25th October.---S.E. Bentham House.

BENTLEY (or BENTHLEY), MIDDLESEX, in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, hun<sup>d</sup> of Gore. There was formerly a priory called Benethley or Bentley, towards the extremity of Stanmore.

BENTLEY, HANTS, a parish and liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Basingstoke, union of Alton, Basingstoke division of the county: 43 miles from London (coach road 42), 4 from Farnham, 6 from Alton.---Sou. West. Rail. to Bentley Road, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 175 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £21 a year.---The living (Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, annexed to the vicarage of Farnham: pres. net income, £106: patron, Archdeacon of Surrey: pres. incumbent, Charles Jackson: contains 2,450 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 766: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 880: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,147: poor rates in 1837, £387.---W. 1 m. Northbrook House, the residence of John Frederick Schroder, Esq.; Crock's, the residence of Henry Montague Morrison, Esq.; Maryland House, the residence of Thomas Samuel Seawell, Esq.; S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Marsh House.

BENTLEY, STAFFORD, a township and liberty in the parish of Wolverhampton: 124 miles from London (coach road 120), 2 from Walsall, 8 from Lichfield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Bescott, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth and Birmingham, &c., 53 miles.---Money orders issued at Walsall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---Contains 1,470 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 120: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 138: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,069: poor rates in 1837, £83.---Bentley Hall, the residence of the Rev. Geo. W. Fisher.

BENTLEY, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Samsford: 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 69), 6 from Ipswich, 18 from Harwich.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Colchester to Bentley station, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 195 miles.---Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £182: patron, Rev. C. E. Keene: pres. incumbent, W. Brooke, 1840: contains 2,350 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 482: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,320: poor rates in 1837, £197.

BENTLEY, WARWICK, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Shusstock, Atherstone division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford: 106 miles from London, 7 from Coleshill, 16 from Birmingham.---(For access, &c., see SHUSSTOCK).---The living, a curacy not in charge, is annexed to the vicarage of Shusstock, jointly having a pres. net income of £258: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, G. Salmond, 1831: contains 1,230 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 310: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 357: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,735: poor rates in 1837, £84.

BENTLEY. See ARSEBY, YORK.

BENTLEY. See HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

BENTLEY. See ROWLEY, YORKSHIRE.

BENTLEY (FERRY), DERBY, a parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth: 149 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London (coach road 142), 3 from Ashbourne, 16 from Derby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Belper, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Belper, &c., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.---Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 12s. 10d.: pres. net income, £124: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, G. Howard, 1842: contains 670 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 343: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 394: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,000: poor rates in 1837, £65.---S. 1 m. Sandybrook Hall, the residence of John Goodwin Johnson, Esq.

BENTLEY (GREAT), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 60 miles from London (coach road 60), 9 from Colchester, 13 from Harwich.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 192 miles.---Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---During the present year a spacious and substantial building, consisting of two National school-rooms and master's residence, was completed. Bentley Green, which measures about 42 acres of beautiful level common, is a noted place for cricket matches.---The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £327: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, Thomas Jones, 1847: contains 2,850 acres: 192 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,005: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,156: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,055: poor rates in 1837, £445.---Fair, 15th July, for toys.

BENTLEY (HUNGRY), DERBY, a liberty and chapelry in the parish of Longford, hun<sup>d</sup> of Apple-tree---(which see for access, &c.): 136 miles from London, 6 from Ashbourne, 10 from Derby.---Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London let-

ters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There was formerly an hospital here, dedicated to St. Leonard.—Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 106: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 122: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>n</sup>. £1,268: poor rates in 1837, £27.

BENTLEY (LITTLE), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 60 miles from London, 9 from Colchester, 10 from Harwich.—(For access, &c., see GREAT BENTLEY.)—The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £650: patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, H. R. S. Smith, 1824: contains 2,750 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 462: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 531: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>n</sup>. £2,980: poor rates in 1837, £236.

BENTON (LONG), NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish in the eastern division of Castle-ward, union of Tyne-mouth: it comprises the townships of Long Benton, Killingworth, Walker with Little Benton, and Weetslet: 306 miles from London (coach road 278), 3 from Newcastle, 6 from North Shields.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Newcastle, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 174 miles.—Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The town consists of one street, more than a mile in length. It is built upon a rock, and is peculiarly salubrious and agreeable. There are extensive collieries, foundries, quarries, and gunpowder works. Upwards of 1,200 hands are employed in one of the collieries. During the month of May, 1815, a terrible catastrophe happened in Heaton colliery, into which a mass of water suddenly rushed from a worn-out seam whilst the people were at work, by which sixty-five people were drowned. The schools of the parish are particularly numerous.—The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £3. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £353: patron, Balliol College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. Bealy, 1830: contains 8,760 acres: 1,174 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,711: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,018: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>n</sup>. £40,176: poor rates in 1837, £1,356.—Benton House. 8. 1 m. Little Benton House.

BENTWORTH, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Odiham, union of Alton, Basingstoke division of the county: 50 miles from London (coach road 52), 5 from Alton, 8 from Basingstoke.—Sou. West. Rail. to Alton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, 182 miles.—Money orders issued at Alton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The Independents have a chapel here. Bentworth was the birthplace of George Willes the poet, whose writings have, within these few years, been brought into much notice by Sir Egerton Bridges. He was born in 1588, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1613, he was imprisoned for some satires, called "Abuses Strip and Whipt." On the breaking out of the civil war, he adopted the cause of the parliament, and rose to the rank of major-general of the republican forces. On the restoration, he published a work called "Vox Vulgi," which caused his being again thrown into prison. He died in 1667.—The

living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £14. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £760: patron, Rev. — Mathews: pres. incumbent, H. S. Mathews, 1847: contains 3,770 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 609: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 700: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>n</sup>. £3,392: poor rates in 1837, £313.—S. Bentworth House, the seat of Charles Bush, Esq. Binstead Hill, the residence of James B. Coulthart, Esq.

BENWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of St. John, western division of Castle-ward: 305 miles from London (coach road 276), 2 from Newcastle, 18 from Hexham.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 173 miles.—Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—A new church has been erected here in the Gothic style by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of about £1,600; there are 600 sittings. Benwell is believed to have been the Condernum of the Romans, near the station Ala Astorum, which is situated on an eminence about two miles west of Newcastle; and a stone was discovered here in 1669, which is supposed by Baxter to have been inscribed in the consulship of Senicio and Palma; but Horsley, in his "Britannia Romanorum," says—I take it to have been erected to the honour of the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, upon the occasion of some victory they had gained over the Northern Britons, by Calpurnius Agricola, their legate, in which this Felix Senicio had the command of the first wing of the Asti. The inscription is now much defaced. Several other inscriptions have been found here, the most remarkable of which is one upon an altar dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, a deity, according to Reinesius, formerly worshipped by miners. A variety of other interesting Roman remains beside these just noticed have also been found here. A coal mine, in the course of last century, accidentally took fire close by Benwell, and a conflagration ensued, which, though small at first, afterwards gained such prodigious strength that it burned for thirty years, bursting out like a volcano, in nearly twenty places. According to Bourne—The old tower, which stood here, was the place where the prior of Tynemouth had made his summer residence, and the chapel which the Shaftoes opened for the good of the people of this village was the prior's domestic chapel; but its very foundations have been razed, and nothing remains to point out its site but grave-stones,

"With nettles skirted, and with moss o'ergrown;" and the Shaftoes themselves are gone, and their mansion is in ruins. The village, however, is neat; and the view from it over the island called the King's Meadow, truly delightful.—The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £150: patron, the Vicar: pres. incumbent, W. Maughan, 1843: contains 1,270 acres: 234 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,000: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,300: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>n</sup>. £11,730: poor rates in 1837, £438.—Benwell House.

BENWICK, CAMBRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Doddington, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Witchford, Isle of Ely: 83 miles from London

(coach road 81), 6 from March, 6 from Peterborough. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge to Chatteris, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Chatteris, &c., 101 miles. — Money orders issued at Peterborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a curacy exempt from visitation, annexed to the rectory of Doddington: contains 3,060 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 605: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 696: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,753: poor rates in 1837, £362.

**BEOLEY** (anciently, perhaps, **BRULIET**), **WORCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pershore: 142 miles from London (coach road 112), 8 from Bromsgrove, 11 from Birmingham. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Droitwich to Blackwell station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Blackwell, &c., 62 miles. — Money orders issued at Birmingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — In the neighbourhood of the village are the traces of an ancient castle, which formerly belonged successively to the Mortimers, the Beauchamps, and the Hollands. — The living (St. Leonard), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £73: patron, W. Holmes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. F. Sculthorpe, 1839: contains 4,700 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 657: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 755: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,322: poor rates in 1837, £490. — N. Beoley Hall.

**BEPTON**, **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst: 64 miles from London (coach road 53), 3 from Midhurst, 10 from Chichester. — Sou. East. Rail. to Godalming, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 196 miles. — Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £127: patron, Earl of Egmont: pres. incumbent, T. W. Langshaw, 1837: contains 1,260 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 207: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 238: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £877: poor rates in 1837, £74.

**BERDON** (**BERDEN**, or **BERDIN**), **ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Clavering, union of Bishop Stortford: 42 miles from London (coach road 36), 6 from Bishop Stortford, 9 from Saffron Walden. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Elsenham station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 174 miles. — Money orders issued at Bishop Stortford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Bishop Tanner says of this place — *Here was, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., an hospital or priory of canons and brethren of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. William Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and Elizabeth his wife, had license in 17th of Edward III. to give the advowson of this priory to the abbot and convent of Walden. Its yearly revenues were computed, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £31. 5s. 1d. The site was granted, in the 30th of Henry VIII., to Henry Parker, and in the 5th of Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wroth, who alienated the same to Thomas Avery and his wife Margaret, by license dated March 17th, in the first year of Mary; and in the 25th of Elizabeth it was settled on the hospitals of*

*Christchurch, Bridewell, and St. Thomas. The Rev. Joseph Mede, a theologian and learned commentator on the Apocalypse of St. John, was born here in 1586. — The living (St. Nicholas), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Christ's Hospital: pres. incumbent, C. F. Cook, 1846: contains 1,570 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 391: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 449: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,287: poor rates in 1837, £256.*

**BERDWICK.** See **ANSON**, **GLOUCESTER**.

**BERE-ALSTON.** See **BEER-ALSTON**, **DEVON**.

**BERE-CHURCH** (or **WEST DONILAND**), **ESSEX**, a parish within the liberty of the borough and union of Colchester: 55 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from Colchester, 10 from Coggeshall. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 188 miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Colchester, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £110: patron, Sir G. H. Smyth: pres. incumbent, J. H. Dewhurst, 1845: contains 1,450 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 146: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 167: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. 1,429: poor rates in 1837, £142. — Berechurch Hall, the seat of Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart. Sir G. H. Smyth traces his immediate descent from Robert Smyth, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1655, and from whom the title descended in a direct line to Sir Trafford Smyth, who died in 1765, when it devolved upon the father of the present baronet.

**BERE-FERRIS.** See **BEER-FERRIS**, **DEVON**.

**BEREFORD.** See **BARFORD**, **BEDFORD**.

**BERE-HACKET.** See **BEER-HACKET**, **DORS**.

**BERE-REGIS.** See **BEER-REGIS**, **DORSET**.

**BERGHAM.** See **BARHAM**, **CAMBRIDGE**.

**BERGHOLT** (**EAST**), **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sampford: 61 miles from London (coach road 63), 6 from Hadleigh, 8 from Ipswich. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Manningtree, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 193 miles. — Money orders issued at Hadley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is a free school here, built on land given by Mr. Edward Lamb, endowed with £40 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £54 a year. The Independents have a chapel here, and the schools are numerous. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory not in charge, united with that of Brantham: contains 2,380 acres: 186 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,461: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,680: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,846: poor rates in 1837, £366. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1815. — Bergholt Hall is the seat of Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. The family trace their descent from Sir Thomas Hughes, who was knighted at Whitehall in 1619. The great-grandson of that gentleman, a naval officer, had two sons, the youngest of whom attained the rank of admiral, and the elder that of captain in the royal navy. Captain Richard Hughes was made a commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, and had the honour of entertaining his Majesty George III. on his visit there. He was, in consequence, created a baronet in 1775. His elder son, Sir Richard, also entered

the navy, and became an admiral of the red. The present baronet, who is the fourth in descent from the admiral, succeeded to the title and estates in 1833, on the death of his father. The Dowager Countess of Morton, C. T. Oakes, Esq., C. Rowley, Esq., and W. H. Travis, Esq., each have handsome residences here. — Fair, 22d July, for toys.

**BERGHOLT (WEST)**, **ESSEX**, a parish in the Colchester division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree: 55½ miles from London (coach road 51), 4 from Colchester, 10 from Halstead. — East. Co<sup>ty</sup> Rail. to Colchester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 187 miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — In the neighbourhood there is a circular intrenchment, which Stukeley believes to have been the palace of the British King Canobeline. There are three unendowed almshouses on the Green. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £454: patron, W. Fisher, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Frederick Sims, 1846: contains 2,170 acres: 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 822: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 945: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,232: poor rates in 1837, £303. — N. 1 m. Westwood House.

**BERK.** See **BARROW**, **RUTLAND**.

**BERKELEY**, **GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Berkeley, union of Thornbury: it comprises the market town of Berkeley, the chapelry of Stone, the tithings of Alkington, Hinton, and Ham, and the hamlets of Bradstone and Hamfallow. — The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £32. 15s. 7½d.: patron, Earl Fitzhardinge: pres. incumbent, J. S. Karr, 1839: contains 14,680 acres: 707 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,405: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,066: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £28,278: poor rates in 1837, £2,021.

**BERKELEY**, **GLOUCESTER**, a market town in the above parish: 111½ miles from London (coach road 114), 13 from Chepstow. — Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Berkeley Road station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, to Berkeley Road station, &c., 111½ miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The town is delightfully situated on an eminence in the beautiful vale of Berkeley, about a mile east of the river Severn. Its origin is very remote, certainly anterior to the Conquest, but it is uncertain, although described in the Domesday-book as a royal demesne and free borough. A religious house existed here in the time of Edward the Confessor, of which Tanner says—*Here was an old religious house long before the Conquest, which might be the family at Berkeley mentioned in the acts of a synod at Clovesho, in 1024. It is very doubtful whether it consisted of monks or nuns, who were suppressed by the villany of Earl Godwin, in the time of Edward the Confessor, as related by Camden and others out of Waller Mapes. The hospital of St. James and St. John here is mentioned Cart. 12th Henry III. m. 4., wherein is a confirmation of several parcels of land wherewith it was endowed. Other authorities state, and the traditional account is, that it was a nunnery,*

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and the craft of Earl Godwin to get possession of the property, consisted in contriving to introduce a profligate youth, by whom the nuns were seduced and rendered dissolute. Their conduct coming to the ears of the king, the establishment was dissolved, and its possessions granted to the Earl. The Conqueror afterwards conferred the manor upon Roger de Berkeley, one of the chieftains who accompanied him to England. His grandson Roger, taking part with Stephen against Henry II. he was deprived of his lands, and Berkeley was given to Robert Fitz-Harding, governor of Bristol, in reward for his eminent services. That nobleman was descended from the kings of Denmark, and in his posterity the extensive manor of Berkeley is still vested. The town consists principally of four streets, and there is some trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, which is greatly facilitated by the vicinity of the Severn, and the Berkeley and Gloucester Canal, which is navigable for vessels of 600 tons burden. Petty sessions for the hundred of Berkeley are held at the White Hart Inn here, and the electors vote for West Gloucestershire. The town is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. There is a school for boys here, endowed in 1696 with lands which produce about £55 a year. The other schools are numerous. The Independents have a place of worship here. Berkeley was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination. Edward Jenner was born in 1749, and settled at his native place as a medical practitioner, where, having discovered, in 1776, that persons who had been affected with the cow-pox, never suffered from that more virulent disorder, the small-pox, he continually pursued his observations for twenty years, and at length, in spite of all the opposition which had been made to him, fully established the practice of inoculating with vaccine. Its value was soon and widely felt, and the custom was speedily introduced into the public hospitals, the army, and the navy. Honours quickly flowed in upon him, and parliament made him a grant of £20,000. He was enrolled as a member of a number of learned societies, and when the allied sovereigns visited England, the Emperor of Russia sought an interview with him, and wished to confer upon him an order of nobility. He died at Berkeley of apoplexy in 1823. — Contains 177 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 874: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,005: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,600: poor rates in 1848, £277. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, 14th May, for cattle and pigs, and 1st December. — Inns: Berkeley Arms, White Hart. — Berkeley Castle, the residence of the Earl Fitzhardinge, stands at about three quarters of a mile from the town. It appears to have been founded shortly after the Conquest, by Roger de Berkeley, but appears to have assumed its present form under the direction of Henry II. when Duke of Normandy, though large additions were made to it by the noble proprietors during the reigns of Edwards II. and III. It is a massy structure, approaching to the form of a circle, with an irregular court, surrounded by a moat. Part of it is now in ruins, but the rest has been modernised, and is the mansion of the present earl. During the seven centuries that this structure has existed, it has been the scene of

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many historical incidents. In a room called the dungeon-room, over the steps leading into the keep, the place is still shown, with all its original furniture, where the weak and unfortunate Edward II. was murdered. His cries, from the horrible nature of his death, are said to have been dreadful in the extreme, and to have been heard far beyond the castle walls. Gray, in speaking of them, says—the circumstance took place in 1327—

"Mark the year and mark the night,  
When Severn shall re-echo with adfright,  
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roof that ring—  
Shrieks of an agonizing king."

It is fair to say that Thomas, second Earl of Berkeley, had no share in this deed of infamy, having been obliged to give up his castle, by order of the queen, to Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Gourney, by whom it was accomplished. During the civil war, the castle was held for the king, and frequent skirmishes took place in its neighbourhood; but it was obliged to surrender to the parliamentary forces in 1645, after a nine days' siege. The family of Earl Fitzhardinge, through its length of so many centuries, has always been distinguished for its eminent military services in every age. From the grant of Berkeley to the Robert Fitzhardinge spoken of above, the property descended lineally to Maurice de Berkeley, who was first summoned to parliament as a baron in 1295. William, the seventh lord, was, in 1481, elevated to the dignity of viscount, created Earl of Nottingham in 1483, and Marquis of Berkeley in 1489. He died in 1491 without issue, but was so enraged with his brother at having married the daughter of an alderman of Bristol, that he settled the ancient barony with all the estates upon the king, Henry VII., and his heirs male, and for four generations they remained out of the family. They were regained, on the death of Edward VI., by Henry, the twelfth lord, whose grandson, George, was created Baron Mowbray, Segrave, and Braose, Viscount Dursley, and Earl of Berkeley, and the title continued in that line to the fifth earl, Frederick Augustus, whose eldest son sat in the House of Commons at the time of the death of the earl, as Lord Dursley. Some shade of invalidity, however, was thrown on the marriage of the late countess, and his claim to be admitted to the House of Lords, after an investigation by their lordships, was refused. This mischief was, however, remedied in 1831, twenty years afterwards, when his lordship was created Baron Segrave and Earl Fitzhardinge. N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Wicks Elm House; S. 1 m. Whitecliffe Park.

BERKELEY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund. and union of Frome, Shepton-Mallet division: 112 miles from London (coach road 103), 3 from Frome, 12 from Bath. —Gt. West. Rail. by Chippenham to Westbury, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Westbury, &c., 172 miles. —Money orders issued at Frome: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. —Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, passes through the parish from Westley to Frome, &c. —The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.: pres.

incumbent, H. T. Wheler, 1834: contains 1,880 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 496: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 485: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,831: poor rates in 1837, £421. —S. E. Berkeley House, Mrs. Churchhill and family. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Chalcott House. N.E. 1 m. Standerwick House.

BERKESWELL, WARWICK, a parish in the Solihull division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Meriden: 101 miles from London (coach road 98), 7 from Coventry, 7 from Solihull. —Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Dockers Lane station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth and Hampton to Dockers Lane, &c., 45 miles. —Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —A daily school and several other charitable institutions are supported by lands bequeathed, which now produce about £70 a year. Sir Eardley and Lady Wilmot, beside these, support schools here. The other parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory united with the curacy of Barston, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £14. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £796: patron, Rev. S. B. Shirreff: pres. incumbent, S. B. Shirreff: contains 6,360 acres: 277 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,504: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,489: poor rates in 1837, £562. —Berkeswell Hall is the seat of the Rev. Charles Bickmore. N. 1 m. Murcote Hall.

BERKHAMPSTEAD (GREAT, sometimes written BERKHAMSTED), HERTFORD, a market town and parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Berkhamstead: 28 miles from London (coach road 26), 12 from Watford. —Nor. West. Rail. to Berkhamstead station: from Derby, through Rugby to Berkhamstead, 104 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —*The Saxons of old time called this place Berghampstedt, because it was seated among the hills. Norden says—for berg signified a hill; ham, a town; and stedt, a seat; all of which was very proper for the situation hereof. And Spelman states that Wilthred, King of Kent, assisted at a great council held here in 697. It was at this place that William the Conqueror swore to preserve all the ancient laws of the kingdom, an oath which he very speedily broke in such a manner as to entirely overthrow any credence to his claim to the crown under the will of Edward the Confessor. The Conqueror granted the manor to his half-brother, Robert, whose claim is recognised in the Domesday-book; and, to use the words of the chronicle, who fortified the castle here with a double trench and rampire, under the title of the Earl of Mortaign. In the borough of this vill, says the ancient chronicle, are two and fifty burgesses, who pay four pounds a year for toll, and they have half a hide and two shillings rent by the year; there are two arpends of vineyard; meadow, eight caracutes, common of pasture for the cattle of the vill; wood to feed a thousand hogs; and five shillings rent by the year. The whole value is sixteen pounds; when he (the Earl) received it, its value was twenty pounds; and in the time of King Edcard, twenty-four pounds. Edmar, a thane of Earl Harold, held this manor. What a forcible representation of the customs of the*

time! William, the son of this earl, envying the greatness of his distant relative, Henry I., raised a rebellion against him in Normandy, upon which the king seized his estates in England, and Berkhamstead became a royal fief. While in possession of the crown, the town obtained many privileges. Among others, Henry II. granted to it all the laws, liberties, and customs which it had enjoyed during the reign of Edward the Confessor, together with the advantages that the inhabitants should be freed from all tollage, postage, passage, and customs, for their merchandise through England, Normandy, Aquitaine, and Anjou; and that no summons, distress, or execution, should be made by any of the king's officers within its limits, but only by its own high-steward, bailiffs, and coroner; that no market should be kept within seven miles of it, nor that any of its men or merchants should be compelled to attend any assize or sessions. Henry held his court, and Richard III. was born here. The possession continued in the crown till the year 1206, when King John granted it, with the knight's fees attached, for a fee-farm rent of £100 a year, to Jeoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex; but on the death of that nobleman, in 1215, he again seized it, and the castle and manor, with all their appendages, were afterwards given by Henry III. to his younger brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who, as the market had shortly before been changed from Sunday to Monday, procured a license for a fair of eight days, beginning on May 1, the invention of the Holy Cross. Richard was one of the Crusaders, and a warrior of high renown, of great personal courage, and possessed fine military qualities. He compelled the Sultan of Babylon to a truce very advantageous for the Christians. On his return he repaired to Berkhamstead, where he died, leaving the manor to his son Edmund. On the death of the latter, it reverted to the Crown, in whose possession it still remains as a portion of the Duchy of Cornwall, and is therefore appropriated to the Princes of Wales in succession, and from the castle they derive the title of Baron; but Edward Carey, Esq., holds the castle and manor through a lease granted to his ancestors by Queen Elizabeth. The honour and manor of Berkhamstead is very large, not less than fifty-three towns adjoining paying homage and choosing their constables here. Bishop Tanner, in speaking of Berkhamstead, says—*Here were, in the time of King John, two hospitals of poor and infirm persons, one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the other, which was both for brothers and sisters, lepers, to St. John the Evangelist: the custody of both which was granted by Jeffrey Fitz-Pearce, earl of Essex, to the house of Acon in London. There was also in this town, in the time of Edward II., an hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr. Upon the dissolution, the hospitals of St. John the Evangelist, and St. Leonard, which was at the south-east end of the High Street, with all the lands belonging to them, were granted in the 36th year of Henry VIII. to Robert Hordun. Sir Henry Chauncey also mentions an old hospital called St. James, from St. James' well, at the further end of the High Street. In the time of Edward III. the town returned two members to parliament. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Bulbourn, with gentle hills*

rising around. It consists principally of two streets, one nearly a mile in length, which skirts the high road, and another which runs at right angles with it. In the former especially, there are several highly respectable references. The church is an ancient structure, striking in appearance, and has a number of chapels. It also contains some interesting monuments, among others that of Richard Toryton the founder, and Margaret his wife, who are commemorated on a brass plate, the inscription on which is now almost entirely defaced. The grammar-school is an ancient edifice, but has lately been renovated: it is richly endowed. Beside this, there is another school endowed for the education of 20 boys and 10 girls. There are also several almshouses. At the north end of Castle Street are the ruins of the castle, which sufficiently indicate its former great strength and importance. The North Western Railway runs by the town on a high embankment, and communicates with it by a bridge thrown over the Grand Junction Canal. There is a good deal of straw-plaiting done at Berkhamstead, and some business in making spoons, scoops, shovels, and bowls of beechwood, and much benefit is derived from the great posting which the railway station induces. A charter of incorporation was granted by James I., giving the burgesses power to choose a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, and to hold a weekly market on Thursday, besides their ancient market on Monday, but the town was so much reduced during the civil war, that they were unable to uphold their privileges. Berkhamstead was the birth-place of Thomas Ken, a learned and pious dignitary of the Church of England, who was born here in 1637. His admirable character excited the respect of even the licentious Charles II. who made him his chaplain, and afterwards elevated him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He strongly opposed the endeavours of James II. to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower. His literary works, comprising sermons, poems, &c., were published in 4 vols. 4to, by his nephew. He died in 1711. The poet Cowper was also a native of the place. William Cowper, the moral and social poet of Britain, was born in 1731, and was the son of a clergyman of good family. At an early age he was removed to Westminster school, but being of a slight frame and timid character, the rough usage of his more robust associates rendered his abode there a time of absolute torture. On leaving school he was articled to a solicitor, with whom he remained three years, and afterwards entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, and through interest of his friends obtained the lucrative and respectable position of a clerk to the House of Lords. But his *mauvaise honte* was such that he was unable to retain his appointment, and he retired to Huntingdon in a state of almost absolute mental imbecility. There he became acquainted with the family of the Rev. Mr. Unwin, and, on the death of that gentleman, removed with Mrs. Unwin to Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where fits of the deepest despondency continually recurred, during which there was a total alienation of mental power. Between them, however, his faculties evinced themselves to be of the highest

order. His poetical compositions were numerous. His translation of Homer was more correct than Pope's, though it did not possess an equal smoothness of diction; but it was in the "Task," a long poem, begun, in the first instance as a trifle, on the suggestion of Lady White sitting upon a sofa with her, but which so swelled that it at last attained its present length, that his fame chiefly rests. He also published several minor poems, all fraught with the most varied imagery, the clearest expression, and the most excellent sentiment. His correspondence, which was published after his death, was extensive, and is remarkable for its lucid and elegant language. The king, George III., granted him a pension of £300; but towards the close of his life, his despondency deepened into despair, and he died in mental darkness in the year 1800.—Petty sessions for the hundred of Dacorum are held here and at Hemel-Hempstead. The gaol is used as a house of correction. Berkhamstead poor-law union extends over ten parishes, and embraces an area of 39 miles.—The living (St. Peter), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £333: patron, the Duchy of Cornwall: pres. incumbent, John Crofts, 1810: contains 4,250 acres: 477 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,979: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,425: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,679: poor rates in 1837, £507.—The notable residences around Berkhamstead are numerous. Ashlyns Hall is the residence of Augustus Smith, Esq., who has another residence called Fresco Abbey, in the Isles of Scilly. Mr. Smith is the head of the senior branch of the family, from which the Baronets Smith (now Bromley), and Lords Carrington descend. He derives his immediate descent from Thomas Smith, Esq. of Nottingham, and of Gaddesby, in the county of Leicester, a banker. Ashlyns was purchased in 1801 by James Smith, Esq., father of the present proprietor, who succeeded to the estate in 1843. Hure's Hall is the seat of Thomas Dorrien, Esq.; Northchurch, of William Duncombe, Esq.—N. Woodcott Hall, Kingshill Hall; N.E. White Hill; E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Little Heath; S.E. 1 m. Westbrook Hay.—Market day, Saturday. Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Monday, 12th October.—Inns: King's Arms, and One Bell.

**BERKHAMPSTEAD (LITTLE), HERTFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hertford: 19 miles from London, 5 from Hertford, 5 from Hatfield.—Money orders issued at Hertford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—In 1730, Mr. Maurice Hunt bequeathed £600 to the parish, the interest of which is annually distributed among those of the poor who are not in the receipt of parochial relief.—The living (St. Andrew), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £7. 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £249: patron, Marquis of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, H. W. Seawell, 1834: contains 1,670 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 555: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 638: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,467: poor rates in 1837, £96.

**BERKHAMPSTEAD (ST. MARY).** See NORTH CHURCH.

**BERKING.** See BARKING, ESSEX.

**BERLINGTON (or BIRLINGTON), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Warkworth, eastern division of Coquetdale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 303 miles from London, 7 from Alnwick, 7 from Felton.—Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 98: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 113: poor rates in 1837, £10.

**BERMERSLEY, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Norton-in-the-Moors, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill: 179 miles from London (coach road 153), 6 from Newcastle, 11 from Cheadle.—Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Basford station, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Burton on Trent to Wedgewood, 45, thence 6 miles.—Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 280: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 321.

**BERMONDSEY, SURREY**, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brixton, union of Bermondsey: 1 mile from London, 2 from Westminster Abbey.—Bermondsey forms one portion of the vast mass of human community which, with their dwellings, and all the appliances necessary for social existence, constitutes the metropolis. It borders to the west on the parishes of St. John, St. George, and St. Olave, Southwark; and on the east, on those of Deptford and Rotherhithe. When it was founded, does not exactly appear; but that it was very early, is probable from its contiguity to the river, and at least we know that a priory for the Cluniac order of monks was endowed here in 1082 by Aylwin Child, a resident in London, and that William Rufus gave the manor of Bermondsey for their additional support. It was originally a cell to the monastery of La Charité in France, but was seized, with other alien institutions, in 1387, by Edward III. Richard II. restored its privileges, and it was made an abbey by Pope Boniface IX. in 1399. At the dissolution, its revenues were valued at £474. 14s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Catherine, queen of Henry V., died here in 1437, and in 1486, Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., was sentenced, by an order of council, to the forfeiture of all her lands and goods, and to be confined here, where she soon afterwards died. The site of the abbey was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the edifice, and built a handsome mansion for himself in its place, which afterwards became the property and residence of the Earls of Sussex. The church mentioned in Domesday-book was doubtless a conventual church, for the monks long afterwards built a parochial church, which they dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The present structure was built in 1680: it is of brick. At the west end is a tower. It contains no monument worthy of notice. A new church has, within these few years, been built by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of more than £21,000: it contains 2000 sittings. Among the communion plate, there is an ancient silver salver, the construction of which is assigned to the times of Edward II.: it is supposed to have been a portion of the conventual plate, and to have been handed over to the parochial rector on the dissolution of the monasteries. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship

here; there are also two Roman Catholic chapels, and an institution of the Sisters of Mercy. There is a school here, endowed in 1718 by Josiah Bacon, Esq., who left £700 for the erection of the building, £80 a year to the master, £50 to the usher, and £20 a year to keep the premises in order. Besides the united charity schools, the educational institutions are very numerous. The business of tanning is carried on to a greater extent in this parish than in any other part of the kingdom, and there are also woolstaplers, fellmongers, curriers, leather-dressers, and parchment-makers. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £15. 8s. 11d.: pres. net income, £460: patron, Hambly Knapp: pres. incumbent, J. E. Gibson, 1827: contains 620 acres: 4,918 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16,137: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 18,507: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £65,131: poor rates in 1837, £15,951.

**BERNOLDSWICK.** See BARNOLDWICK, YORK.

**BERRICK-SALOME,** OXFORD, a chapelry to the parish of Chalgrove, hun<sup>d</sup> of Ewelme—(which see for access): 49 miles from London, 4 from Wallingford, 4 from Dorchester. Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The chapelries of the parish produce £8. 6s. 11d. annually. Contains 1,090 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 164: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 188: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,125: poor rates in 1837, £92.

**BERRIER AND MURRAH,** CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward: 300 miles from London (coach road 291), 8 from Penrith, 20 from Carlisle. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Crewe to Penrith, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 192 miles. Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. There is a school for girls here, endowed with the interest of £238. 8s. 3d. consols. Contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 130: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 149: poor rates in 1837, £24. N.E. 1 m. Greystock Park: for description see GREYSTOCK GILT.

**BERRIEW (or ASER-RHIW),** MONTGOMERY, a parish containing thirteen townships in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newton Lower, North Wales: 177 miles from London (coach road 172), 5 from Welshpool, 4 from Montgomery, 9 from Newton. Nor. West. and Shrewsbury and Birmingham Rail. to Shrewsbury, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Chester and Shrewsbury to Oswestry, &c., 20 miles. Money orders issued at Welshpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The village stands at the confluence of the Rhiew with the Severn, from which circumstance it takes its name. A school here is well endowed with lands for the education of the poor of the parish, generally boys and girls. Petty sessions for the hundred held here first Saturday in every month. The living, a vicarage in the rural deanery of Cardewen, archd<sup>y</sup> of Montgomery, diocese of St. Asaph, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £356: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, J. Luxmoore: contains 12,009 acres: 453 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,259: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: gross estimated rental, £14,241. 7s. 6d.: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £13,200. 17s. 6d.: poor rates

in 1847, £1,484. 8s. 7½d. Valnor Park, John Winder Lyon Winder; Glansevern, Mrs. Owen; Pennant, John Buckley Williams, Esq.; Rhiewport, Walter Jones, Esq.; Garthmill Hall, Mrs. Jones; Brothdin Hall, John Robinson Jones, Esq.; Bryncamysir, William Nicholls, Esq.; Bodhilin, Mrs. Humphreys; Rhiewbank, Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Lower Garthregh, Mrs. Johns.

**BERRINGTON, DURHAM,** a hamlet in the parish of Kyloe, in Islandshire—(which see for access, &c.)

**BERRINGTON** (anciently BURINGTON), GLOUCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Chipping-Campden, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate—(which see for other returns): 94 miles from London, 7 from Stow, 8 from Evesham. Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 148: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 170.

**BERRINGTON, SALOP,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Condover, union of Atcham: 157 miles from London (coach road 152), 5 from Shrewsbury, 10 from Wellington. Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 85 miles. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, now in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £393: patron, Lord Berwick: contains 2,920 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 651: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 748: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,226: poor rates in 1837, £339. N.E. Berrington Parsonage; S.E. 1 m. Condover Park.

**BERRINGTON, WORCESTER,** a hamlet in the parish of Tenbury, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree—(other returns with the parish): 133 miles from London, 3 from Tenbury, 8 from Leominster. Contains 35 houses.

**BERROW, SOMERSET,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brenton-with-Wrington division, union of Axbridge: 151 miles from London (coach road 139), 12 from Bridgewater, 9 from Axbridge. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to High Bridge station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to High Bridge, &c., 164 miles. Money orders issued at Axbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £13. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, Archdeacon of Wells: pres. incumbent, D. Wheeler, 1845: contains 2,310 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 578: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 664: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,060: poor rates in 1837, £298.

**BERROW, WORCESTER,** a parish in a detached portion of the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn: 131 miles from London (coach road 110), 8 from Ledbury, 7 from Tewkesbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Tewkesbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Tewkesbury, &c., 89 miles. Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The parochial charities produce £11. 13s. a year. The living (St. Faith), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Dean

and Chapter of Worcester: pres. incumbent, D. Campbell, 1845: contains 1,940 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 480: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 551: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,279: poor rates in 1837, £177.

BERRYN-ARBOR, Devon, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and division of Brautony, union of Barnstaple: 222 miles from London (coach road 201), 3 from Ilfracombe, 8 from Barnstaple. — Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 235 miles. — Money orders issued at Ilfracombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. — This parish was the birth-place of the celebrated Bishop Jewell. John Jewell was born in 1522, studied at Oxford, and in 1546 openly professed the tenets of the Reformed religion. Being preferred to the living of Sunningwell, in Berkshire, he distinguished himself by his exemplary conduct as a parish priest. But on the accession of Queen Mary, finding that he was about to be prosecuted as a heretic, he fled to the Continent, where he was made vice-master of a college at Strasbourg. When Elizabeth came to the throne he returned to England, and was shortly afterwards raised to the see of Salisbury. He wrote much against popery, but his chief work is "An Apology for the Church of England." This work was at first written in Latin, but was speedily translated into almost every language in Europe, and is said to have done more towards promoting the Reformation than any other book whatever. The bishop died in 1571. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £34. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £715: patron, Bishop of Exeter and others: pres. incumbent, S. T. Gully, 1825: contains 5,050 acres: 153 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 899: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,034: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,959: poor rates in 1837, £232. All the tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1809.

BERRY-POMEROY, Devon, a parish in the division of Teignbridge, hund<sup>d</sup> of Haytor, union of Totness: 225 miles from London (coach road 197), 2 from Totness, 7 from Torquay. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Totness, &c., 239 miles. — Money orders issued at Totness: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The church contains a finely-carved rood-loft, and some interesting monuments to the Seymour family. There is a small parochial charity, left by Mrs. Bound in 1700. A little to the north of the village are the remains of Berry, or, as it is more commonly termed, Berry-Pomeroy Castle. It was originally erected by Ralph de Pomeroy, who came over with William the Conqueror, and from whom he received fifty-eight lordships, including this as his share of the spoil. The property of Berry remained in the hands of his descendants till the time of Edward VI., when it was sold by Sir Thomas Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has come down to the present Duke. Nothing can be more beautifully picturesque than these ruins. The remains of the castle, which are very considerable, stand on the summit of a rocky eminence, overlooking a beauti-

ful dell, broken and diversified by every feature of woodland landscape. At the foot of the height there brawls a pellucid brook, which,

"Rushing o'er its pebbled bed,  
Imposes silence with a stilly sound."

The castle was dismantled during the civil wars, and the edifice as a whole has fallen to decay. But the great gates, with the walls of the south front and several of the turrets, are still standing; and these have been so finely overhung by the branches of the trees and shrubs which grow close to the wall, are so richly wreathed with ivy and adorned with moss, that they constitute an object of singular and most romantic interest; and surrounded as the ruins are on three of their sides by lofty hills, clothed almost to their summits with ancient forest trees, breasted at a little distance by a noble wood, which is again backed by the bold ridges which terminate the view to the south, while a sweet little valley opens to the east, they stand the centre of a scene of natural beauty which is almost incomparable in effect. — The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £18. 19s. 7d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Duke of Somerset: pres. incumbent, W. B. Cosens, 1843: contains 4,610 acres: 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,149: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,321: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,419: poor rates in 1837, £653.

BERSHAM, Devon, a township in the parish of Wrexham, hund<sup>d</sup> of Bromfield: 202 miles from London (coach road 179), 6 from Holt, 12 from Llangollen. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Wrexham Regis, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Chester, &c., 94 miles. — Money orders issued at Llangollen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m. — There is a school here, supported by the benevolence of Mrs. Fitz-Hugh of Plas Power. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here. There are some iron-works in the vicinity, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. — The living is a curacy not in charge: contains 282 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,426: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,640: poor rates in 1837, £315. — Bersham Dreilincourt.

BERSTEAD (South), Sussex, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Aldwick, rape of Chichester: this parish contains the town of Bognor, and the tithings of North Berstead and Shripney, and the bathing-place of Bognor: 74 miles from London (coach road 67), ¼ from Bognor, 5 from Chichester. — Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Bognor: from Derby, through London, &c., 206 miles. — Money orders issued at Bognor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — There are several schools here, one of which was instituted by the Princess Charlotte of Wales, but which is now supported by voluntary contributions, and another is entirely sustained by Mrs. Smith of Berstead Lodge. — The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £214: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, Edward Eedle, 1824: contains 2,750 acres: 410 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,490: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,863: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,834: poor rates in

1837, £1,183.---For the chief residences in the neighbourhood, see **BOGEXON**.

**BERSTEAD** (**NORTH**), **SUSSEX**, a tithing in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.): pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 194: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same.

**BERWICK**, **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, union of West Fife: 58 miles from London (coach road 57), 8 from Lewes, 5 from Seaford.---Sou. Coast and Brighton Rail. through Lewes to Berwick station: from Derby, through London, &c., 180 miles.---Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £362: patron, J. Ellman, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. B. Ellman, 1846: contains 1,097 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 199: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,477: poor rates in 1837, £101.

**BERWICK**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**. See **SKIPTON**.

**BERWICK-HILL**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Ponteland, western division of Castle ward: 317 miles from London (coach road 284), 10 from Newcastle, 10 from Morpeth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Aumlington, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 185 miles.---Money orders issued at Newcastle-upon-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 139: poor rates in 1837, £69.

**BERWICK** (**ST. JAMES**), **WILTS**, a parish in the division of Salisbury and Amesbury, hun<sup>d</sup> of Branch and Dole, union of Wilton: 102 miles from London (coach road 83), 6 from Amesbury, 9 from Salisbury.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Westbury, 163, thence 15 miles.---Money orders issued at Amesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 10s.: pres. net income, £54: patron, Lord Ashburton: pres. incumbent, C. Lawford, 1847: contains 2,370 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 247: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 284: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,024: poor rates in 1837, £113.---Berwick Farm, occupied by E. C. Pinckney, Esq.

**BERWICK** (**ST. JOHN**), **WILTS**, a parish in the division of Hindon, hun<sup>d</sup> of Chalk, union of Tisbury: 112 miles from London (coach road 97), 16 from Salisbury, 5 from Shaftesbury.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Westbury, 163, thence 25 miles.---Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The church, built in the reign of Henry VII., is a fine cruciform structure, with a finely ornamented low square tower rising from the intersection. It is in admirable repair, and contains several interesting monuments to the Grove family and other families of distinction, with two ancient effigies in recesses, supposed to be the figures of knight-templars. There is a National school here, built on the glebe land in 1835 by the rector, and almost entirely supported by him. There is a small sum left for charities by the late Lord Rivers. The Baptists have a chapel here.

In the neighbourhood there is a strong earthwork, known as Winklebury, or Vespasian's camp. It is on the top of a lofty ridge, from whence some noble views are commanded over the Dorsetshire downs, and a part of Hampshire, as far as the Needle Rocks, off the Isle of Wight. The foreground is occupied by the rich forest of Cranbourne Chase, and the extensive view over Wiltshire is strikingly and beautifully varied. The river Eble rises here, and flows towards the Avon.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £26. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £562: patron, New College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, R. Downes, 1826: contains 4,230 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 482: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,881: poor rates in 1837, £280.---Rushmore Lodge is the seat of Lord Rivers. The house consists of a centre and two wings, presenting a handsome appearance, and is situated in a sweetly sequestered vale, embosomed in woods. The family of his lordship, which is extensively spread over the counties of Dorset, Wilts, and Southampton, trace their origin to Nicholas Pitt, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., whose grandson was clerk of the exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth. The son of that gentleman was knighted, and made comptroller of the household. His brother, Thomas Pitt of Blandford, was the ancestor of the Earls of Chatham. The fifth in descent from Sir William Pitt, George Pitt, Esq., was returned for the county of Dorset, and became a diplomatist of the first grade, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Rivers of Strathfieldsaye, in 1776. His lordship, however, obtained another patent shortly afterwards, and was created Baron Rivers of Sudley Castle, in the county of Gloucester, with remainder to his brother, Sir William Augustus Pitt, K.B., and after him, to the male issue of his daughter Louisa, Mrs. Beckford. His son, the second baron, died unmarried, when the barony of "Rivers of Strathfieldsaye" became extinct, and that of Rivers of Sudley Castle devolved upon his nephew, William Beckford, Esq. His lordship dropped his paternal name of Beckford, and assumed that of Pitt Rivers; but his descendants are to bear that of Pitt only. His lordship, the present baron, succeeded to the title and estates in 1831, on the death of his father.

---W. 1 m. Fern House, the residence of John Grove, Esq., who derives his descent from John de Grove of Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, and one of whose descendants, John Grove, settled in Wiltshire, and died in the 26th year of Edward III. A collateral branch of the family, Thomas Grove, Esq., was high sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1434. The grandson of John Grove, Esq., above spoken of, represented Wiltshire in parliament, and from that gentleman the present proprietor of Fern is the eighth in descent, through a line of ancestry who all held distinguished positions in the county.

**BERWICK** (**ST. LEONARD**), **WILTS**, a parish in the division of Hindon, hun<sup>d</sup> of Dunworth, union of Tisbury: 112 miles from London (coach road 93), 1 from Hindon, 10 from Warminster.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, 167, thence 14 miles.---Money orders

issued at Hindon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The Prince of Orange slept here the night after his landing at Torbay. In the neighbourhood are the remains of the old manor-house, which was formerly the seat of the Howe family.---The living, a rectory, to which is annexed the chapelry of Sedghill, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £374: patron, J. Bennett, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. H. Grove, 1826: contains 970 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 41: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 47: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,025: poor rates in 1837, £19: tithes commuted 1818.---S. 1 m. Fonthill Abbey, lately the seat of William Beckford, Esq., is one of the most remarkable structures in all the west of England. The natural features of the scenery around, are bold and finely diversified. They lie spread over nearly the whole of an eminence which gradually ascends from the open country towards the north, and the fertile enclosed district on the south; it is covered with woods, some of the trees being of very ancient growth. On the summit of a hill, in the midst of this extensive grove, the mansion is placed, and presents a lofty and magnificent object, as its turrets and spires rise from the luxuriant underground which lies at its foot. It consists of a central tower about 270 feet high, a lofty entrance-hall or vestibule, a wing or transept extending from the tower to the east, and two other wings branching off from the centre to the north and south. The exteriors of each of these portions of the edifice are all different from each other, and are so planned as to give to the whole structure the appearance of an ancient monastic building. The abbey was erected after the designs of the celebrated architect, Mr. James Wyatt, and several of the most eminent artists in the country were for some time engaged in its embellishment. The apartments were most sumptuously furnished; all that the fine imagination and a highly cultivated taste could devise, or that immense wealth could procure, being brought to adorn them. Fonthill Abbey was the wonder of the country, but

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

The tower of the abbey, owing to some defect in the structure, fell in, and shortly after the death of its luxurious proprietor, all the costly works of art by which the mansion was enriched were sold off by auction. Of the former house at Fonthill but little remains. It was situated at the distance of about a mile and a half to the north-east of the abbey. It was originally built in 1755 by Mr. Alderman Beckford, who, not long after it was finished, sustained a loss of £30,000 through its destruction by fire. It was a noble mansion, consisting of a centre and two uniform wings attached to it by light elliptical Doric colonnades. In the front, there was a noble Corinthian portico, which was reached by a fine flight of steps. The apartments were fitted up with splendour, and many of them contained paintings, cabinets, and other works of art. The grounds around were also very beautiful. Fonthill, called Fonthill Giffard, to distinguish it from another parish in the neighbourhood, called Fonthill Bishop, was surrendered to King John by Andrew Giffard, its then proprietor. In the time of Edward III. it was the property of

John Mandril, who was summoned to parliament among the barons. At his death, he left it to his daughter Maud. It then came through marriage and descent, through the De la Warres, the Moulins, and the Hungerfords, to the Mervins, from whom Mr. Beckford was lineally descended. The father of the late proprietor, William Beckford, Esq., is justly classed among the most distinguished citizens of London. He was born in 1705, bred to commercial pursuits, in which he was highly successful, and was at length, in 1763, elected to the dignity of lord mayor. During Lord North's administration he represented London in parliament, where he was conspicuous for his firm support of the rights and privileges of the people. He was again elected to the civic chair in 1770, and it was his duty to present petitions to the king, George III., praying for the redress of grievances. On the last of these occasions, which was for the purpose of presenting the remonstrance of citizens against the conduct of the government in their interference with the elections for the county of Middlesex, the king expressed himself in an unpropitious and apparently somewhat hasty manner, when the lord mayor immediately replied in the following terms:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal city of London to declare, in your royal presence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would at all times affect their minds. The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown. We do, therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

"Permit me, Sir, to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy Constitution, as it was established at the Glorious Revolution."

The reply drew the exclamation from Lord Chat-ham—"There spoke the spirit of Old England." It elicited the warm approbation of the country at large, and so obtained the esteem of his fellow-citizens, that they erected a monument in the Guildhall, in honour of Mr. Beckford, on one portion of which the words of it are engraved. He died in a few years after this interview, and a noble statue of him was placed in the Ironmongers' Hall, of the guild of which he had for many years been a member. His son, the late proprietor of Fonthill, was the author of "Vathek," an eastern romance of remarkable power, and was eminently distinguished for his great taste, great wealth, and his literary abilities and attainments.---S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Fonthill Park, the seat of James Morrison, Esq.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND, a seaport town and parish on the northern bank of the Tweed, at its confluence with the sea, the centre of the poor-law union of Berwick-on-Tweed: 368 miles from London (coach road 337), 58 from Edinburgh.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby,



Derby, &c., to Berwick station: from Derby, through York, &c., 236 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The name of Berwick is supposed by Leland to have been originally Aberwick, from the British words *Aber*, the mouth of a river, and *wic*, a town; but by Camden, and some others who shared his opinions, it was believed to be derived from the ancient word *berevic*, a term used in old records to designate a hamlet attached to a place of greater consequence. Thus, in Domesday-book, Tothill was called the *berewicke* of Westminster, and it is supposed that Berwick may have been the *berewicke* of Coldingham. It is sometimes called South Berwick, to distinguish it most probably from a small seaport and borough in East Lothian. Chalmers suggests that it may have been derived from the Anglo-Saxon *bar*, bare, and *wic*, i.e. *vicus sinus*, the curving reach of a river. Lambard, in speaking of the place, says—*It hath bene of very long tyme under the realme of England; for Hector sayeth, that in Fergus' tyme, the first kinge of Scottes (what tyme he divided that realme into countries), the town of Berwyk was very populous, and was, as he calleth it, a shyredome, which the Scottes and Pictes recovered from the Romaines cominge in aid of the Britons. The tymes and causes of the chaunge of possession of this towne from Ingland to Scotland, and from Scotland to Ingland, are so variably discoursed amongst hystorians, as they are not in myne opinion to be reconciled. I will, therefore, follow those that in myne owne opinion seme to use most probabilitie. Edgar, a kinge of Scottes, gave it to the bishop of Durham about the yere 1120, which byshoprick was then within Scotland, as Hector affirmeth. Henry the Second gate it by composition, or rather compulsion, from William, then kinge of Scottes, anno 1175. Richard I. toward his expedition to Jerusalem, delivered it and Rokesborough to the same William for 10,000 poundes. Kinge Jhon wan it agayne from Alexander of Scotland, and many other holdes that were then in common opinion thought impregnable, whom also he called Red Fox, (bycause he was red-headed,) and said that he would beate him out of al his holdes after the same maner. But Alexander of Scotland recovered it agayne from Henry III. within age, and exchanged it with him for Carleil. After his death, Edward I., who, in his epitaph at Westminster, is named *Scotorum Malleus*, wan it from Baliol about the yere 1296, and caused al the nobles of Scotland to do him homage; the maner whereof is at large set forth by him that continued the hystorie of Prosper. Aquit. Edward II. his son, whiche incurred the displeasure of his nobles, and dislikinge of the comons for his careles government, lost it again by the treason of one Spaldinge an Englishman, whose posteritie enjoy the comoditie of his reward for that service to this day, as Hector Boetius confesseth. Lastly, Edward III. wan it, as it appeareth manifestly by consent of al writers. Yet Hector Boetius sayth, that the Scottes recovered it duringe the tyme of the imprisonment of David their kinge; but fearinge that they should be constreyned to rendre it, thei set it on fyre, and left it to Kinge Edward III., who walled it about. Sence which tyme it hath not retourned to Scotland." Berwick, however, after this endured frequent sieges, for it was justly considered the key of the two countries,*

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and frequently changed masters, until it finally became inalienably attached to England in the reign of Edward IV. It is true, that a treaty was executed between Edward VI., by which it was erected into an independent town; but Elizabeth, after her accession, set aside the treaty by very unceremoniously taking possession of the place, and then strengthened it with fortifications. On the accession of James I. it of course lost its importance as a frontier town, and is only known to have been garrisoned once since, when the parliamentarians held it against Charles I. Such may be said to be the public or political history of Berwick. Its anecdotal history is far beyond our limits, and we can only compress one or two circumstances. It was in the hall of Berwick Castle that Edward I. held, in 1291, a convention of the states of England and Scotland, and decided in favour of Baliol's claim to the crown of the latter country, and afterwards, on that prince breaking his oath, sacked the town with fire and sword. In 1297, Wallace took the town, but the castle held out, and the place was ultimately relieved by a large army of horse; eight years afterwards, half the body of the noble and betrayed patriot, to the eternal infamy of Edward, was exposed upon the bridge of Berwick. The Countess of Buchan, for crowning Robert Bruce at Scone, was here shut up in a wooden cage in the shape of a crown, attended by two English women. She lived in it six years, and was then released. During the time of Edward III., and while the king was absent in France, the Scots surprised and took the town, but on the 14th of February, Edward relieved it with a large army. In 1377, seven Scotchmen surprised and took the castle, and held it for eight days against 7000 archers and 3000 cavalry. On the outbreak of the rebellion against Henry IV., the Earl of Northumberland garrisoned Berwick against the king; but a cannon shot, the first that was ever fired in England, so alarmed the soldiery, that they immediately surrendered. Walsingham and Speed say that this shot was of very large size; and in the spring of 1811, a ball of cast-iron, weighing ninety-six pounds, was found in a part which just answers to this supposition. It had penetrated a wall three feet, on a place where it was flanked by a tower, which, from the remains, it appears to have perforated. The governor of Berwick has a salary of about £600 a year; his house forms the north-east side of an imperfect square, called the palace. The barracks are capable of accommodating about a single regiment of infantry. The town of Berwick stretches up pleasantly on the side of an easy acclivity on the northern bank of the river Tweed, having a tolerably fine southern aspect. It includes within its walls an area of little more than two miles in circumference, comprising within that space a number of streets which are narrow and irregular in their form, and which exhibit all the characteristics of an ancient place. The principal buildings are the town-hall, a handsome modern structure, built of freestone, and having a Tuscan portico, its pediment being surmounted by a lofty tower; the governor's house, a stone edifice; the parish church is striking; the barracks, alluded to above, also of stone; and the bridge, consisting of fifteen noble arches, 1,161 feet

2 x

long, though it is only 17 feet wide. It was begun in the reign of James I., but owing either to the poverty of the period, or the want of energy in the architect, it was 24 years in being finished; the cost amounted to about £15,000, which means a very different sum from what the same term would imply now. The fortifications are chiefly modern, and but few of the old works now remain. On the south and west there are high walls, flanked with cannon, beneath which the river flows, serving the purposes of a moat. The ramparts form a very agreeable promenade. The suburb Castlegate is without the walls, on the north-west of the town, and from it a long line of houses stretches eastward, which is called the Greens. There are good assembly-rooms, in which subscription concerts are held; and a subscription library was established in 1812, which now contains several thousand volumes. Berwick is the centre of an extensive coasting commerce, regular traders, both steamers and sailing vessels, plying between that place and London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, &c.; iron, timber, flax, hemp, bones, tallow, and blubber, constituting the chief articles of import; and coals, corn, wool, salmon, pork, and eggs, forming the chief exports, and in these a large trade is carried on. Salmon are caught in great numbers in the Tweed above the town, and are sent to London, either alive, in wells in the holds of the vessels, or packed in ice, in which they remain fresh for a long time. There is, besides, a considerable fishery of white fish and lobsters off the coast, and these two branches of business are believed to afford employment to upwards of 800 of the inhabitants. The trade has, however, from a variety of causes, declined a good deal; the fisheries which, some years ago, brought in a rental of £20,000, do not now yield more than £4,000 a year. One reason may be, that the port is only frequented by small vessels, the bar at the entrance preventing the ingress of large ones. By the returns made in 1828, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 54, the average burthen of which was about 90 tons. In 1834, the tonnage inwards, coasting and foreign, amounted to 28,768 tons; outwards, to 40,715 tons. For the protection and convenience of the harbour, a stone pier, half a mile in length, has been erected, at the end of which there is a lighthouse. Berwick has no docks. The market on Saturday is well supplied with corn and provisions, and the smaller market on Wednesday is not badly attended. The tide flows about seven miles above the town, the ordinary spring tides rising about 15 feet; the river is navigable as far as the bridge. The Presbyterians, Baptists, United Secession Church, Scottish Relief, the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and the Roman Catholics, have all places of worship here. There is also a week-day lectureship, which was founded in 1625, and which is now in the gift of the Mercers' Company of London. In the corporation school, the sons of the burgesses are instructed in English, Latin, and mathematics, by three separate masters, each of whom has a considerable salary and a house. A free school was founded here in the reign of Elizabeth, the master of which has a salary of £80 a year, and the privilege of charging ten shillings for every scholar

who is not the son of a freeman. A blue-coat school was founded here in 1725, at which 40 boys are educated; it is conducted on the National system; and in 1819, the ladies of Berwick established a school of industry, at which about 120 girls on an average are instructed. The corporation, beside this, support six schools, in which about 330 children are taught, and there is another school with 98 scholars, which is supported out of the poor rates. The parochial charities produce about £104 a year. A lunatic asylum was built here in 1813, and a dispensary was instituted during the following year. David I. of Scotland is said to have founded a Benedictine nunnery in or near South Berwick. — The living (the Holy Trinity), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, deanery of Bambrough, custom of York, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £289: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, J. Barnes, 1805: contains 5,120 acres: 1,190 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,484: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,757: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £30,811. — Market day, Saturday. Fairs, last Friday in May, and first Wednesday in November. High Markets, first Saturday in March, May, August, and November, for horses and cattle. — Bankers, Northumberland and Berwick Banking Co. — draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co. — Newspapers: Berwick Advertiser, and Berwick and Kelso Warrier. — Inns: Red Lion, King's Arms, and the Salmon. — N. 1 m. is Conundrum Hall.

BESFORD, SALOP, a township in the parish of Shawbury, hund<sup>d</sup> of Pimhill—(which see for access, &c.): 158 miles from London, 10 from Shrewsbury, 3 from Weston. — Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 1,310 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 181: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 208. — S.E. ½ m. is Harcourt Park.

BESFORD, WORCESTER, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Pershore: 133 miles from London (coach road 109), 3 from Pershore, 10 from Worcester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse and Tewkesbury to Defford station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham and Wadborough to Defford, &c., 74 miles. — Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Pershore: contains 1,300 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 179: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 205: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,991: poor rates in 1837, £76. — S.W. 1 mile is Croome Park, the noble residence of the Earl of Coventry, situated in the parish of Croome-D'Abitot, so called from having been formerly a part of the extensive possessions of Urso D'Abitot, Earl of Worcester, but which came to an ancestor of the present earl by purchase in 1653. The site of the grounds of Croome presented little apparent opportunity for ornamental improvement; but when the science of landscape gardening began to be understood in this country, and Brown, one of its most intelligent, as he was one of the earliest, exponents of its mysteries, had exercised his genius on the domain, it at once opened out into new beauties. Here wood and water, hill and dale, the long-drawn vista and the secluded coppice, the lively parterre and the soft-

oning shade, have combined to mingle their attractions, and throw an air of enchantment over the place; while further, within little more than half a century, noble plantations have thriven into luxuriance, and now lend their aid to give a wild and picturesque air to the scene, where formerly there was nothing but an undistinguished flat and a barren heath. Around, the lands have been highly cultivated and liberally stocked, so that now there is every appearance of the richest fertility. The whole of the grounds are interspersed with ornamental buildings, and art and nature seem to have combined to render this favoured spot as rich in attraction as it could be made. The mansion is built on the site, and partly on the walls of the old one, and its style, though plain, bespeaks comfort, if not magnificence. In the interior, however, every supposed deficiency is amply made up. It contains many noble apartments of fine proportions. The drawing-room is particularly remarkable for being hung with the finest Gobelin tapestry in England; the hall is paved with beautiful marble, and the long room, which is a very extensive gallery of fine proportions, commands a beautiful view of the lake and of the surrounding grounds; the niches are filled with models of the most choice antique statuary. Throughout the house the ceilings are richly stuccoed, the mirrors of large dimensions, and the furniture superb. The grounds are peculiarly delightful, affluent in the fine odours of tropical shrubs, and planted in such a way, that the devious paths seem to lead over twice the extent of ground actually occupied. In the midst of a beautiful parterre there is an urn upon a pedestal, inscribed to the memory of the late Earl of Coventry, whose ardent loyalty had long desired to see the restoration of his monarch George III. to mental health. The inscription is dated on the 25th of October, 1809, the day of the national jubilee for the king's restoration to sound reason. The following beautiful lines, said to have been written by one of the younger ladies of the family, are placed under it:—

"Sacred to him, the genius of the place,  
Who reared these shades, and formed these sweet retreats,  
With every incense breathing shrub adorned,  
And flower of fairest hue! His cultured taste  
And native fancy, bade the scene around  
Rise perfect; and the muse, whom much he loved,  
Still joys to haunt it. Crowned with length of days,  
He lived—one wish alone unsated—much  
His loyal heart had cherished a fond hope  
To hail this day of jubilee, and close  
His earthly course in Britain's hour of joy."

From here a winding pathway leads to the new church, a chaste Grecian edifice, erected by the late earl, to the chancel and vault of which the monuments and the bodies of his ancestry and family were removed. The mural tablet to his own memory is a pleasing specimen of that portion of the fine arts. The late earl was a skilful agriculturist, and contributed greatly to the improvement of all the land around his residence. The noble family of Coventry is descended from John Coventry, an eminent mercer, who amassed considerable wealth, and served the office of sheriff of the city of London in 1416, and that of lord mayor in 1425. He was one of the executors of the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington. From him was descended Thomas Coventry, a celebrated lawyer, who was

chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1606. His son Thomas followed the same profession as his father, and with equal success. He was advanced to the dignity of attorney-general in 1621, was four years afterwards made lord-keeper of the great seal, and ultimately raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Coventry of Aylsborough, in the county of Worcester. He died in 1640. Thomas, the fifth lord, was, in 1697, created by William III. Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry. On the death of that nobleman's grandson, the third earl, the title reverted to his nephew Gilbert, the fourth earl, from whom the present noble representative of the family is the fifth in descent. The present earl, who is a minor, succeeded to the title and estates in 1843, on the death of his grandfather.

BESSEL'S GREEN, Kent, a hamlet in the parish of Orpington—(which see for access, &c.)

BESSELSLEIGH, Berks, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hormer, union of Abingdon: 62 miles from London (coach road 60), 5 from Abingdon, 6 from Oxford.—Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Oxford, &c., 126 miles, thence 6.—Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The inhabitants of this parish are entitled to send their children to the school erected and endowed by Sir R. Fettiplace, at Appleton. In the church there is a fine monument to the memory of W. Lenthall, Esq., once governor of Windsor Castle, who was son of W. Lenthall, Esq., who was speaker of the Long Parliament, and resided at the ancient house of Basselsleigh Manor, which he purchased of the Fettiplace family.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £4. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, W. J. Lenthall, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Foulkes: contains 980 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 106: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 122: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,153: poor rates in 1837, £62.—Besselsleigh Manor.

BESSINGBY, YORKSHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Dickerig: 243 miles from London (coach road 238), 2 from Bridlington, 12 from Hornsea.—East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Bridlington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Selby, to Bridlington, &c., 131 miles.—Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—The living (St. Magnus), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £59: patron, H. Hudson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, N. C. Strickland: contains 1,230 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 66: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 75: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,045: poor rates in 1837, £43. Certain great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropiator, were commuted in 1766.

BESSINGHAM (or BASSINGHAM), NORFOLK, a parish in the northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Erpingham: 146 miles from London (coach road 116), 6 from Cromer, 8 from Aylesham.—East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Stamford, &c., to East Dereham, 151 miles, thence 20.—Money orders issued at Cromer: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—The living (Vir-

gin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £131: patron, F. E. Arden, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. C. Arden: contains 410 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 139: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 160: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £586: poor rates in 1837, £62.

BESTHORPE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Shropham, union of Wayland: 111 miles from London (coach road 95), 1 from Attleborough, 6 from Wymondham.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and Ely to Attleborough, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Syston and Ely, &c., 151 miles.—Money orders issued at Attleborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The church is neat, and has a lofty spire.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Earl of Winterton: pres. incumbent, Hon. A. Turnour, 1825: contains 2,440 acres: 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 536: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 616: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,745: poor rates in 1837, £462.—E. 1 m. Ellingham Hall.

BESTHORPE, NOTTINGHAM, a chapelry in the parish of South Scarle, hund<sup>d</sup> of Newark: 153 miles from London (coach road 132), 8 from Newark, 8 from Tuxford.—Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester and Newark to Collingham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 41 miles.—Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—A school here is endowed with £8. 12s. a year.—Contains 510 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 327: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £376: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,518: poor rates in 1837, £133.—N. ¼ m. Mearing Hall.

BESWICK, LANCASTER: 183 miles from London, 7 from Stockport, 12 from Bolton—(other returns with the parish.)—Money orders issued at Stockport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 60 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 285: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 328.

BESWICK, EAST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Kilnwick, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill: 223 miles from London (coach road 190), 7 from Beverley, 13 from Hornsea.—East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Hull, Beverley, to Lockington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Hull, to Beverley, Lockington, &c., 125 miles.—Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The Baptists have a chapel here.—The living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, annexed to the curacy of Kilnwick: pres. net income, £65: patron, Master of Archbishop Holgate's Greek School: pres. incumbent, J. Rigby, 1819: contains 1,430 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 211: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 220: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,104: poor rates in 1837, £69.

BETCHWORTH (or BEACHWORTH), SURREY, a parish in the first division of the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Reigate: 24 miles from London (coach road 26), 3 from Reigate, 7 from Leatherhead.—Sou. East. Rail. to Reigate, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 156 miles.—Money orders issued at Reigate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.:

post closes 8 p.m.—The manor once belonged to the celebrated Abraham Tucker, author of the 'Light of Nature Pursued.' There is a Baptist chapel here, and a school with an endowment of £20 a year. The parochial charities produce about £20 a year.—The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £7. 8s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £126: patron, Dean and Canons of Windsor: pres. incumbent, G. R. Kensit, 1835: contains 3,660 acres: 192 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,140: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,311: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,402: poor rates in 1837, £719.—W., Betchworth Hall is the seat of the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, who for the last thirty years has held a distinguished position in the political party to which he belongs. The right hon. gentleman has twice filled the high office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is now member for the University of Cambridge. He is the son of the late Munbee Goulburn, Esq., who married a daughter of the late Viscount Chetwynd.—Broome House is the seat of the eminent surgeon, Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., to give a sketch of whose career would be to give an account of all the great improvements in surgery for the last thirty years.—Moor House is the seat of J. W. Freshfield, Esq., the eminent solicitor of the Bank of England.—Depe Dene is the residence of H. T. Hope, Esq., who has another seat, called Trenant Park, in Cornwall. Mr. Hope is in the Commission of the Peace for Gloucestershire, and lately represented Gloucester in parliament. Mr. Hope derives his descent from Henry Hope, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, and younger brother of Sir Alexander Hope, who was created a baronet in 1672, and who founded the great and opulent house of the Hopes at Amsterdam. Thomas Hope, the great-grandfather of the present proprietor of Depe Dene, amassed a large amount of wealth there. The father of Mr. Hope, Thomas Hope, Esq., was the author of 'Anastasis,' one of the most striking works of imagination, and was not only eminent as a writer himself, but also a munificent encourager of the works of others.—S., Wonham House is the residence of Viscount Templetown of Templetown, in Antrim. The first of this family who settled in Ireland was Henry Upton, Esq., a captain in the army of the Earl of Essex, in 1598. He married a sister of Viscount Massurcene, and was returned to parliament for the town of Carrickfergus. A great-grandson of his, John Upton, Esq. of Castle Upton, distinguished himself greatly at the siege of the citadel of Liege, and at the battle of Almanza, under Lord Galway, and had a regiment given to him for his spirited conduct. The brother of that gentleman, Clotworthy Upton, Esq., was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Templetown, in the county of Antrim, and his son, John Henry Upton, was elevated to a viscounty in 1806. The present peer succeeded the late viscount in that year.—Colonel Raikes and Thomas Stone, Esq., have also residences here.

BETHELKING, BERKS. See BAULKING.

BETHERSDEN, KENT, a parish in the upper half-hund<sup>d</sup> of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford: 65 miles from London (coach road 54), 7 from Tenterden, 6 from Ash-

ford. — Sou. East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Pluckley station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 197 miles. — Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — There is a Baptist chapel here. The inhabitants are entitled to send six children to Snarden school. A species of grey marble is found in the north-eastern part of the parish, which is extensively used for the internal decoration of churches. About ninety-four acres of ground in the parish are devoted to the cultivation of hops. — The living (St. Beatrice), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £165: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, R. Burnett, 1823: contains 6,410 acres: 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,011: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,163: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,906: poor rates in 1837, £779. The tithes were commuted in 1839. — Fairs, 3d Monday in April, for pedlery.

BETHNAL-GREEN, MIDDLESEX, a parish in the Tower division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Ossulstone, union of Bethnal-Green: 1 mile from the City, 2 from Poplar. — The name of Bethnal-Green is supposed to be derived from Barthon Hall, the residence of a family of that name, who lived here in the reign of Edward I., and from an extensive green, to the east of which was a bishop's palace, where, it is said, Bishop Bonner usually resided. The celebrated legendary tale of the 'Blind Beggar of Bethnal-Green' has reference to an ancient castellated mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth, by a citizen of London, named John Kirby: it is now converted into a lunatic asylum. As the story goes, Henry de Montford and his father, the Earl of Leicester, were both engaged in the battle of Evesham, where the young nobleman was left for dead upon the field; but he was carefully sought for by a lady who was tenderly attached to him, and ultimately recovered his health and strength. Aware, however, that discovery by his enemies would be death, he counterfeited blindness, and daily sat by the wayside, where Mile-end turnpike now stands, begging for his daily bread. The district, which was formerly a hamlet of Stepney, was erected into a separate parish by act of parliament in 1743. The houses, which seem to have been chiefly erected in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., are mean in appearance, and mostly built of brick. With few exceptions they are occupied by weavers, who work at their own houses for the silk manufacturers in Spitalfields. The manufacture of silk was first brought into this country by the French refugees, shortly after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and many of their descendants still remain upon the site. There was, indeed, a French church in existence here till about the year 1815. Bethnal-Green is still the principal seat of the silk manufacture in England. By the last return, there were 7,847 looms employed in the parish, of which 2,144 were engaged upon velvets, 23 on jacquard velvets, 445 on jacquard or figured goods, and 5,235 on plain goods; in addition to these, 776 were unemployed, and 189 had been parted with. The value of a new loom is from 30s. to 40s., the net earnings of the weaver seldom amounting to ten shillings. The whole of the streets are well lighted with gas, and some of them

are paved and open, but in others the inhabitants are closely packed together, and the whole air is fetid with impure exhalations. A large tract, however, lying on the outer portion of the parish, is laid out in market gardens, where vegetables are cultivated for Covent Garden and other metropolitan markets. The church, on the east side of Church Row, was erected in 1746, under the authority of the commissioners for building new churches. Another church was erected here in 1828, at an outlay of the parliamentary commissioners of about £17,650. It is a neat edifice, in a Grecian style, after a design of Sir J. Soane, and is capable of accommodating about 2,000 persons. There is also an Episcopal Jews chapel, erected in 1814. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, all have numerous chapels here. There is a free school and almshouse, endowed in 1722 by Mr. Thomas Parmiter. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter gave the ground on which the school is erected rent free for 600 years, and £10 a year was subsequently given respectively by Mrs. Carter and Mr. William Lee, and £5 by Mr. Mayhew. The Drapers' and Dyers' Companies both have almshouses here. There is also an hospital here, founded in 1711 by Captain Fisher. Trinity Hospital, at Mile-end, was erected on land given, in 1695, by Captain Henry Mudd, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and was endowed, in 1781, by Captain Robert Sandes. It is for decayed master mariners and their widows, and funds, arising from certain lighthouses, ballast-offices, buoys, &c., are appropriated by Government for its support. The inmates are 28 in number. In 1771 the inhabitants founded St. Matthew's school, for the clothing and education of 45 girls and 45 boys. The other educational institutions are numerous, and such as are adapted for the requirements of the locality. — The living (St. Matthew), a rectory in the diocese of London, not in charge: pres. net income, £614: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, J. King, 1809: contains 760 acres: 12,048 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 74,088: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 85,188: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £69,722: poor rates in 1837, £15,945.

BETLEY, STAFFORD, a parish in the northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Pirehill: 164 miles from London (coach road 157), 7 from Newcastle, 8 from Nantwich. — Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Madeley, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Lichfield to Madeley, &c., 55 miles. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £14 a year. The remains of Healey Castle, belonging to Lord Audley, stand upon a rock about a mile to the south-east of the village. — The living (St. Margaret), a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £101. 9s. 6d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, G. Tollet, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Turton, 1819: contains 1,480 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 884: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,016: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,804: poor rates in 1837, £192. — N. is Betley Hall, the seat of George Tollet, Esq. About 1720, George Tollet, Esq., who had been a commissioner of the navy during the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne,

purchased the property at Betley of a branch of the Egerton family. From him it descended to Charles Tollet, Esq., who was high sheriff of the county in 1782, and at that gentleman's decease it passed to his cousin, the present proprietor.

**BETTERTON, BERKS**, a tithing in the parish of Lockinge: 3 miles from Wantage.

**BETTESHANGER** (or **BETSHANGER**), **KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustin: 102 miles from London (coach road 67), 4 from Sandwich, 4 from Deal. —Sou. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Sandwich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 234 miles. —Money orders issued at Sandwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £6. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £166: patron, F. E. Morrice, Esq.: pres. incumbent, A. D. Morrice, 1815: contains 370 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 21: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,331: poor rates in 1837, £25. —Betshanger Park is the seat of F. E. Morrice, Esq. Mr. Morrice traces his descent from Glodrydd, Prince of Fferles, founder of the fourth royal tribe of Wales. Several of his ancestors have been remarkable for their martial qualities, and one them, Salmon Morrice, Esq., distinguished himself highly in the Royal Navy, ultimately rising to be an admiral of the white. In 1712, he purchased the estate at Betshanger, and from him the present proprietor is the fourth in descent.—Dane Court.

**BETTISCOMBE, DORSET**, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Godderthorne, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county: 164 miles from London (coach road 146), 6 from Lyme Regis, 5 from Axminster. —Sou. West. Rail. to Dorchester, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Taunton, 176½, thence 24 miles. —Money orders issued at Axminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living, a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 2s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, R. B. Sheridan, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. W. Scott, 1843: contains 1,810 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 53: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 61: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £731: poor rates in 1837, £67.

**BETTUS, SALOP**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clun: 188 miles from London (coach road 164), 7 from Knighton, 22 from Ludlow. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 55 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Kidderminster, &c., 126 miles. —Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £57: patron, Earl of Powis: pres. incumbent, J. R. N. Kinchant: contains 8,500 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 452: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 519: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,159: poor rates in 1837, £203.

**BETTWS, CARMARTHEN**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Iskennen, union of Llanelly, South Wales: 204 miles from London (coach road 211), 18 from Carmarthen, 7 from Llandillo. —Gt. West. Rail.

to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Severn to Penarth, by rail to Merthyr Tydvil, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Weston, &c., 219 miles. —Money orders issued at Llandillo: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here. The parish is about five miles long, and one and a half broad, and is believed to contain some very valuable beds of coal. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £98: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, J. Williams, 1804: contains 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,109: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,275: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,593: poor rates in 1837, £178.

**BETTWS-YN-RHOS** (or **BETTWS-ABERGELEY**), **DENBIGH**, a parish with a hamlet of the same name, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Iedulas, union of St. Asaph, North Wales: 226 miles from London (coach road 214), 4 from Abergeley, 11 from Denbigh. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Abergeley, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Chester, &c., 118 miles. —Money orders issued at Rhyl: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel here, and a National school, partly supported by an endowment of £23 a year. The parish occupies an elevated position, and is partly uncultivated. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of St. Asaph, and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £12. 15s. 5d.: pres. net income, £333: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, R. Phillips, 1826: contains 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 911: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,048: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,745: poor rates in 1837, £702.

**BETTWS, GLAMORGAN**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, South Wales: 181 miles from London (coach road 186), 5 from Bridgend, 13 from Neath. —Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Severn to Penarth, by rail to Newbridge, and thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 194 miles. —Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3 p.m.: post closes 9 a.m. —The living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Newcastle: contains 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 438: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 504: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,506: poor rates in 1837, £116.

**BETTWS, MERIONETH**, a township in the parish of Llan-fawr, hun<sup>d</sup> of Penllyn, North Wales: 195 miles from London, 2 from Bala, 7 from Llandvillo—(for returns, see **LLAN-FAWR**). —There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel here. The village stands in the picturesque vale of Eiderion.

**BETTWS, MONMOUTH**, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wentloog, union of Newport: 149 miles from London (coach road 151), 3 from Newport, 7 from Pontypool. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence across the Severn to Newport, thence 3 miles: from Derby to Bristol, &c., 161 miles. —Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —The chapelry is intersected by the Crumlin Canal. —The living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Newport contains 1,470 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

90: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 103: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £932: poor rates in 1837, £97.

**BETTWS, MONTGOMERY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newtown, union of Newtown and Llanidloes, North Wales, on the river Bechan, a little above its junction with the Severn: it includes the township of Garthgillin and Glanithan, and of Ucheldre and Dolewovin: 181 miles from London (coach road 175), 4 from Newtown, 7 from Montgomery. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 54 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c., 109 miles. — Money orders issued at Newtown: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. — The parish is an upland district, with a very undulating surface. In the township of Dolewovin are the remains of a castle, near which some curiously-wrought earthen and brazen vessels have been found. It is said that from this castle, Leland and Milton took the hint for the tale of the "Maiden Sabrina." — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £211: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, H. Butler: contains 7,000 acres: 154 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 821: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 944: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,033: poor rates in 1837, £538.

**BETTWS-BLEDDRWS, CARDIGAN**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Moeddyn (Moythen), union of Lampeter, South Wales: 198 miles from London (coach road 211), 2 from Lampeter, 9 from Tregaron. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 95 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, 71 miles, thence 100. — Money orders issued at Lampeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4½ p.m.: post closes 6 a.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cardigan, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £4. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £143: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, C. Lloyd, 1837: contains 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 227: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 261: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £820: poor rates in 1837, £54.

**BETTWS-CLYRO, RADNOR**, a small parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pains-castle, union of Hay, South Wales: 166 miles from London (coach road 160), 4 from Hay, 7 from Glasbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 48 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 119 miles. — Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The village stands on the western bank of the Wye. — The living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Clyro: contains 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 785: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 903: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,742: poor rates in 1837, £122.

**BETTWS-DISERTH, RADNOR**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Colwyn, union of Builth, South Wales: 178 miles from London (coach road 173), 8 from New Radnor, 6 from Builth. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 60 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 131 miles. — Money orders issued at Builth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parish lies near the source of the river Eddw. — The living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Diserth: contains 1,800 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: prob-

able pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £468: poor rates in 1837, £79.

**BETTWS-GARMON, CARNARVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Is-Gorfa, or Gwyrfa, union of Carnarvon, North Wales, on a small river which flows from Llyn-Llewellyn, and falls into the Menai Straits: 257 miles from London (coach road 230), 5 from Carnarvon, 7 from Beddgelart. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Bangor, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Chester, &c., 150 miles. — Money orders issued at Carnarvon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The parish lies at the base of Snowdon. The high road from Carnarvon to Beddgelart and Tany-y-Bwch passes through it; the hamlet of Bettws-Garmon, consisting of a few cottages, a little church dedicated to St. Garmon, and a public-house, stand upon it. — The living, a curacy, to which is annexed the vicarage of Llanfair-is-Gaer, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Bangor: pres. net income, £90: patron, Bishop of Bangor: contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 128: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £580: poor rates in 1837, £57.

**BETTWS-GWERFYL-GOCH, MERIONETH**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eidernion, union of Corwen, North Wales: 225 miles from London (coach road 199), 5 from Corwen, 11 from Bala. — Nor. West. Rail. to Chester, thence by rail to Chirk, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe to Chester, &c., 118 miles. — Money orders issued at Corwen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — In this parish is a hamlet of the same name, situated near the river Alwen. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £5. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £124: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, J. Edwards, 1822: contains 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 279: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 320: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £960: poor rates in 1837, £146. — Fairs: 16th March, 22d June, 12th August, 16th Sept., and 12th Dec., for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

**BETTWS-JEVAN (or EVAN), CARDIGAN**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Troedyraur, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, South Wales: 228 miles from London (coach road 236), 7 from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 10 from Cardigan. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 125 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, 71 miles, thence 130. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-in-Emlyn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Pembryn: contains 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 426: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 490: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,175: poor rates in 1837, £193.

**BETTWS-NEWYDD, MONMOUTH**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ragland, union of Abergavenny, near the river Usk: 133 miles from London (coach road 142), 4 from Usk, 12 from Monmouth. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, &c., 133 miles. — Money orders issued at Usk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — There is a Sunday school here, to which £5 are appropriated from Davies' charity. The village stands near the river Usk, over which



there is a suspension bridge.---The living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Llanarth: contains 1,200 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 106: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 122: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £611: poor rates in 1837, £38.

BETTWS-Y-CEOD, CARNARVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Nant-Conway, union of Llanrwst, North Wales, on the river Llygwy: 267 miles from London (coach road 217), 5 from Llanrwst, 20 from Bangor.---Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Bangor, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Chester, &c., 160 miles.---Money orders issued at Llanrwst: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3 p.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---In the church there is the tomb of Gryffyd, great-nephew of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here. Close by the village is the picturesque bridge of the Cauldron (Pont-y-Pain), beneath which is a celebrated salmon leap. The Holyhead road passes through the parish.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bangor, and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £3. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £101: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, Evan Evans, 1826: contains 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 451: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 518: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £591: poor rates in 1837, £170.

BEVERCOATES, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford: 158 miles from London (coach road 140), 3 from Tuxford, 7 from East Retford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Mansfield, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Mansfield, &c., 43 miles.---Money orders issued at Tuxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The male children of the parish have a right to attend the daily school of Haughton and Selby, free of expense.---The living is a vicarage united with that of West Markham: pres. net income, £254: patron, Duke of Newcastle: pres. incumbent, E. H. Dawkins, 1828: contains 790 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 44: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 50: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £731: poor rates in 1837, £39.---N.W. 1 m. is Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle (for account of which, see CARBURTON).---W., Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers (for description of which, see BOTAMSHALL).---S.W. 1 m. Castle William (see CERLETHORPE).---½ m. Whitmoor House.

BEVERLEY, EAST RIDING, YORK, a borough and market town within the union and liberty of Beverley, in the east riding of Yorkshire, in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill: 216 miles from London (coach road 183), 9 from Hull.---East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to station: from Derby, through Normanton and Selby to Hull and Beverley, 118 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The town of Beverley is pleasantly situate at the foot of the wolds of Holderness, about a mile west of the river Hull, with which it communicates by a canal. The borough consists of three parishes, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, and St. Mary, to which a small portion of the parish of St. John has been recently added. The liberty of Beverley contains the townships of Stockhill with Sandholme, Thearne, Moles-

croft, Weal, Ticton with Hullbridge, Woodmansey with Beverley Park, and part of the township of Aike, all of which are in the parish of St. John. All the four parishes named are within the deanery of Harthill, archdeaconry of the east riding, and diocese of York. The living of St. John, to which that of St. Martin is annexed, is a perpetual curacy, valued at £31. 6s. 8d.; present value £128; patron, Simeon's trustees: incumbent, J. B. Birtwhistle, 1843. St. Mary, a vicarage, is joined with St. Nicholas, a rectory: present value, £289: patron, the Lord Chancellor: incumbent, W. Sandys, 1833. The place where the town now stands was once covered with wood, and was called Deirwald, or the wood of the Deirians. It afterwards received the name of Beverlac—*quasi locus vel lacus castorum, a castoribus quibus Hulla aqua vicina abundabat*, a place or lake of beavers, with which animals the neighbouring river Hull abounded. The foundation of the town is, however, involved in the obscurity of remote ages. There is a tradition that it was in existence in the time of the British king Lucius, but little authenticity is ascribed to it, and all we know of the ancient history of Beverley can be traced no farther back than the time of the celebrated prior St. John, who founded the minster, or rather the church which stood in its place, and which was afterwards converted into a monastery. John, Archbishop of York, having filled the archiepiscopal throne for thirty-three years, retired to spend the remainder of his days at Beverley, and after his death was canonized. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*John, archbishop of York, afterwards called St. John of Beverley, is said to have founded, about the year 700, in the choir of the parish church here, a convent of monks, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; in the nave of the church, a college of seven secular canons with seven clerks, to the honour of St. John the Evangelist; and in the chapel of St. Martin, adjoining the church, a society of religious virgins or nuns; but about 160 years after, the religious here were murdered, and the church and buildings plundered and burnt to the ground by the Danes. Not long after, some of the seculars who had fled from and escaped the Danish fury, began to settle here again, and to repair the church, which was completed and endowed with revenues for seven canons, with large privileges (to the honour of St. John of Beverley), by King Athelstan, and the favour and bounty of succeeding kings, and of the archbishops of York, who claimed the immediate patronage. This collegiate society flourished to that degree, that it consisted at the dissolution of a provost, eight prebendaries, a chancellor, preceptor, seven rectors choral, nine vicars choral, with many chantry priests, clerks, choristers, officers, and servants. The provostship was rated in the 26th year of Henry VIII. at £109. 8s. 8d.; the prebend of St. Michael, at £31. 13s. 4d.; of St. Peter, at £46. 6s. 11d.; of St. Martin, at £39. 11s. 1d.; of St. Catherine, at £10. 18s. 4d.; of St. Mary, at £35. 17s.; of St. Stephen, at £44; of St. Andrew, at £48. 16s. 1d.; of St. James, at £41. 1s. 4d.; the chancellorship, at £13. 16s.; the precentorship, at £13. 9s. 4d.; the fabric lands, at £18. 3s. 8d.; the rectors choral had lands in common to the yearly value of £8. 13s. 7d., besides a pension of £6. 13s. 4d. to every one of them. The vicars choral had in common £12*

per annum, and a pension of £8 to every one of them. The enrichments of this religious institution by King Athelstane were made as an offering of gratitude to God, for a victory with which he had been blessed over Inguar and Hubba, the leaders of one of the Danish incursions. The town of Beverley dates the origin of its prosperity from this monastic foundation of Archbishop John, who appears, in a variety of ways, to have been a remarkable man. According to Fuller, *he was educated under Theodorus the Grecian, and archbishop of Canterbury. Yet was he not so famous for his teacher as for his scholar, venerable Bede, who wrote this John's life, which he hath so spiced with miracles that it is of the hottest for a discreet man to digest into his belief.* As stated above, he was canonized by the title of St. John of Beverley, and his memory was held in such veneration, that when William the Conqueror came into the neighbourhood, he would not suffer his marauding soldiery to approach within seven miles of the town, and issued strict orders particularly that the property of the monastery should in no way be injured. The day of his death was appointed to be kept holy, and the anniversary of his then supposed translation, the 25th of October, was ordered, in 1416, to be periodically celebrated for the winning of the battle of Agincourt, the victory having been superstitiously ascribed to his influence. The building, founded by Archbishop John, was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1188, and the present structure was founded on its site. It is supposed to have been completed in the reign of Henry III., and is a venerable cruciform building, with two lofty towers at the west front, exhibiting the styles of several eras; yet, notwithstanding this evident mixture, it is considered equal, in 'purity of composition, correctness of detail, and elegance in execution,' to any of our English cathedrals. Mr. Rickman, who may be considered as the first of authorities upon English ecclesiastical architecture, says of it—*The north porch of Beverley minster is, as a panell'd front, perhaps unequalled. The door has a double canopy, the inner an ogee, and the outer a triangle, with beautiful crochets and tracery, and is flanked by fine buttresses breaking into niches, and the space above the canopy to the cornice is panell'd; the battlement is composed of rich niches, and the buttresses crowned by a group of four pinnacles.* When speaking of perpendicular fronts, Mr. Rickman says—*Of perpendicular fronts, by far the finest is that of Beverley minster. What the west front of York is to the decorated style, this is to the perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen—all is harmonious. Like York minster, it consists of a very large west window to the nave, and two towers for the end of the aisles. This window is of nine lights, and the tower windows of three lights. The windows of the tower correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles and the clerestory windows of the nave; the upper windows of the tower are belfry windows. Each tower has four large and eight small pinnacles, and a very beautiful battlement. The whole front is panell'd, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of nichework, of excellent composition, and most delicate execution. The doors are uncommonly rich, and have*

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*the hanging feathered ornament; the canopy of the great centre door runs up above the sill of the window, and stands free in the centre light with a very fine effect. The gable has a real tympanum, which is filled with fine tracery. The east front is fine, but mixed with early English. With this detail, short as it is, of the architectural beauties of the minister, we must be content. There are some beautiful monuments in the interior to the Percy and other families. The right of sanctuary was conferred by Athelstane upon Beverley, and its limits were marked by four crosses, set up a mile from the town, towards each point of the compass. Until the period of the dissolution, the collegiate church of Beverley exercised a jurisdiction, not only over its own, but also over several other parishes, including Cherryburton, Brandsburton, Leven, Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Leckonfield, Sigglesworth, Patrington, Ottringham, Welwick, South Dalton, and Scorbrough, and to these Bacon adds Rise and Halsham. The great and small tithes of St. John in Beverley and Skidby, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1785. The estates belonging to the minster now produce about £3,000 a year, part of which is appropriated to keeping the edifice in repair. The church of St. Nicholas has long been in ruins, but St. Mary's is an elegant structure, at the west end of which there are two fine pierced and embattled octagonal turrets. The chancel is divided from the aisles by five pointed arches, and has a lofty and beautifully groined roof, with well-proportioned arches and piers. This church also contains some fine monuments; it has a reparation fund, which now produces about £800 a year. There is a grammar-school here, the date of the foundation and the name of the founder of which are unknown; but in 1652 it was endowed with £10 a year by Dr. John Metcalf, and the corporation now make it up to £100 per annum, retaining the management of the institution in their own hands. Scholars from this school are entitled to three scholarships of £6. 13s. 4d. per annum, each founded by Dr. Metcalf; to one of £6 per annum, founded by William Coates, Esq; and to two of £8 per annum each, founded by Dr. William Lacey—all in St. John's College, Cambridge; and to one of £10 per annum, in St. John's or Corpus Christi College, founded by Dr. Green when Bishop of Lincoln. There is a blue-coat school here, founded by the inhabitants in 1709, which has since been enriched by benefactions, until its funds produce upwards of £126 a year. At this school ten boys are educated, each of whom is apprenticed with a fee of £3 on leaving the school. A school for 200 children of both sexes was founded in 1804 by Mr. James Greaves, who endowed it with £84 a year, realised from the interest of Navy four per cents. The other schools, both Sunday and daily, are very numerous. Almshouses for four poor widows, each of whom receives ten shillings a month, were founded in 1636 by Mr. Thwaite Fox. Almshouses for 32 widows, with matron and all the necessary officials, were founded and endowed in 1731 by Mrs. Anne Routh. Each inmate receives five shillings a week. Another hospital of a similar kind was founded by Mr. Charles Walton in 1812; it contains fourteen*

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apartments, each of which is occupied by an inmate. The endowment now yields a revenue of about £404 a year, and each widow receives a weekly allowance of four shillings. Besides these, there are several other charities, and among them 26 unendowed almshouses, whose inmates participate frequently in the benefit of corporation gifts, and several minor charitable bequests. In 1711, an estate, which now produces from £70 to £100 a year, was left by Mr. Robert Stephenson for the support of 'Nonconformist preaching ministers;' and in 1724, Sir Michael Warton bequeathed £4,000, the interest of which is appropriated to keeping the minster in repair. The other parochial charities produce about £200 a year. Beverley is a handsome and well-built town, composed of several streets, the principal of which is nearly a mile in length, and terminates at an old gateway. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. The environs are very agreeable, and command extensive views. The climate is considered as remarkably healthy. There is considerable traffic here in corn, coals, oatmeal, malt, and leather, which is much promoted by the canal before alluded to, called Beverley beck, and which seems to have been open as early as the year 1344. The market-place is spacious, and in the middle there is a cross, supported on eight pillars. For municipal purposes, the town is now divided into two wards, Minster and St. Mary's, each of which returns nine common councilmen. The burgesses have individually a right to depasture twelve head of cattle on the common lands, which are 1,174 acres in extent. The freedom from toll and custom in every town in England is commemorated on a tablet in the south transept of the cathedral, on which there are medallions of Athelstane and the Archbishop St. John of Beverley, and between them this inscription:—

"Als free make I thee,  
As hert may thynke, or egh see."

Beverley is the capital of the East Riding, and the quarter sessions for its division are held here at the Guildhall, better known as the Hallgarth; the petty sessions for the Hunsley Beacon division are held at the new sessions-house. The Guildhall is a handsome building, and contains apartments where the business of the corporation is transacted, the sessions-hall, and an office for the registration of wills and deeds. The town-hall was newly fronted and the new prison built in 1832, at an expense of £4,000. The gaol consists of three distinct ranges, each having an airing yard, divided by lofty walls, and thirteen sleeping cells; but it is seldom used, except for debtors or persons committed from the borough or county court of the liberty of Beverley. The house of correction for the East Riding, which stands at a little distance from the town, cost £42,000 in the erection. Since the passing of the gaol acts it has been considerably enlarged, and now contains as many as forty tread-wheels, to the labour of which the prisoners, both male and female, are subjected. There are 101 cells, 14 wards, and 14 airing yards. Beverley returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but its privilege fell into abeyance till the 5th of Elizabeth, since which time it has been regularly continued. By the Reform Act, the several parishes have been

expressly consolidated to form the borough, which still sends two members to parliament. Dr. John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, who was the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, was a native of Beverley; as was also Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who suffered from the intolerance of Henry VIII.; and Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, a fine scholar, and one of the authors of the 'Athenian Letters,' which were published by the Earl of Hardwicke. The Beverley poor-law union comprises 36 parishes, and an area of 118 square miles. The Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Society of Friends, and the Roman Catholics, all have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed here as early as 1801. Contains 9,370 acres: 1,805 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,730: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,039: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £33,569: poor rates in 1837, £2,664. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Thursday before Feb. 25, Holy Thursday, July 6, and Nov. 5, for horses and cattle. Principal markets for cattle: April 5, Wednesday before May 12, Sept. 14, and Wednesday after Dec. 25. Bankers: Bower & Co.—draw on Curries & Co.; Yorkshire Banking Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.; Hull Banking Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co. Inns: Beverley Arms, and Cross Keys.

BEVERLEY PARK, EAST RIDING, YORK. See WOODMANSEA.

BEVERSTONE, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>rd</sup> of Berkeley, union of Tetbury: 96 miles from London (coach road 102), 3 from Tetbury, 6 from Minchinghampton. Gt. West. Rail. to Tetbury Road station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Tetbury Road station, &c., 120 miles. Money orders issued at Stroud: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. There are some remains of a castle here, erected by Lord Berkeley in the time of Edward III. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, united with the curacy of Kingscote, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £590: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, A. G. Cornwall, 1839: contains 2,360 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 178: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 204: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,304: poor rates in 1837, £42. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803. N. E. ¼ m. Chevenage House; 1 m. Upton House; E. 1 m. Grove House.

BEWALDETH AND SNITTLE GARTH, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale below Darwent: 357 miles from London (coach road 299), 7 from Cockermouth, 9 from Keswick. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Carlisle to Cockermouth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, and Carlisle, &c., 248 miles. Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 227: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £838: poor rates in 1837, £45. Tithes commuted in 1814.

BEWCASTLE, CUMBERLAND, a parish and township in the ward of Eskdale, union of Longtown: it comprises the townships of Bailie, Belbank, and Nixons: 334 miles from London (coach road

300), 10 from Brampton, 14 from Longtown.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Carlisle to Rosehill, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Carlisle, &c., 225 miles.---Money orders issued at Brampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 a.m.---There is a curious stone obelisk in the churchyard, with an ancient inscription, supposed to be Danish. The Presbyterians and Independents have places of worship here. A market and fair were formerly held here, under license from Edward I., but both have long since fallen into disuse. This was formerly a Roman station, the Legio Secunda Augusta having been posted here; and many relics of that people are continually met with in the neighbourhood. Some vestiges of the fortress built by Bueth, lord of Gilsland, soon after the Conquest, still remain. The castle was garrisoned as a border-keep during the reign of Elizabeth, but it was demolished, in 1641, by the parliamentarians. Coals and lead are found within the parish, and the rivers Irthing and Levan take their rise within its boundaries.---The living (St. Cuthbert), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £2: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, J. Maughan, 1836: contains 26,640 acres: 251 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,274: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,466: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,288: poor rates in 1837, £876.---Bradshawe Hill.

BEWDLEY, WORCESTER, a borough, market town, and chapelry, having separate jurisdiction in the parish of Ribbesford, lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree, union of Kidderminster: 138 miles from London (coach road 129), 15 from Worcester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Droitwich to Kidderminster, &c., 76 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Bewdley is very agreeably situated on the side of a hill, rising from the banks of the river Severn, which was originally called Tun Hill, or Goats' Hill; since then converted into Ticken Hill. In the reign of Edward I. it was a manor belonging to the Beauchamps, but in the time of Edward IV. it went by purchase to the Sheldons, and during that period, the 12th of Edward IV., received its first charter of incorporation. Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., frequently made it his residence; and the town from that time forward grew in prosperity and extent. Leland, in speaking of it during the succeeding reign, says—*From Kidderminster to Beaudley, two myles by a fayre downe, but somewhat barrenne, as the veyne is thereabout, on every syde of Beaudley, for a little compasse. I entered in Beaudley (in Schropshire as some saye) by a goodley fayre brydg, over Severne of arches of stone, being even then in new reparation. This brydg is only on Severne, betwixt Beaudley and Worcester Brydg. To this brydg resort many long flatt vessels, to carry up and down all manner of merchandize to Beaudley, and above Beaudley. The east part of the brydg at Beaudley, and the left ripe of Severne, is in Worcestershire; but many say and hold that the west end of the brydg, and the right ripe of Severne, within the town of Beaudley, be in Schropshire and Wyre Forest, in*

*Schropshire, going to the parke of Tettenhall.—The towne self Beaudley is sett on the syde of a hill, and soe colmely a man need not wish to see a towne better. It riseth from Severne bank by east, upon the hill by west, so that a man standing upon the hill trans hontem by east, may discern almost every house in the towne; and at the ryeing of the sune from the east, the whole towne glittereth (being all of new building) as it were of gould. By the distance of the parish church at (Ribbesford), I gather that Beaudley is a very new towne; and that of ould time there was but one poor hamlett; and that upon building of a bridge there upon the Severne, and resort of people unto it, and on commodity of the pleasant site, men began to inhabit there, and because the plott seemed fayr to the lookers on, it hath a French name, Beaudley, quasi Bellus Socius." Little further mention is made of Bewdley till the time of Charles I., who took up his quarters here after supplying Worcester, in order to put the Severn between himself and the enemy. The plan of the town resembles the letter Y, the chapel being placed just in the gorge where the two branches fork off. It was originally an extra-parochial liberty, but was united to Ribbesford in the reign of Henry IV., and was at one time included within the marches of Wales, but was united to the county of Worcester by an act of parliament in the time of Henry VIII. It has been a royal domain since the time of that monarch's father; and it was here that his elder brother, the Prince Arthur spoken of above, was married by proxy to Catherine of Arragon. Among its numerous privileges was that of sanctuary for persons who had committed homicide or murder. The palace suffered much during the civil war, and it was ultimately taken down, other buildings erected in its place, and the site so far obliterated that no traces of it now remain. The general aspect of the town is respectable, and the streets are neat, clean, and well paved, but they are neither lighted nor watched. There is a plentiful supply of water, and the air is very salubrious; while the gradual elevation of the rows of dwellings, interspersed as they are with trees and gardens, gives to the place a peculiarly cheerful air. The business of Bewdley is chiefly connected with the carrying trade on the Severn, but it has been a good deal affected by the construction of a canal from Stourport to Stourbridge. Tanning is done to a considerable extent, and much malt is made, but the chief business is that of comb-making: a manufactory of carpets has been established in Wribbenhall. The church is a low but interesting building. The town-hall was erected in 1818; it is a handsome building, with three arches in front, under which there is an entrance to the market-place, which has arcades on either side for stalls, and an open area in the centre. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians, have each places of worship here. The Baptist church was formed as early as 1649; and the Unitarian congregation about fifty years later. There is a free-grammar school here, which was, in the time of James I., made a royal foundation; it was endowed, in 1591, by William Monnox, and afterwards, in 1599, by Humphrey Hill; it is under the trusteeship of the*

corporation. In the school there is a library kept for the general use of the inhabitants; it was given by the Rev. Thomas Wigan, and is under the charge of the master and the rector, for the time being, of Ribbesford. The daily and charity schools are numerous, and for one of them the Rev. J. Cawood has, within these few years, built a very commodious edifice at the cost of more than £200. There are six almshouses for aged men, endowed with £30 a year by Mr. Sayer of Nettlestead, in Suffolk; they were rebuilt in 1763 by Sir Edward Winnington, the then member for the borough. Burlton's almshouses for fourteen aged women were founded and endowed in 1645; and, in 1693, Mr. Thomas Cook founded eight other almshouses with a small endowment. A property, called the Mill and Meadow, is vested in the corporation as trustees, and the proceeds, about £26 a year, are distributed among the necessitous poor according to the size of their families. By the general municipal corporation act, the old charter of Edward IV. was set aside, and the town is now governed by two bailiffs, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, who are chosen in the usual way. Bowdley, with the parish of Ribbesford, and the hamlets of Blackstone, Hoarstone, Netherton, Wribbenhall, and Lower Mitton with Lickhill, are constituted into a united borough by the Reform Act, and return one member to parliament. The original franchise appended only to the bailiff and twelve burgesses. —The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy to the rectory of Ribbesford, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford: pres. net income, £100: patron, Rector of Ribbesford: pres. incumbent, J. Cawood, 1814: contains 4,330 acres: 867 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,400: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,910: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,372: poor rates in 1837, £1,074. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs: April 23, Monday in June before St. Ann's day, and December 11. —Bankers, Nicholls, Baker, and Crane—draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co. —George Hotel, and Wheatsheaf Inn.

BEWERLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Ripon, lower division of the wapentake of Claro—(which see for access, &c.): 212 miles from London, 8 from Ripley, 8 from Borough-bridge. —Money orders issued at Alfreton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead mines in the neighbourhood. —Contains 5,320 acres: 207 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,732: poor rates in 1837, £540.

BEWICK (NEW), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Eglington, northern division of Coquetdale ward: 355 miles from London (coach road 312), 8 from Wooler, 12 from Alnwick. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Long Houghton station, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 223 miles. —Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4 p.m.: post closes 6 a.m. —Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 122: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 140: poor rates in 1837, £19.

BEWICK (OLD), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Eglington, northern division of Coquetdale ward—(which see for access, &c.) —Contains 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 261: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 300: poor rates in 1837, £156.

BEXHILL, SUSSEX, a parish and hun<sup>d</sup> in the rape of Hastings, union of Battle: 80 miles from London (coach road 63), 6 from Battle, 6 from Hastings. —Sou. East. and Brighton Railway through Brighton to Bexhill station: from Derby, through London, &c., 212 miles. —Money orders issued at Battle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The parish contains several chalybeate springs, and is considered remarkably healthy. —The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £24. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £977: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, H. W. Simpson, 1840: contains 7,900 acres: 367 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,916: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,203: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £6,439: poor rates in 1837, £1,233.

BEXINGTON, DORSET, a hamlet, formerly a parish, in the liberty of Bindon, parish of Abbotsbury, hun<sup>d</sup> of Uggescombe, Dorchester division of the county—(which see for access, &c.): 131 miles from London, 7 from Bridport, 11 from Dorchester. —The church, dedicated to St. Giles, of which only a wall now remains, stood near the sea-shore. The patron of the rectory was anciently the Abbot of Abbotsbury. Since the dissolution, the lords of Puncknoll, to which it was annexed, have been the patrons. The annexation was made in 1451.

BEXLEY, KENT, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lessness, and partly in that of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford: this parish contains the hamlets of Blendon, Bridgen, Halfway-Street, Hurst, Upton, and the south of Welling: 13 miles from London, 4 from Dartford, 8 from Bromley. —Sou. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Forest Hill, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 148 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 and 10 a.m., and 6½ p.m.: post closes 8½ a.m., and 3½ and 5½ p.m. —The town was given by King Kenulf to the see of Canterbury, and in Doomsday-book it is said to have had a church and three mills. The church is interesting from its containing some monuments to members of the Austin family, and several others. There is a Baptist chapel here, and almshouses for twelve poor persons. Even before the Conquest, this manor belonged to the see of Canterbury, but was alienated, with all the other lands of the see, by Archbishop Cranmer, to Henry VIII. Sir John Spelman, who obtained a grant of it from Elizabeth, sold it to the celebrated antiquary, Camden, who bequeathed it to the University of Oxford, for the foundation of a professorship of history. The enclosure of Bexley Heath has tended largely to increase the population of the parish. The river Cray crosses the centre of the town in its course to Crayford. —The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the deanery of Shoreham, and in the diocese of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued at £13. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £592: patron, Viscount Sidney: pres. incumbent, T. Harding, 1833: contains 5,370 acres: 768 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,955: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,548: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £16,823: poor rates in 1847, £2,498. —Marle House is the residence of Mrs. Hanson; Pen Hill, of William King, Esq.; the Hollies, of Thomas Lewin, Esq.; Brigden Place, of Samuel Rawson, Esq.; Parkhurst, of Major Cruik-

shank; Bourne House, of Mrs. Swaisland: S.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Baldwins; N.W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Blendon Hall; 1 m. Danson Hill; W. 1 m. Lamienby: S.W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Mount Mascal.

**BEXTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Knutsford,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of Bucklow: 176 miles from London (coach road 175), 1 from Knutsford, 9 from Northwich. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chelford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 69 miles. — Money orders issued at Knutsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 540 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 100: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,224: poor rates in 1837, £66. — E., Bexton Hall.

**BEXWELL, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Clackclose, union of Downham: 85 miles from London, 1 from Downham, 12 from Lynn. — (For access, &c., see **DOWNHAM-MARKET**.) — The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Norfolk, now in the diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £375: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, E. J. Howman, 1831: contains 1,280 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 70: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 80: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,385: poor rates in 1837, £17. — E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is Crivenham Park; S.W. 1 m. Crow Hall.

**BEYTON**. See **BRIGHTON, SUFFOLK**.

**BIBURY, GLOUCESTER**, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bradley, and partly in that of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Northleach: it contains the chapelry of Winson, the township of Bibury, and the tithings of Abington and Arlington: 102 miles from London (coach road 82), 5 from Fairford, 7 from Cirencester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, to Cirencester, &c., 128 miles. — Money orders issued at Fairford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The north and south doors of the church are Norman. There is a school supported by voluntary contributions. Lord Sherborne provides the school accommodation. There is an almshouse for four poor men. The other parochial charities produce about £11 a year. Petty sessions for the division of Bibury are held at the Swan Inn here. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, united with the curacy of Winson, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £13. 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £1,023: patron, Lord Sherborne: pres. incumbent, H. Snow, 1843: contains 6,300 acres: 201 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,077: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,238: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,022: poor rates in 1837, £329. All the tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1841. — Races have ceased to be held. — There is a handsome house in this village, in the Elizabethan style, belonging to Lord Sherborne, and occupied by the Hon. James Dutton, his eldest son. — At Abington there is an old manor-house of the date 1590, belonging to the Rev. Charles Coxwell, by whose ancestors it was built.

**BICESTER, OXFORD**, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ploughley, union of Bicester: 75 miles from London (coach road 55), 11 from Buckingham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and

Worcester to Oxford, &c., 138 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m. and 6 p.m.: post closes 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. — According to Dr. Kennet, whose parochial antiquities are well worth perusal, St. Birinus, a canonized Saxon prelate, felt a particular regard for the town of Bicester, which from him was called Berini-castum, or Berincestre; but others have asserted that the place takes its name from the Bure, a small rivulet which rises in the neighbourhood. Plot, on the other hand, believes that it took its name from the forest of Bernwood, which stands in the same locality. From whatever source its appellation is derived, it is certain that, as a frontier town of the West Saxons, it was a place of considerable strength in the time of Birinus, and was very possibly built out of the ruins of Alchester in his time. Tanner, in his *Notitia*, says—*Gilbert Basset, baron of Hedingdon, built a monastery here, A.D. 1182, for a prior and eleven black canons, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Edburgh. It was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £167. 2s. 10d., and granted in the 30th year of the same monarch's reign to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk.* The remains of the conventual buildings were found in 1819 by the workmen while making some alterations. Tanner adds—*A royal license was granted in 1355 to Nicholas Jurdan, hermit, warden of the chapel of St. John the Baptist here, to found a new hospital in this town, for aged and infirm people, to the honour of the blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, and to purchase lands for the endowment of it to the value of £5 per annum.* Richard II. granted to Sir John de North, lord of the neighbouring village of Biggenhull, the right to hold a fair and markets here, but they fell into disuse in the time of Henry VI., who granted a weekly market to Bury End. The township is divided into two parts, the King's End and Market End, each maintaining its own poor; part of the latter is within the parish of Caversfield, and occupies portions both of the counties of Buckingham and Oxford. Bicester suffered much during the civil war, and the partisans of Charles I. were defeated here in 1643 in a sharp skirmish. The town, which occupies a low situation, is neat, and has some handsome houses. The chief business of the inhabitants arises from the well-attended markets and fairs, and they are also celebrated for their ale. The church is a long building, erected in 1400 on the site of a still more ancient edifice: it contains some interesting monuments and sculptures. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents have places of worship here. Lands producing £200 a year, and some minor parochial charities, are appropriated to the support of the poor. There is a school here for the teaching and clothing of thirty boys, which is supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. In 1841, Mr. Walker gave £1,000 stock, the interest of which is partly devoted to the sustenance of this school, and partly to that of two Sunday schools, one of which is connected with the Established Church, and the other is conducted by Dissenters. Bicester is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold the petty sessions for the division of Ploughley here. — The living (St. Edburgh), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of

Oxford, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £231: patron, Lady Page Turner: pres. incumbent, J. W. Watts, 1843: contains 2,580 acres: 565 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,022: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,475: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,263: poor rates in 1837, £1,908. —Market day, Friday. Fairs: April, May, first Friday in June, Aug. 5, Dec. 17, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, wool, &c., and on the Friday after Old Michaelmas and Oct. 10, for hiring servants. Races, September. —Bankers, Messrs. Tubb—draw on Masterman & Co. —King's Arms, and the Crown Inn. —Bicester House, the residence of the ancient family of the Cokers, whose ancestors, for three centuries, have been buried in Bicester church, where there are many monuments to their memory. —Middleton Park, the seat of the Earl of Jersey.

BICKENHALL, SOMERSEX, a parochial chapelry in the division of Ilminster, hun<sup>d</sup> of Abdick and Bulstone: 170 miles from London (coach road 140), 7 from Taunton, 7 from Ilminster. —Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 183 miles. —Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Staple-Fitspaine: contains 1,090 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 303: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,067: poor rates in 1837, £89. The great and small tithes of Bickenhall and Diddington, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1818.

BICKENHILL (CHURCH), WARWICK, a parish in the Solihull division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Meriden, including the quarters of Lyndon and Marston: 106 miles from London (coach road 101), 10 from Birmingham, 4 from Solihull. —Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Hampton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Hampton, &c., 30 miles. —Money orders issued at Solihull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 17s. 3d.: pres. net income, £222: patron, Earl of Aylesford: pres. incumbent, C. T. Elers, 1823: contains 3,810 acres: 143 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 774: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 890: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,844: poor rates in 1837, £428. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1818. —N.W. ¼ m. is Hockington Park.

BICKER, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, union of Boston: 111 miles from London, 1 from Donnington, 8 from Boston. —(For access, &c., see DONNINGTON.) —A school here has a small endowment. —The living (St. Swithin), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £560: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, F. Apthorp, 1803: contains 3,720 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 820: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 943: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,550: poor rates in 1837, £397. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and the vicar, were commuted in 1766.

BICKERSTAFFE, LANCASHIRE, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby: 224 miles from London (coach road 206), 3 from Ormskirk, 9 from Wigan. —East Lancashire Rail. through Liverpool to Town Green station, Aughton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Birkenhead to Liverpool, &c., 114 miles. —Money orders issued at Ormskirk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —Contains 5,860 acres: 214 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,505: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,731: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,776: poor rates in 1837, £457. —N.W. 1 m. is Moor Hall, Aughton, the seat of John Rosson, Esq.

BICKERTON, YORK, a township in the parish of Bilton, ainstey of the city of York: 200 miles from London (coach road 196), 4 from Wetherby, 12 from York. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Wetherby, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Wetherby, &c., 88 miles. Money orders issued at Wetherby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Contains 1,080 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £915: poor rates in 1848, £117 12s. 4d.

BICKERTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Malpas, hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxton: 183 miles from London (coach road 168), 4 from Malpas, 15 from Chester. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Crewe to Beeston station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Crewe, &c., 74 miles. —Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £120: patrons, the Rectors of Malpas: pres. incumbent, Henry Wigfield, 1840: contains 1,780 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 401: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,702: poor rates in 1837, £140.

BICKERTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Rothbury, western division of Coquetdale ward: 301 miles from London, 16 from Alnwick, 15 from Morpeth. —(For access, &c., see ROTHBURY.) —Contains 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 30: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 35: poor rates in 1837, £13.

BICKINGTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and division of Teignbridge, union of Bickington: 218 miles from London (coach road 189), 4 from Ashburton, 13 from Torquay. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter, to Newton station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Bristol and Exeter, &c., 234 miles. —Money orders issued at Ashburton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ashburton: contains 1,220 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 374: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 430: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,516: poor rates in 1837, £190.

BICKINGTON-ABBOTS. See ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, DEVON.

BICKINGTON (HIGH), DEVON, a parish in the South Molton division, hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton with Winkley: 211 miles from London (coach road 201), 7 from Great Torrington, 9 from South Molton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 27 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 224 miles. —Money orders issued at South Molton: Lon-



don letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — There are two schools here with small endowments. A Baptist congregation was formed here in 1834. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £29. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £475: patron, W. M. Stowell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. P. Stowell, 1808: contains 390 acres: 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 895: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,029: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,854: poor rates in 1837, £285.

**BICKLEIGH, DEVON**, a parish in the Collumpton division, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, intersected by the river Exe, which is here joined by the Dart, and crossed by a bridge near its confluence: 188 miles from London (coach road 166), 4 from Tiverton, 9 from Crediton. — Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 201 miles. — Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The church has, within these few years, been renovated with considerable judgment. The parochial charities produce about £25 a year. The celebrated Bamfylde Moore Carew was the son of a rector of this parish. He was sent to school at Tiverton, but being captivated by the roving life of a gang of gipsies who visited the neighbourhood, he deserted school, joined them, and was ultimately made king of the fraternity. After his many wanderings, he returned to his native parish, and died there in 1758. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £18. 4s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £420: patron, Sir W. P. Carew: pres. incumbent, T. Carew, 1826: contains 1,690 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 362: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 416: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,487: poor rates in 1837, £123.

**BICKLEIGH, DEVON**, a parish in the division and hun<sup>d</sup>. of Roborough, union of Plympton St. Mary: 248 miles from London (coach road 219), 6 from Plymouth, 8 from Tavistock. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plympton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Plympton, &c., 263 miles. — Money orders issued at Plymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11. 7s. 4d.: pres. net income, £253: patron, Sir R. Lopez, Bart.: pres. incumbent, J. Duncan Cork, 1848: contains 2,980 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 469: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 539: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,281: poor rates in 1837, £75. — 8, Bickleigh House.

**BICKLEY, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Malpas, higher division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Broxton: 185 miles from London (coach road 169), 5 from Whitchurch, 9 from Nantwich. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Calverley, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 76 miles. — Money orders issued at Whitchurch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There are three daily schools here, supported by the Marquis of Cholmondeley, to one of which there is a lending library attached. A remarkable circumstance occurred here on the 18th of June, in 1657. A piece of elevated ground, of more than an acre and a quarter in extent, which was covered

with full-grown trees, suddenly sank, with a thundering noise, so far below the level of that around it, that not even the tops of the trees could be seen from the surface, being immersed in water. Since then the water has dried up, and in the chasm, called, from the circumstance having occurred on the Burrel farm, the Burrel chasm, no water is visible. — Contains 2,200 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 518: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 596: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,064: poor rates in 1837, £171.

**BICKMERSH AND LITTLE DORSINGTON, WARWICK**, a hamlet in the parish of Welford, Stratford division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Barlichway— (which see for access, &c.): 102 miles from London, 8 from Stratford, 6 from Alcester. — Money orders issued at Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 1,340 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 85.

**BICKNOLLER, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Williton and Freemanors, Bishop Lydeard division, union of Williton: 165 miles from London (coach road 153), 14 from Taunton, 14 from Bridgewater. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 179 miles. — Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Near the church there are the remains known as Trendle's castle, and Turk's castle, but tradition seems to be silent as to their origin. Several Roman coins have been found at intervals in the neighbourhood. — The living, a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £124: patron, Dean and Chapter of Wells: pres. incumbent, W. Phelps, 1811: contains 1,360 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 345: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 396: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,081: poor rates in 1837, £94.

**BICKNOR (CHURCH), (anciently written BYKNORRE), KENT**, a parish in the upper half hun<sup>d</sup>. of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn: 47 miles from London (coach road 42), 5 from Sittingbourn, 8 from Maidstone. — Sou. East. Rail. through Gravesend to Rochester, thence 12 miles: from Dorby, through London, &c., 179 miles. — Money orders issued at Sittingbourn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The church is ancient and interesting. The parish formerly belonged to a family of the same name. — The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £5. 10s.: pres. net income, £130: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, E. S. Ireland, 1841: contains 620 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 53: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £541: poor rates in 1849, £50.

**BICKNOR (ENGLISH), GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of St. Briavells, union of Monmouth: 121 miles from London (coach road 124), 4 from Coleford, 8 from Ross. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 121 miles. — Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The church stands within the fosse of an ancient fortification, and beyond it there is a jutting promontory, round which the river winds very beautifully. The neighbourhood of the village is distinguished for its fine

orchards, and large quantities of cider are made from their produce. The parochial charities produce between £10 and £11 a year. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocesa<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, John Burdon, 1844: contains 2,440 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 576: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 662: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,081: poor rates in 1837, £179.

**BICKNOR (WELSH)**, **MONMOUTH**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Skenfreth, union of Monmouth: 123 miles from London, 7 from Ross, 5 from Colford. (For access, &c., see preceding article.) Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. There is a recumbent stone figure in the church, which is reputed to represent the Countess of Salisbury, who nursed Henry V. at Courtfield House, a mansion about half a mile distant. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, now in the diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £169: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, John Seager, 1808: contains 960 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 85: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £284: poor rates in 1837, £59.

**BICKTON**, **SALOP**, a chapelry in the parish of St. Chad, within the liberty of the borough of Shrewsbury—(which see for access, &c.): 156 miles from London, 3 from Shrewsbury, 6 from Great Ness. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £20. 4s.: pres. net income, £60: patron, Vicar of St. Chad: pres. incumbent, H. Sandford, 1817.

**BICTON**, **DEVON**, a parish in the division of Woodbury, hun<sup>d</sup> of East Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, including a portion of the tithing of Rawleigh: 207 miles from London (coach road 163), 4 from Sidmouth, 6 from Exmouth. Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 220 miles. Money orders issued at Sidmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £12. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Heirs of Lord Rolle: pres. incumbent, G. H. Kempe, M.A., 1845: contains 1,180 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 198: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 215: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,966: poor rates in 1837, £126. Bicton House is the residence of Lady Rolle, the widow of the late Lord Rolle, the premier baron of England, but whose title, except in her ladyship, is extinct. A pleasing anecdote is told of his lordship, who, in his capacity of premier baron, ascended the steps of the throne to do homage for his order at the coronation of her present majesty, but from age and infirmity fell down; when the queen, with that natural kindness by which she is distinguished, forgetting the sovereign in the woman, immediately advanced to assist him to rise.

**BIDBOROUGH**, **KENT**, a parish and small village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Washington, lathe of Aylesford, union of Tunbridge: 45 miles from London (coach road 33), 4 from Tunbridge Wells, 2 from

Penshurst. Sou. East. Rail. to Tunbridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 177 miles. Money orders issued at Tunbridge Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The church is a very ancient building. The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, now in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £5. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £227: patron, J. Deacon, Esq., Mabledon Park: pres. incumbent, Charles Bigsby, A.M., 1847: contains 1,360 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 299: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £991: poor rates in 1837, £200. N. 1½ m. Penshurst Park; 2 m. Penshurst Place, the residence of Lord de Lisle—(for which see **PENSHURST**); Bounds Park, the residence of the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart.; the Villa, the residence of Henry Chippendale, Esq.; the Rectory.

**BIDDENDEN**, **KENT**, a parish forming the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barclay, in the lathe of Scray, union of Tenterden: 60 miles from London (coach road 52), 6 from Cranbrook, 4 from Tenterden. Sou. East. Rail. to Headrow station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 192 miles. Money orders issued at Cranbrook: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. A school here has been endowed with a rent charge of £20. 3s. 4d., by Mr. John Mayne. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £35: pres. net income, £436: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, James Boys, 1841: contains 7,110 acres: 223 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,486: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,709: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,356: poor rates in 1837, £1,073. Fair, 8th November, for cattle and horses.

**BIDDENHAM**, **BEDFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Willey, union of Bedford: 65 miles from London (coach road 52), 2 from Bedford, 9 from Amptill. Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, &c., 105 miles. Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £15 a year. The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £100: patron, Hon. G. R. Trevor: pres. incumbent, T. S. Grimshawe, 1808: contains 1,760 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 345: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 397: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,933: poor rates in 1837, £158. N.W. 1 m. Bromham Hall—(for which see **BROMHAM**).

**BIDDESCOTE**, **STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Tamworth, southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow: ½ mile from Tamworth—(which see for access, &c.) Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 350 acres: 2 houses.

**BIDDESHAM**, **SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bempstone, union of Axbridge, intersected by the river Axe: 145 miles from London (coach road 133), 3 from Axbridge, 8 from Weston. Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 159 miles. Money orders issued at Wills Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.:

post closes 4½ p.m.---The living, a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £152: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, Charles Taylor, 1831: contains 510 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 145: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 167: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,756: poor rates in 1837, £88.

**BIDDESTONE** (St. NICHOLAS and St. PETER), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Chippenham: 98 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Chippenham, 11 from Bath.---Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, and Bristol, to Chippenham, &c., 158 miles.---Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There is a monument in the church to Edmund Smith, the translator of Longinus, and the author of the tragedy of Phædra and Hippolytus. Lady James left property, which produces £17 a year, which is spent in clothes and coals, distributed to the poor at Christmas. £8 a year were also left by Mr. W. Little, to be distributed to the most deserving of the poor at the same season.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, composed of the united rectories of St. Nicholas and St. Peter, with the perpetual curacy of Slaughtertford, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £2. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £102: patron, Winchester College: pres. incumbent, A. Quicke, 1832: contains 2,530 acres: 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 452: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 519: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,435: poor rates in 1837, £92.---N., Gildes Hall.

**BIDDICK** (South), DURHAM, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, Eastington ward: 291 miles from London, 6 from Sunderland.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Pensher station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, &c., 169 miles.---Money orders issued at Sunderland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 280 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 229: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 263: poor rates in 1837, £241.---S., Biddick Hall.---W. ¼ m. Lambton Castle, the residence of the Earl of Durham. The castle is a modern building of considerable extent, erected by Bononi, but displays much architectural incongruity. The interior is superbly furnished, and there are some good pictures. The grounds are delightfully laid out, and the ride through the hanging wood on the south bank of the Wear is particularly beautiful. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood, which is countenanced by the fact that a conical eminence in the neighbourhood is called Worm Hill, that an enormous worm or serpent infested the river near this spot, destroying many of the inhabitants and their cattle, but which was itself at last put an end to by one of the Lambton family, who wore, in the encounter with it, a coat covered with razor blades, and by their means, in the conflict with it, cut it to pieces. The estate was anciently the property of the D'Arcys, who conveyed it to the Hedworths, the last male representative of whom died in 1688, leaving two daughters, co-heiresses; one of them married Ralph Lambton, Esq., a younger branch of the family of Lambtons of Lambton Hall, by whom the whole of the property was subsequently acquired by purchase, and in whose family it has ever since remained. Surtees, in his history of the county of Durham, in speaking of Lambton, says—*No earlier owners of Lambton are on record than the ancient and honourable family which still bears the local name.* The regular pedigree can only be traced from the twelfth century, many of the family records being destroyed in the civil wars; but the previous residence of the family is well proved by attestations of charters and incidental evidence, from a period very nearly approaching the Norman Conquest. The earliest member of it of which we have any record, was Robert de Lambton, feudal lord of Lambton Castle in 1360; and from him was lineally descended, in the eighth generation, John Lambton, Esq., who married a niece of Lord Lumley, and great-great-grand-daughter of Edward IV. His son, Robert Lambton, married Frances, a sister of Lord Ewro, and the ninth in descent from Lionel Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III. The grandson and great-grandchildren of that gentleman distinguished themselves greatly in the royal cause, two if not three of them falling in the field of battle in behalf of Charles I. It was in 1696 that Ralph Lambton, Esq., married Dorothy, daughter and heir-general of John Hedworth, Esq. of Harriton, and sole representative of the families of Harriton and D'Arcy. At his decease in 1717, his estates passed to his brother, John Lambton, a major-general in the army, who represented Durham in six parliaments, and of that gentleman the late earl was the grandson. John George Lambton, Esq., who was only five years old at the time of his father's death, came into the possession of a large property, including some very valuable coal mines. He entered early into life, and by his wealth, abilities, and high standing, soon acquired a position of great distinction among the Whig party. On the 29th of January, 1828, he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Durham, and, in 1833, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lambton and Earl of Durham. His lordship for some time acted as ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, and was Lord Privy Seal from 1830 to 1833, when he went as governor-general of the two Canadas. Besides being a G.C.B., his lordship was a knight of several foreign orders, was a privy councillor, and high steward of Hull. His lordship died in 1840, when he was succeeded in the title and estates by the present earl.

**BIDDLESDEN** (or BITLESDEN), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the second division of the three hundreds of Buckingham: 65 miles from London (coach road 62), 4 from Brackley, 7 from Buckingham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, &c., 103 miles.---Money orders issued at Brackley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Tanner, in speaking of Biddlesden, says—*Ernauld de Bosco, steward to Robert Earl of Leicester, gave this village to the Cistercian monks of Gerondon, to the intent that an abbey of the same order might be founded here, which was accordingly begun A.D. 1147. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, and had, at the dissolution, annual revenues rated at £143. 1s. 3d. There belonged to this house eleven monks and fifty-one servants.* The

site passed from the crown in the 32d year of Henry VIII., to Thomas Wriothesley. And Willis, in his 'History of Buckinghamshire,' states that—*On the destruction of the abbey, the parishioners resorted to a small chapel adjoining to a dwelling-house; this was a little tiled fabric, and had a bell in a turret. I presume it was sometimes made use of in the time of the abbey by the parishioners, especially on common days. It was, as appears by old deeds, dedicated to St. Margaret, on whose festival there was a fair granted to the convent, in 1315, the 8th of Edward II., and also a Monday market.* Adjoining Biddlesden House there is a modern chapel.—The living (St. Margaret), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 8s.: pres. net income, £69: patron, G. Morgan, Esq.: contains 1,630 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 169: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 194: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,119: poor rates in 1837, £49.—Biddlesden Park is the seat of George Morgan, Esq. Mr. Morgan is a magistrate for the counties of Buckingham, Oxford, Northampton, and Carmarthen, and a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Buckingham, Northampton, and Carmarthen; and has another seat, called Abercothy, in Wales. He served the office of high sheriff for Buckinghamshire in 1826.

**BIDDLESTONE** (or **BIDDLESTON**), **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Allenton, western division of Coquetdale ward: 358 miles from London (coach road 312), 16 from Alnwick, 9 from Rothbury.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Leebury, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through York, Newcastle, &c., 226 miles.—Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 7 p.m.—There is a Roman Catholic chapel here.—Contains 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 179: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 205: poor rates in 1837, £27.—S. is Biddlestone House, the residence of Walter Selby, Esq. Biddlestone has long been the seat of the ancient and honourable Roman Catholic family of Selby. The estate originally belonged to the Vissards; but a grant was made of it to Sir Walter Selby in the time of Edward I., '*pro bono et laudabili servito.*' This grant is still in existence, and is the main means of the family for tracing their pedigree, as a fire which occurred at Allenton, the place where they usually resided, destroyed a great number of the family documents; but it is known that they had been seated in Northumberland time out of mind, and at a very early period the barony and manor of Penderleth, on the Scottish border, was possessed by them. One of Sir Walter's successors, also named Walter, was governor of Liddell Castle in the time of Edward III., when it was besieged by David King of Scotland, who was so enraged at the stout resistance which had been made, that, as soon as he got possession of it, he ordered the governor's head to be struck off. In the time of Richard II., Biddlestone was held by James de Selby, whose younger son, Ralph, was a man very distinguished in his time. He was a monk, one of the barons of the exchequer, and very highly esteemed both by Henry IV. and Henry V., to both of whom he was a privy councillor. He was buried in West-

minster Abbey, and the following inscription was placed upon his tombstone: it deserves transcription, as well from its expressiveness as from its combination of happy rhythm and Latin quantity:—

"Ece Radulphus ita Selby hic cenobita,  
Doctor per merita, prepotens lege perita  
Legibus ornatus a regibus et veneratus  
Ordo ejusque status per eum fit conciliatus.  
M. C. quater X. bis post partum virginis iste,  
Michaelis festo tibi spiravit bone Christe."

Through the long series of ages which has elapsed since then, the family of Mr. Selby has always held a distinguished position in the county. Mr. Selby succeeded to the property on the death of his father in 1833, by whom the mansion, which is of stone, and large and commodious, was erected.

**BIDDULPH**, **STAFFORD**, a parish in the northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill, union of Congleton: 191 miles from London (coach road 160), 5 from Congleton, 7 from Newcastle.—Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester and Burton to Astbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Newcastle-under-Line to Astbury, &c., 54 miles.—Money orders issued at Congleton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The parochial charities now produce about £5 a year, but several of greater value have been lost. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in collieries, ironworks, potteries, and cotton manufactories. There is a curious relic of antiquity in the parish, called the 'Bredstones;' it consists of eight large upright stones, six of which are placed in a circle enclosing the other two.—The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £4. 9s. 8d.: pres. net income, £122: patron, J. Bateman, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. H. Holt: contains 5,630 acres: 364 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,661: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,390: poor rates in 1837, £387.

**BIDEFORD**, **DEVON**, a seaport, incorporated market town, and parish, in the division of Great Torrington, hund<sup>d</sup> of Shebbear, union of Bideford, but possessing separate jurisdiction: 224 miles from London (coach road 201), 9 from Barnstaple.—Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, and Bristol, to Tiverton, &c., 237 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2.40 p.m.—The name of Bideford is derived from an ancient ford over the Torridge, By-the-ford being very easily changed into Bideford. From the very earliest times it was called a borough, and in the reigns of Edward I. and II. returned two members to parliament. It was granted, soon after the Conquest, to Sir Richard de Grandavilla, a Norman knight, in the possession of whose posterity it remained for upwards of six centuries; but, on the death of William Henry Granville, third Earl of Bath, who died unmarried, the property was divided among his co-heirs, and the manor of Bideford was purchased by John Cleveland, Esq., with whose family it still remains. In 1271, a grant of a market and fair was obtained for the town, and in 1583 it was made a free borough and an incorporated town, by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, soon after which it began to rise into importance, and to participate largely in the Newfoundland and general

American trade. During the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, Bideford declared for the latter, and forts were erected on the banks of the Torridge, to command the river and the access to the town on both sides; but the inhabitants having, with those of Barnstaple, marched out to relieve Exeter, which city was then besieged by the royalists, they were met at Torrington by Colonel Digby, by whom they were severely defeated. The colonel then moved forward, and after a brief siege took both the town and the forts, treating the inhabitants with much consideration and forbearance. In 1646, the plague raged here to a terrible extent; the mayor and a great portion of the inhabitants fled, but a noble-minded gentleman, named Strange, remained with the rest of his fellow-townsmen, took upon himself the office of chief magistrate, and, in every way that prudence and skill could devise, contributed to their welfare, until he himself fell a victim to the disorder. There is a monument to his memory in the church, which is said to have been put up by the master of a trading vessel, in gratitude for relief given to him by Mr. Strange, after a disastrous shipwreck. In 1680, Bideford was again visited by the plague, supposed to have been brought by some bales of Spanish wool, which were unloaded on the quay. The weaving of silk was introduced here by some French emigrants, and carried to great perfection, shortly after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; but the trade of the town was chiefly enhanced in value by the opening of its foreign commerce to the south and west, the importations of wool and tobacco into this port for a considerable time being scarcely inferior to those of London itself. The editors of 'Lyson's Magna Britannia,' writing in 1737, say of Bideford—*This is now one of the best trading towns in England, sending every year great fleets to Newfoundland and the West Indies, and particularly to Virginia. It has almost drawn away the trade of Barnstaple to itself; and though the merchants here were great losers by the late wars, yet they still keep up a thriving trade, and the customs amount to considerable sums yearly, for the management of which, his majesty keeps here a collector, comptroller, customer, searchers, waiters, and other inferior officers. And there is still a large business done here, the port including within its jurisdiction the harbours of Clovelly, Appledore, and Hartland.* The principal part of the town is built on a steep acclivity on the western bank of the Torridge, and the remainder at the bottom of the heights on the opposite side of the river, the two portions being connected by a noble stone bridge of 24 arches, and as much as 677 feet in length. It was built in the 14th century by public subscriptions, aided greatly by the exertions of Sir Theobald Granville, and Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, the latter of whom granted indulgences to such persons as should supply any thing to the fund. The bridge was thoroughly repaired in 1683, and seems still likely to last for centuries. It is endowed with certain lands, which produce on an average about £400 a year. The streets are generally paved, and partly lighted, and a great improvement in the appearance of the town has been made by the building of many handsome houses by the resident West India merchants. The trade of the place now consists chiefly

in sails, cordage, and all similar marine stores; fruit, oak-bark, corn, flour, and earthenware, are among the exports; and coal from Bristol and Wales, and American and Baltic timber among the imports. The quay is very conveniently placed, being nearly in the centre of the town, and has water sufficient to admit vessels of 500 tons burthen by its side, except at ebb tide, the Torridge having a tidal wave of nearly eighteen feet in strong water. In full tides, therefore, ships of 300 tons can proceed as far as the bridge, while vessels of smaller burden can sail considerably farther, and enter the Torrington Canal, through a sea-lock, at the distance of two and a half miles. The quay duties are the property of the lord of the manor. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about 120, of, in the aggregate, about 10,000 tons burthen; they chiefly trade to Ireland, Wales, and North America. The dockyards here are numerous and rather extensive, and fitted chiefly for building vessels of moderate size. There is a culm mine east of the river, from which large quantities have been raised from time immemorial. By the Municipal Reform Act, the government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. There was formerly a civil court here for plaints and actions, but it has fallen out of custom. There is still, however, a quarter-sessions held, at which the mayor presides as a justice of the peace; and a court of petty sessions is held weekly, by adjournment from Buckland-Brewer, for the division of Great Torrington. The property of the corporation does not produce more than £50 a year. The town-hall is a substantial structure; it was erected in 1698. The gaol is part of the parish workhouse; it contains six cells. The union workhouse was erected by the poor-law commissioners for 200 inmates, at a cost of £3,645. The Bideford union comprehends eighteen parishes, in an area of nearly 122 square miles, and has a population of about 20,000 persons. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. A free grammar-school has existed here from remote ages: in 1689 it was endowed with £56 a year by Mrs. Stuckley, and some time afterwards a good house was bought for the master. It was originally intended to have ten boys on the foundation, but of late years only three have been nominated by the corporation. The National School Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, have each large seminaries here, and the trustees for the Bridge estate also support a school, and besides these the educational institutions are numerous. Almshouses for seven poor families were erected, in 1646, by Mr. John Strange, and in 1663, Mr. Amory bequeathed funds for the erection of an hospital for twelve poor families. Besides these, there is a considerable fund, left in 1810 by Mrs. Margaret Newcomen, for the relief of distressed dissenters. The other parochial charities produce about £25 a year. Bideford was the birth-place of Dr. Shebbeare, a political writer, born in 1709, very celebrated in his day, who, after suffering imprisonment and the pillory two or three times for his attacks on the ministry of George II., was pensioned with £200 a year by the government of his grandson, George III. On Northam-Burrows, about a mile and a half above

Bideford, there is a beach of pebbles of nearly three miles in length, and of very considerable breadth and depth; it is supposed to have been thrown up by the sea. About two miles down the river, near a point, there is a large stone, called Hubblestone, which covers a cave, supposed to be the burial place of Hubba, a noted Danish leader, who was slain by the British in the time of King Alfred, while attacking Kenwith Castle. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £27. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £633: patron, L. W. Buck, Esq. M.P.: pres. incumbent, R. H. K. Buck, 1844: contains 4,510 acres: 916 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,211: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,993: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £9,312: poor rates in 1837, £2,202. — Market days, Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, 14th February, 18th July, and 13th November, for cattle. — Moreton, the residence of L. W. Buck, Esq., M.P. Mr. Buck, whose principal seats are Moreton and Hartland Abbey, is the descendant of an ancient Irish family, one of whom settled in Devonshire towards the end of the 17th century. His mother was a sister of Admiral Sir Richard Keats. Mr. Buck has been high sheriff of the county, and is now a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the northern division. — Ford, the residence of Capt. Pyke, R.N.—N., Rowleigh; S., Doddon Hall.

BIDFORD (or BRIDFORD), WARWICK, a parish in the Stratford division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Alcester: the parish contains the hamlets of Barton-Broom and Marcliff: 112 miles from London (coach road 102), 4 from Alcester, 4 from Stratford. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stratford-upon-Avon, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Hampton station, 51½, thence 24 miles. — Money orders issued at Stratford-upon-Avon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £213: patron, Sir G. Skipwith, Bart.: pres. incumbent, T. Boulthée, 1830: contains 3,240 acres: 267 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,567: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,802: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,161: poor rates in 1837, £440. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1766. — Fairs, 11th April, and 10th September.

BIDSTONE, CHESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirrall, union of Wirrall, on the western bank of the river Mersey: it comprises the chapelry of Birkenhead, and the townships of Bidstone with Ford, Claughton with Grange, Moreton, and Saughall-Massey: 203 miles from London (coach road 202), 10 from Great Neston, 4 from Liverpool. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester to Birkenhead, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Chester, &c., 98 miles. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — On an elevation in this parish there is a lighthouse, which belongs to the corporation of Liverpool, having been purchased by them in 1762, under the authority of an act of parliament. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £98: patron, B. Keene, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Gate, 1819: contains 5,160

acres: 523 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,013: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,165: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,145: poor rates in 1837, £875.

BIDSTONE, CHESTER, a township in the above parish. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Contains 1,620 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 331: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,218: poor rates in 1837, £41.

BIERLEY (NORTH), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Bradford, wapentake of Morley: 221 miles from London (coach road 194), 3 from Bradford, 9 from Leeds. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Bradford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Leeds, &c., 89 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 8½ a.m.: post closes 5.10 p.m. and 7½ p.m. — Upwards of 800 men are employed in this parish in mines, quarries, and coal pits. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of York, and diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £130: patron, Miss Currier: pres. incumbent, John Barber, 1839: contains 3,090 acres: 1,849 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,512: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,939: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £6,428: poor rates in 1837, £1,557.

BIERTON-WITH-BROUGHTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Aylesbury: 45½ miles from London (coach road 40), 2 from Aylesbury, 11 from Leighton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Cheddington, &c., 105 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — A gentleman named Hill, in 1723, gave property for a fund for clothing poor men, and educating and apprenticing young persons. The other parochial charities produce about £40 a year. — The living (St. James), a vicarage, to which the curacies of Stoke-Mandeville, Buckland, and Quarendon are annexed, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £20. 10s.: pres. net income, £272: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, W. Apthorp, 1834: contains 2,470 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 605: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 696: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,469: poor rates in 1837, £456. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, the prebend of Aylesbury, and the vicar, were commuted in 1779.

BIGBURY, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Exmington, union of Kingsbridge, bounded by the river Avon on the east, which here falls into the bay of Bigbury: 240 miles from London (coach road 213), 4 from Modbury, 14 from Plymouth. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Wrangerton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Wrangerton, &c., 256 miles. — Money orders issued at Ermebridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £28. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £658: patron, — Livingston: pres. incumbent, T. Livingston, 1822: contains 4,160 acres: 109 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 652: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 749: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,147: poor rates in 1837, £402.

**BIGBY, LINCOLN**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 193 miles from London (coach road 160), 4 from Glandford Bridge, 14 from Market Raisin. --- East Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Glandford Bridge, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Glandford, &c., 77 miles. --- Money orders issued at Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. --- The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 10s. 10d.: pres. net. income, £708: patron, R. C. Elwea, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. J. Barnard, 1833: contains 1,040 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 245: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,810: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**BIGGES (or CARLISLE'S-QUARTER), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Long-Horley, division of Morpeth ward: 326 miles from London (coach road 297), 6 from Morpeth, 12 from Alnwick. --- Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Morpeth, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, Newcastle, &c., 194 miles. --- Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. --- An endowment of about £4 a year has been lost to the school here since 1819, owing to the will of the late trustee, Walter Traveley, Esq. of Netherwitton, never having been proved at Doctors' Commons. --- Contains 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 274: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 315: poor rates in 1837, £155.

**BIGGIN, DERBY**, a township in the parish of Wirksworth, hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree: 147½ miles from London (coach road 138), 6 from Ashbourne, 12 from Derby. --- Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Belper, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Belper, &c., 15½ miles. --- Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. --- The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £40: patron, Vicar of Hartington: pres. incumbent, Thomas Booth, 1847: contains 440 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 475: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 650: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £745: poor rates in 1837, £97.

**BIGGIN.** See NEWTON-BIGGIN.

**BIGGIN, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township partly in the parish of Kirk-Penton, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash: 214 miles from London, (coach road 186), 6 from Selby, 6 from Tadcaster. --- Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Sheffield, to Sherburn station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 82 miles. --- Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. --- The teasle plant (*Dipsacus fullonum*) was first reared here in England for the use of fullers. --- Contains 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 162: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 186: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,727.

**BIGGLESWADE, BEDFORD**, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Biggleswade: this parish includes the hamlets of Stratton and Holme: 75 miles from London (coach road 45), 8 from Baldock. --- Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 10½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bed-

ford, &c., 114 miles. --- Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. --- Biggleswade is pleasantly situated on the river Ivel, which has, within these few years, been made navigable as far as its junction with the Ouse, under the authority of an act of parliament, by which the trade of the town has been very much increased. The houses are generally of comfortable and highly respectable appearance, though, since the system of coach travelling was superseded by railways, the place has not been so cheerful, as it stands on the great north road, and seldom an hour of the day passed without one rattling through its streets. Much of its present aspect is to be ascribed to a fire which occurred in 1785, and which consumed upwards of 150 dwelling-houses, besides malt-kilns, granaries, and other depositories of agricultural produce. The church is a substantial and pleasing structure, erected as early as the year 1230, though the chancel is said to have been rebuilt by John Reeding, archdeacon of Bedford, in 1467. It was formerly collegiate. The pews in it are the equal right of all the inhabitants, who, in return for the privilege, are required to keep the fabric in repair. A considerable portion of the female population derive their subsistence from the manufacture of thread-lace and straw-plait, but the great business of the place is agriculture. At one time the market for all kinds of produce was very largely attended, but it has of late years greatly declined, the farmers having been drawn off to the larger towns of Bedford, Hitchin, and St. Neot's, partly by the improvement of the roads, and partly by the substitution of the plan of selling by sample for that of selling in bulk. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists each have chapels here. There is a charity school, endowed with two-ninths of the rental of lands at Flitwick, which were purchased by £1,800, left for that purpose, in 1752, by Sir John Cotton; and there is an additional endowment of £13 per annum, arising from other lands at Holme, left by Edward Peake, Esq. Thirty boys are educated on the foundation, the nomination resting in the Crown, which is the lord of the manor. Two-thirds of the rentals arising from Sir John Cotton's bequest are given to the poor, and one-ninth to the vicar of the parish. There are also a National and British and Foreign school here. The other parochial charities produce about £27 a year. The neighbourhood of Biggleswade is open and salubrious, and though the country is flat, there are several very pleasing if not picturesque views in it. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and the petty sessions for the division of Biggleswade are held here: by the Reform Bill it was constituted one of the polling-places for the county. The poor-law commissioners erected a workhouse here at a cost of £4,850, which is capable of containing 300 inmates. The union comprehends twenty-six parishes, spread over an area of ninety-six square miles, which contains about 19,000 inhabitants. Large tracts of ground in the neighbourhood are occupied by market gardeners, who grow vegetables in great quantities for the London markets. Some Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood, which is very pleasingly dotted by ornamental villas. --- The living (St. Andrew),



a vicarage exempt from visitation, being a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £300: patron, Prebend thereof: pres. incumbent, J. Dowton, 1841: contains 4,220 acres: 598 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,807: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,378: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,504: poor rates in 1837, £1,281. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: February 14, Saturday in Easter week, Whitsun-Monday, August 2, November 8, for all kinds of cattle. — Stratton Park is the seat of Charles Barnett, Esq., a nephew of the eminent banker in Lombard Street, and son of the late General Barnett, whom he succeeded in the property in 1804. Mr. Barnett was high sheriff of the county in 1821.

**BIGHTON, HAMPS.** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bishop's-Sutton, union of Alresford, Alton (northern) division of the county: 61 miles from London (coach road 55), 2 from Alresford, 12 from Basingstoke. — Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Alton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 193 miles. — Money orders issued at Alresford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — There is a day and Sunday school here, with a lending library attached, formerly supported by the Duchess of Buckingham, whose family possessed a large estate here; but their property, which at one time was more than nine-tenths of the whole parish, was purchased by the Rev. J. T. Maine, who has erected a handsome residence near the village, which he has named Bighton Wood. The school is supported by him and the rector, with a small payment besides from each child. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £19. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £310: patron, Duke of Buckingham: pres. incumbent, G. Deane, 1827: contains 1,580 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 287: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 327: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,395: poor rates in 1847—1848, £880. 13s. 3½d.

**BIGLANDS AND GAMELSBY, CUMBERLAND,** a township in the parish of Aikton, Cumberland ward—(which see for access, &c.): 309 miles from London, 4 from Wigton, 10 from Carlisle. — Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 12 noon. — Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 221: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 254.

**BIGNALL-END, STAFFORD,** a township in the parish of Audley, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pirehill—(which see for access, &c.): 154 miles from London, 4 from Newcastle, 10 from Nantwich. — Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The Grand Trunk Canal passes by the village. — Contains 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 497: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 572.

**BIGNOR, SUSSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bury, rape of Arundel: 81 miles from London (coach road 55), 6 from Petworth, 12 from Chichester. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Arundel station, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 213 miles. — Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The church is of the early English style of architecture, with some mixture of the decorated. The electors in that part of Bignor

which is surrounded by Easebourn, vote for the member for Midhurst. Some fine tessellated pavements were found in a field in the parish in 1811, which are ascertained to be the remains of a Roman villa, many of the walls, and several of the statues that adorned it, having been found. Bignor was the birth-place of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, a lady who held a high rank among her literary cotemporaries. She was the daughter of Nicholas Turner, Esq. of Bignor Park, and married, at a very early age, a West Indian merchant, an union which led to the most lamentable consequences, and compelled her to depend upon her own exertions for her support. Her poetical compositions and novels were highly praised. She died in 1806 at Tilford, near Fareham. The Roman road passes near the village. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £143: patron, Colonel Wyndham: pres. incumbent, Henry Sockett, 1848: contains 1,180 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 210: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 241: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £792: poor rates in 1837, £82.

**BIKINACRE (or BITACRE), ESSEX,** a hamlet partly in the parish of Danbury, and partly in that of Woodham-Ferrers, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chelmsford—(which see for access, &c.): 33 miles from London, 5 from Chelmsford, 4 from Maldon. — Money orders issued at Chelmsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, says—*In that part of this hamlet, which is in the parish of Woodham-Ferrers, was at first an hermitage, and then a priory of black canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, built and endowed by Maurice Fitz-Jeffrey of Tiretai, sheriff of Essex, at the charge, for the most part, of King Henry II., who forgave him on this account several sums of money, which he must otherwise have paid into the exchequer out of his bailiwick. This house being almost forsaken, was, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VII., annexed to the hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London; and, as part of the possessions of that hospital, was granted, after the general dissolution, in the 31st year of Henry VIII., to Henry Polsted.*

**BILAND-ABBEY, NORTH RIDING, YORK,** near the valley of Rydale. — This was formerly the lordship of Roger de Mowbray, who founded a monastery here, which, from the beauty of its situation, was called *La Belle Land*.

**BILBANK, CUMBERLAND.** See BELRANK.

**BILBOROUGH, NOTTINGHAM,** a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Broxtow, union of Basford: 134 miles from London (coach road 129), 5 from Nottingham, 13 from Derby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Beeston station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Beeston, &c., 17 miles. — Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The hamlet of Broxtow, in this parish, was once of considerable importance, and gave its name to the hundred. There are some coal works here. — The living (St. Martin), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Nottingham, diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £3. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £273: patron, T. W. Edge, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. T. Hobson, 1842: contains 1,090

acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 267: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 307: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,475: poor rates in 1837, £126.---N. 1 m. Strelley Hall—(for which see STRELLEY).---S. 1 m. Wollaton Hall, the mansion of Lord Middleton—(for which see WOLLATON.)

**BILBROUGH, YORK**, a parish in the lower division of the ainstey of the city: 215 miles from London (coach road 193), 4 from Tadcaster, 6 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Sheffield, to Tadcaster, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 83 miles.---Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is a day and Sunday school, partly supported by Lady Hewley's charity of £4, and partly by two annual donations of £5. 5s. from the Rev. B. Edmonson, and of £10 from T. L. Fairfax, Esq., the patron of the living, who owns considerable property in the neighbourhood, and whose principal residence is Gilling Castle, about twenty miles northward. The other parochial charities produce about £8. 10s. a year. The church contains the remains of Thomas Lord Fairfax, the celebrated commander-in-chief of the parliamentary troops during the civil war. Sir Thomas Fairfax—for his military renown was achieved before he attained the peerage—was the eldest son of Lord Fairfax, and, when the troubles broke out between the king and the parliament, prepared with his father to take part heartily with the latter. He was soon intrusted with a high command under the Earl of Essex; and although he suffered some reverses in the earlier part of the contest, in his conflicts with the royalists, he always retained the reputation of a good soldier; and when Essex retired from the army, he was placed at the head of it. He won the battle at Marston Moor, overthrew the king's forces at the fatal battle of Naseby, reduced the whole of the western counties to obedience, and compelled Colchester to surrender. But the object he had in view having been obtained, he strongly opposed the execution of the king, resigned the command of the army, and retired into private life, it is believed an object of very considerable jealousy to Cromwell. When the national voice again called back the sovereign, he went over to Holland to congratulate Charles II. upon his accession to the throne—was well received, and finally reconciled to that monarch. He devoted his leisure to the encouragement and cultivation of literature, and left behind him a volume of poems and miscellanies, including a sketch of his own life. He died in 1671.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £46. 6s. 10d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, T. L. Fairfax, Esq.: pres. incumbent, B. Edmonson, 1821: contains 1,410 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 216: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 248: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,002: poor rates in 1837, £118.

**BILDESTONE (or BILSTON), SUFFOLK**, a township and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cosford: 74 miles from London (coach road 63), 5 from Hadleigh, 14 from Ipswich.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Hadleigh, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 206 miles.---Money orders issued at Hadleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.

---The church is a handsome structure, placed on a hill at the west end of the town. A Baptist congregation was formed here in 1794. The schools are numerous. There was formerly a considerable manufacture of blankets and blue woollen cloths. The parochial charities produce about £4 a year. The living (Blessed Virgin Mary), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £12. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £346: patron, Rev. Joseph Gedge: pres. incumbent, ---, ---, contains 1,420 acres: 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 857: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 985: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,840: poor rates in 1837, £271.---Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, Ash-Wednesday and Holy-Thursaday, for toys, &c.

**BILEIGH, ESSEX**, a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary—(which see for access, &c.)---Tanner says, in speaking of Bileigh—*There was anciently at Perendune, or Parndon, in this county, an house of Præmonstratensian canons, who removed to Bileigh, when, A.D. 1180, Robert Mantell built a monastery for them to the honour of St. Nicholas. About the time of the dissolution, this abbey was rated at £169. 4s. 5d., and maintained nine canons; it was granted in the 32d year of Henry VIII. to Sir John Gate. Some portions of the monastic buildings still remain, but are adapted to purposes very different from those for which they were designed, constituting now a portion of a farm-house and establishment. The chapel, which was the most perfect relic of the edifice, is now used as a hog-stye. It was a handsome apartment, 36 feet in length, by 18 in breadth. The roof is formed of a very fine grained limestone, having groined arches, supported by three slender Purbeck columns. Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, who died in 1483, with Isabel his countess, and the Lady Mary Nevill, were buried here.*

**BILHAM, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in that part of the parish of Hooton-Pagnel, which is in the northern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill—(which see for access, &c.): 169 miles from London, 7 from Doncaster, 9 from Pontefract.---Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Lime and coal are found here, as well as a peculiar kind of sand used in the iron foundries at Sheffield and Rotherham.---Contains 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,026: poor rates in 1837, £36.

**BILLERICAY (or BILLERCA), ESSEX**, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Great Burstead, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Barstable: 23 miles from London (coach road 24.)---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Brentwood, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 154 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. and 8 a.m.---The town stands on a considerable eminence, overlooking a varied luxuriant vale, beyond which it commands views of the river Thames, the Nore, and the distant coast of Kent. The tower of the (Ed. III.) chapel is of very ancient erection; but the body of it has been rebuilt at a much later date. A market was formerly and is still held here under a charter of Edward I.; but the increasing importance of Romford and Chelms-

ford have caused it to be very much neglected. The Independents have a place of worship here. Ten poor children are educated on a foundation erected on a bequest of £60 a year, left, in 1654, by the Rev. Mr. Bayley, rector of Benfleet. Billericay is one of the polling-places for the members for South Essex; and petty sessions for the division of Chafford and Barstable are held here and at Brentwood. Billericay is the head of a union, comprising 24 parishes. The living is a perpetual curacy not in charge, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £115: patron, Bishop of the diocese: pres. incumbent, J. H. Bailey, 1844: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,284: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,476. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs, Aug. 2, and Oct. 7, for cattle.

**BILLESDON, LEICESTER**, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Billesdon: the parish comprises the chapelries of Goadby and Rolleston (which see), with the township of Billesdon: 112 miles from London (coach road 96), 9 from Leicester, 10 from Uppingham. Nor. West. Rail. to Leicester, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 38½ miles. Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. A school here has an endowment from various sources of £23 a year, and a school-house, which was built in 1650 by William Sharpe, for the use of the parishioners. There are almshouses for four poor widows here, which were built and endowed by William Ward, Esq. The other parochial charities produce about £53 a year. There are some traces of a Roman camp in the neighbourhood. The Billesdon poor-law union comprehends 36 parishes, with an area of about 82 square miles, and a population of about 7,000 souls. The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage, with the curacies of Rolleston and Goadby annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14. 10s.: pres. net income, £300: patron, H. Greene, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Joshua Scholesfield, A.M., 1846: contains 4,430 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 878: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,009: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,529: poor rates in 1837, £381. Tithes commuted in 1764. Market day, Friday. Fairs: last Monday in Feb., first Monday in May, last Monday in Aug., first Monday in Oct. N. 1½ m. Coplew House, the seat of Charles Thomas Frier, Esq.—Rollerton Hall, the seat of H. Greene, Esq.

**BILLESLEY, WARWICK**, a parish in the Stratford division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon: 112 miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Stratford-on-Avon, 5 from Alcester. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stratford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Hampton station, 51½ miles, thence 20 miles. Money orders issued at Stratford-on-Avon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £100: patrons, M. Miles, Esq., and Rev. T. Higgins: pres. incumbent, F. F. Knottesford, 1823: contains 750 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 81: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 86: poor rates in 1837, £11.

**BILLING (GREAT), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Spelhoe, union of Northampton: 70 miles from London (coach road 69), 4 from Northampton, 6 from Wellingborough. Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Billing: from Derby, through Rugby and Weedon, to Northampton, &c., 83 miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. There is an almshouse for five poor aged widows, and one poor aged widower, founded and endowed, in the reign of James I., by Francis Freeman, Esq. The recipients of the bounty do not reside in the house, which has been given up to the parish, but receive £6 a year each. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £495: patron, Brazenose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. Walker, 1843: contains 1,290 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 401: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 461: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,319: poor rates in 1837, £136. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. Billing Hall is the seat of Robert Carey Elwes, Esq., who derives his descent from Geoffrey Elwes, Esq., an alderman of London in the time of Charles I., and who was a nephew of Sir Gervais Elwais, lieutenant of the Tower at the time Sir Thomas Overbury was murdered there. The Hall is a noble mansion, purchased by its present proprietor from Lord Frederick Cavendish at the close of the last century.

**BILLING (LITTLE), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Spelhoe, union of Northampton: 68 miles from London, 3 from Northampton, 13 from Kettering. (For access, &c., see previous article.) The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £349: patron, Earl Brownlow: pres. incumbent, R. J. Geldart, 1817: contains 890 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 101: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,763: poor rates in 1837, £49.

**BILLINGBOROUGH, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn: 140 miles from London (coach road 109), 4 from Folkingham, 18 from Boston. East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Algakirk, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Algakirk, &c., 101 miles. Money orders issued at Folkingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The church is particularly fine, having a tower and spire. There is a free school here, towards the endowment of which Mrs. Mary Toller gave, in 1671, lands, which produce £25 per annum. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £295: patron, Earl Fortescue: pres. incumbent, Wm. M. Mann, 1846: contains 2,020 acres: 168 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 999: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,149: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,800: poor rates in 1837, £309. The great and small tithes of Billingborough and Bithorpe, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1768.

**BILLINGE (CHAPEL END), LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Wigan, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby: it contains the township of Billinge, and part of

the township of Winstanley: 201 miles from London, 5 from Wigan, 9 from Prescott. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Warrington to Newton junction, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 92 miles. — Money orders issued at Wigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a National school here, which has a stipend of £40 a year attached by the trustees of the Eddleston charity. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Birchley, within the precincts of the parish. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £34. 0s. 8d.: pres. net income, £165: patron, Rector of Wigan: pres. incumbent, J. Bromilow, 1834: contains 1,340 acres: 222 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,550: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,782: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,105: poor rates in 1837, £254. — Winstanley Hall, the seat of Meyrick Banks, Esq.

BILLINGE (HIGHER END), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Wigan, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — There was formerly an allowance of £10 a year, to teach eight poor children of the township, but it has for some years been withheld. — Contains 1,410 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 777: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 893: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,317: poor rates in 1837, £213.

BILLINGFORD (or PIRLESTON), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Earsham, union of Depwade: 151 miles from London (coach road 93), 2 from Scole, 14 from Bungay. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Norwich to East Dereham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Dereham, &c., 151 miles. — Money orders issued at Scole: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £264: patron, G. Wilson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, A. Cooper, 1823: contains 1,100 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 219: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 252: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,679: poor rates in 1837, £134.

BILLINGFORD, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eynesford, union of Mitford and Launditch: 151 miles from London (coach road 106), 5 from East Dereham, 7 from Reepham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Norwich to East Dereham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Dereham, &c., 151 miles. — Money orders issued at East Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — There was formerly a fair held here, under a grant of the 33d of Edward I.: and there was once an hospital founded in the reign of Henry III., for the relief of poor travellers. This manor is said to have belonged to Sir Simon Burley, the chief favourite of Edward the Black Prince, and tutor to his son, afterwards Richard II., by whom he was advanced to high honours, and had emoluments of every kind heaped upon him. Among his other appointments, he was made a member of the privy council, a knight of the garter, chamberlain of the royal household, governor of Windsor Castle, constable of Dover, and lord warden of the Cinque ports. This accumulation of prosperity seems to have been too much for his equanimity, for from pride he proceeded to oppression, and from oppression to

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cruelty, till at last he went to such lengths that the whole nation cried out for his attainder. He was at length brought to the block, and beheaded on Tower Hill. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with that of Thorpe Little, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 10s.: pres. net income, £306: patron, Right Hon. E. Ellice: pres. incumbent, T. A. Anson, 1843: contains 1,650 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 353: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 405: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,680: poor rates in 1837, £126.

BILLINGHAM, DURHAM, a parish in the north-eastern division and union of Stockton-ward: it comprises the chapelry of Wolviston, and the townships of Billingham, Cowpen-Bewley, and Newton-Bewley: 281 miles from London (coach road 244), 3 from Stockton, 10 from Hartlepool. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Darlington, to Stockton-on-Tees, thence by Hartlepool and Clarence Railway to Billingham, 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, &c., 149 miles. — Money orders issued at Stockton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — There is a daily school here, towards the support of which the Dean and Chapter of Durham allow £4. 4s. a year. The other parochial charities produce about £17 a year. — The living (St. Cuthbert), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £11. 3s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £240: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, T. Ebdon, 1831: contains 2,720 acres: 92 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,653: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,900: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,350: poor rates in 1837, £230.

BILLINGHAY, LINCOLN, a parish in the first division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: it comprises the township of Dogdyke, and the hamlet of Walcott: 153 miles from London (coach road 123), 8 from Sleaford, 13 from Horncastle. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Tattershall, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Tattershall, &c., 74 miles. — Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 14s.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Earl Fitzwilliam: pres. incumbent, E. Jenkins: contains 7,630 acres: 459 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,087: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,400: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,898: poor rates in 1837, £291.

BILLINGLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in that part of the parish of Darfield, which is in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill: 183 miles from London (coach road 168), 7 from Barnsley, 9 from Doncaster. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Sheffield, to Darfield, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 51 miles. — Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The Dearne and Dove Canal passes by the village. — Contains 830 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 250: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 287: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,289: poor rates in 1837, £82.

BILLINGSHURST, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of West Easwirth, rape of Arundel, union of

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Petworth: the parish includes the hamlets of East and West Billingshurst: 41 miles from London (coach road 40), 7 from Horsham, 14 from Arundel. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Horsham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 173 miles. — Money orders issued at Horsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The Independents and the Baptists have places of worship here. The parish is intersected by the Arun and Wye Canal. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £9. 6s. 0<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £139: patron, Sir C. F. Goring, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Henry Beath, 1832: contains 6,830 acres: 265 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,439: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,655: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,199: poor rates in 1837, £792. — Fairs, Whit-Monday, and 8th November, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and pedlery.

BILLINGSIDE, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Lanchester, west division of Chesterward: 307 miles from London (coach road 268), 9 from Durham, 14 from Newcastle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Washington, to Leston, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 175 miles. — Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Contains 340 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 21: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 24: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,917: poor rates in 1837, £15.

BILLINGSLEY, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth: 145 miles from London (coach road 144), 6 from Bridgenorth, 16 from Tenbury. — Gt. West. Rail. to Kidderminster, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 83 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There are some large coal mines in the parish. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £195: patron, Duke of Cleveland: pres. incumbent, T. Vaughan, 1823: contains 1,560 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 149: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 171: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,231: poor rates in 1837, £38. — S. 2 m. Kinlet Hall — (for which see KINLET.)

BILLINGTON, BEDFORD, a chapelry in the parish and union of Leighton-Buzzard, hun<sup>d</sup> of Manshead: this chapelry includes the hamlets of Great and Little Billington: 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from London (coach road 40), 2 from Leighton-Buzzard, 6 from Dunstable. — Nor. West. Rail. to Leighton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 95 miles. — Money orders issued at Leighton-Buzzard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £45: patron, Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, J. C. Orleber, 1843: contains 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 335: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 385: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,366: poor rates in 1837, £121.

BILLINGTON (LANGHO), LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish and lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackburn — (which see for access, &c.): 218

miles from London, 6 from Blackburn, 14 from Preston. — Money orders issued at Blackburn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The inhabitants are chiefly cotton weavers. There is a daily school here, endowed with £26 a year. — The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £120: patron, Vicar of Blackburn: pres. incumbent, J. F. Coates, 1845: contains 2,960 acres: 191 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 988: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,136: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,407: poor rates in 1837, £284.

BILLOCKLY (or BILLOCKBY), NORFOLK, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Flegg: 141 miles from London (coach road 123), 3 from Acle, 14 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Norwich to Brundall, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, &c., 181 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £2. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Family of Lucas: pres. incumbent, William Lucas, 1835: contains 260 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 71: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 81: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £497: poor rates in 1837, £52.

BILLSBOROUGH (or BILLSBORROW), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Garstang, hun<sup>d</sup> of Amounderness: 232 miles from London (coach road 225), 4 from Garstang, 7 from Preston. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Myerscough, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 121 miles. — Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — There is a daily free school here, endowed in 1718 with £46 per annum, by Mr. John Cross, for the benefit of the poor children of Myerscough and Billsborough. — Contains 750 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 229: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 263: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,462: poor rates in 1837, £50. — W. 1 m. is Myerscough House, the seat of John Cunliffe, Esq. (for which see MYERSCOUGH.) — N.W. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> m. Myerscough Hall; N. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> m. Cloughton Hall.

BILNEY (EAST), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch: 135 miles from London (coach road 105), 8 from East Dereham, 7 from Fakenham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Norwich to East Dereham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to East Dereham, &c., 154 miles. — Money orders issued at East Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — There is a Sunday school, supported entirely by the rector. Thomas Bilney, a learned divine, who was burned at Norwich in 1531, for his opposition to Popery, is said to have been born here. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £112: patron, John Collison, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Collison, 1833: contains 670 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 218: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 251: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £553: poor rates in 1837, £96.

BILNEY (WEST), NORFOLK, a parish in the Lynn division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Freebridge, union of

Freebridge Lynn: 130 miles from London (coach road 95), 7 from Lynn Regis, 11 from Downham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Lynn to West Bilney: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Lynn, to West Bilney, 131 miles. — Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Cecilia), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £60: patron, J. Dalton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Samuel Pearson, 1844: contains 2,750 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 298: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 343: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,680: poor rates in 1837, £188.

BILSBY AND THURLBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 157 miles from London (coach road 143), 2 from Alford, 12 from Louth. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Alford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Alford, &c., 104 miles. — Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — A school here has a small endowment, arising from lands in the parish. — The living (the Holy Trinity), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £123: patron, J. Mason, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Mason, 1826: contains 2,960 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 584: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 672: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,886: poor rates in 1837, £584.

BILSDALE-MIDCABLE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Helmsley, wapentake of Ryedale: 264 miles from London (coach road 234), 12 from Helmsley, 10 from Gisborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Thirsk, to Northallerton, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Thirsk, &c., 132 miles. — Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £91: patron, Vicar of Helmsley: pres. incumbent, George Dixon, 1830: contains 8,380 acres: 132 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 738: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 848: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,412: poor rates in 1837, £219.

BILSDALE (WEST SIDE), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Hawnby, wapentake of Birdforth: 234 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Contains 6,090 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 196: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,610: poor rates in 1837, £134.

BILSINGTON, KENT, a parish partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the upper half-hundred of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford: 76 miles from London (coach road 61), 8 from Hythe, 6 from Ashford. — Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Hythe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There are some remains of a priory of black canons here, which was founded by John Mansell, provost of Beverley, in 1253. The manor of Bilsington Inferior was held in grand serjeantry in the reign of Edward III., by the service of presenting three maple cups

at the sovereign's coronation, and, at the coronation of Charles II., by the additional service of carrying the last dish of the second course to the king's table. This estate, with a large portion of the surrounding lands, was given by William the Conqueror to his brother, the Bishop of Bayeux, but was subsequently conveyed by marriage to the Earl of Arundel, who attempted to make the office of cup-bearer hereditary in his family; but the court of claims disallowed his pretensions, and decided that the privilege attached to the actual lords of the manors, of which the representatives of Sir W. R. Cosway are the possessors. The Grand Military Canal, constructed from Rye to Hythe, for the purpose of conveying military stores to the coast during the last great war, and of serving for a line of defensive operations in the event of an invasion, passes through the parish. A mound in the neighbourhood, called the Knoll, commands fine views of Romney-Marsh, the English Channel, and the Sussex hills. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £52: patron, Lady Cosway: pres. incumbent, Thomas Clarke, 1844: contains 2,800 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 332: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 380: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,347: poor rates in 1837, £321. — Fair, 5th July.

BILSTHORPE (OR BILDESTHORPE), NOTTS, a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell: 149 miles from London (coach road 140), 9 from Mansfield, 6 from Southwell. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Southwell, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 37 miles. — Money orders issued at Mansfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 4s. 8d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Earl of Scarborough: pres. incumbent, F. W. S. Lumley, 1847: contains 1,600 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 244: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 280: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,489: poor rates in 1837, £155.

BILSTON, STAFFORDSHIRE, a market town and chapelry in that part of the parish of Wolverhampton, which is in the northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Seisdon: 130 miles from London (coach road 120), 3 from Wolverhampton, 11 from Birmingham. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 56½ miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Bilston is now a large and thriving market town, which owes its prosperity to the numerous and rich mines of coal and ironstone in the neighbourhood; and being situated in the immediate vicinity of the Birmingham and Stafford Canal, possesses ample means of communication with all parts of the kingdom, through the Mersey, the Dee, the Ribble, the Ouse, the Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, the Avon, and the Thames. In addition to these means of water-carriage, the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway passes within a mile of the town. The whole of the neighbourhood around is thickly studded with forges, furnaces, steam-engines, and factories, which are continually

pouring forth their volumes of smoke to darken the air by day, and forks of flame to illuminate the country by night, throwing their lurid glare for miles beyond the precincts of the parish. The manufactures consist chiefly of the heavier kind of iron castings, all kinds of machinery, tin ware, japanned and enamelled goods, wire, nails, and screws. Clay, fitted for coarse pottery vessels, and a deep orange-coloured sand, very useful in castings, are found in abundance in the neighbourhood. The exports consist chiefly of coals and ironwork of all kinds. The town is long and irregularly built, though many of its domestic edifices are substantial, and some of them even imposing in appearance. A new church was erected here in the decorated style of English architecture, at an expense of about £7,223, part of which was defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners. It has a fine tower, and contains 1,494 sittings. The Wesleyan and other Methodists, the Independents, and the Baptists, all have chapels here, and there is also a Roman Catholic chapel, to which a large school is attached. There are schools on the British system, in which upwards of 300 children are taught; and an orphan school was opened in 1833, which was attended by 460 orphans, who lost their parents by the cholera, which visited Bilston very severely in the previous year. The edifice cost £400, and the school is endowed with upwards of £2,000. Petty-sessions are held here, at Wolverhampton, and Kingswinford, for the division of Seisdon North. Bilston unites with the township of Wolverhampton in returning two members to parliament. The living (St. Leonard), a perpetual curacy within the jurisdiction of the Dean of Wolverhampton, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £635: patron, the Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, H. S. Fletcher, 1836: contains 2,580 acres: 2,744 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20,180: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 23,206: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £15,634: poor rates in 1837, £2,785. Market days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, and Monday before Michaelmas. Bankers, Bilston District Banking Co.

BILSTONE (or BILSTON), LEICESTER, a township in the parish of Norton-juxta-Twycross, hund<sup>d</sup> of Sparkenhoe: 114 miles from London (coach road 109), 3 from Market-Bosworth, 7 from Atherstone. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Polesworth station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Tamworth to Polesworth, &c., 29 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Bosworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 570 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 156: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 179: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,095: poor rates in 1837, £72.

BILTON, WARWICK, a small parish and village in the division and union of Rugby, hund<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow: 83½ miles from London (coach road 82), 1 from Rugby, 12 from Coventry. Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 50 miles. Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. In this village Addison resided, after his marriage with the Countess of Warwick, who left £10 a year out of her estate at Bilton for the benefit of the poor. There is a day and Sunday National school here, which has an endowment

of £20 a year, left, in 1783, by Mr. Langton Freeman. The other parochial charities produce £61 per annum. The living (St. Mark), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £16. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £678: patron, Rev. J. T. Parker: pres. incumbent, J. T. Parker, 1817: contains 1,820 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 623: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 716: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,320: poor rates in 1837, £261.

BILTON, EAST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Swine, middle division of the wapentake of Holderness—(which see for access, &c.): 179 miles from London, 5 from Hull, 10 from Beverley. Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York: pres. net income, £45: patron, Viscount Downe: pres. incumbent, E. Williams, 1836: contains 1,120 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 84: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 97: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,390: poor rates in 1837, £99.

BILTON, YORK, a parish in the union of Skirlough, and within the ainstey of the city: it comprises the townships of Bilton, Bickerton, and Tockwith: 227 miles from London (coach road 196), 5 from Wetherby, 10 from York. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Wetherby, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Leeds, &c., 95 miles. Money orders issued at Wetherby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £3. 16s.: pres. net income, £131: patron, Prebendary of Bilton: pres. incumbent, G. Mackereith, 1831: contains 4,150 acres: 178 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 881: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,013: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,531: poor rates in 1837, £567. S., Wighill Park, the seat of Edward York, Esq., whose father was high sheriff of the county in 1832; his mother was Lady Mary Anne Lascelles, youngest daughter of Edward, first Earl of Harewood. Mr. York is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the West Riding.—N., Bilton Hall, the residence of the Vicar of Wighill.

BILTON, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.): contains 1,460 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 226: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 260: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,448: poor rates in 1837, £249.

BILTON AND HARROWGATE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Knaresborough which is in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro: 211½ miles from London (coach road 212), 1 from Harrowgate, 16 from Leeds. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Sheffield, to Starbeck station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Sheffield, Starbeck, &c., 75½ miles. Money orders issued at Harrowgate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. A school here has an endowment of £20 a year, left by Mr. Richard Taylor. Contains 4,800 acres: 466 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,234: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,719: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,142: poor rates in 1837, £820.

BINACRE (or BENACRE), SUFFOLK, a parish in



the hund<sup>d</sup>. and union of Blything: 157 miles from London (coach road 111), 6 from Southwold, 7 from Beccles. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Lowestoft, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Lowestoft, &c., 199 miles. — Money orders issued at Wangford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There is a daily and Sunday school here, supported by Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart., and the rector. In 1786, as a labourer was mending the roads in the parish, he struck upon a vessel which contained upwards of 900 silver Roman coins, the most ancient of which was of the reign of Vespasian. About half a mile from the sea-coast here, there is a lake of fresh water, called Binaere Broad, which covers about a hundred acres, and abounds with pike and other excellent fish. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory, to which are united the rectory of Easton-Bavents and the vicarage of North Hales, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £440: patron, Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. Gooch, 1823: contains 1,660 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 194: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 223: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,467: poor rates in 1837, £160.

**BINBROOKE**, LINCOLN, a village, formerly a market town, comprising the parishes of St. Gabriel and St. Mary, in the southern division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 181 miles from London (coach road 158), 9 from Market-Raisen, 13 from Grimsby. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Ludborough, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Retford, and Grimsby, to Ludborough, &c., 117 miles. — Money orders issued at Market-Raisen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — This place was formerly of some note, but it has decayed considerably of late years. It stands on the river Aucklam, which is celebrated for the fine eels caught at the foot of the wolds. — Contains 6,070 acres: 183 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,672: poor rates in 1837, £597. — W. is Swinehope House — (for which, see SWINEHOPE.)

**BINCHESTER**, DURHAM, a township in that part of the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland which is in the north-western division of Darlington ward: 249 miles from London, 1 from Bishop-Auckland, 9 from Durham. — (For access, &c., see BISHOP-AUCKLAND.) — Money orders issued at Bishop-Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The village stands on the banks of the river Wear. It is supposed by antiquarians to have been the site of the Roman station Vinovium or Binovium, and most likely of both, the former being founded by Antoninus, and the other by Ptolemy; and many antiquities have been dug up in the neighbourhood. The famous Watling-street road passed either directly through the village, or immediately to the west of it. The area of the station inclines to the eastward, and commands extensive prospects to the north and south. The washing of the river at the south-west angle of the parish, have laid the foundations of the vallum here, the bank being partly undermined. These foundations consist of large stones, some of them immense blocks, placed transversely. Some remains of stone aqueducts have also been

discovered through the sinking of the soil. In the seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, there is a communication from Mr. John Cade, who states it to be his opinion that it derived its name of *Vinovium* from having been dedicated to Bacchus, festivals in his honour having been celebrated there; and Mr. Hutchinson, in his history of Durham, says, in speaking of the place, that it was suitable to the *Priapian* dedication in every degree, as few of the Roman stations lie in a more fertile or abundant soil, and probably in its environs much sheep, cattle, and horses were bred under the auspices of that deity. Mr. Cade calls the place an inexhaustible repository of Roman remains. He says — Mr. Wren, the proprietor of the station, has in his possession a collection of some elegant intaglios, found there, with a variety of silver and copper coins, both of the upper and lower empire, to the time of Valentinian and Theodosius. Perhaps the Roman pottery at *Vinovium* has been equal, if not superior, to most made in Britain. I have seen some fragments of bowls and vases, enriched with vine leaves and branches, and others entire, which appear to have been used as sacrificing vessels, together with a vast variety of specimens of different compositions, some resembling terra cotta, and others of glass. Two of the altars belonging to this station are inscribed to the *Deæ Matres*; and a third, though the inscription is now much defaced, was made out by Camden to be as follows:—

TRIB COHOR I.  
CARTOV....  
MARLI VICTORI,  
GENIO LOCI,  
ET BONO,  
EVENTVI.

On this, Bishop Horsley observes, that the Romans made an imaginary God of *Bonus Eventus* is certain; but I have some jealousy that, instead of *Cartoviorum*, we should read *Cornoviorum*; the *Cohors Cornoviorum* is in the *Notitia*, and was at the *Pons Ælii*. Bincchester is the seat and manor of the Wren family, in whose possession it has remained since the time of James I. The mansion-house is a most sweetly imposing building, in the neighbourhood of which there are many beautiful views. — Contains 500 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 42: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 48: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,139: poor rates in 1837, £44.

**BINCOMBE**, DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Goderthorne, union of Weymouth, Bridport division of the county: 147 miles from London (coach road 126), 6 from Dorchester, 4 from Weymouth. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 279 miles. — Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There are quarries of valuable stone, and a mineral spring here. On the downs in the neighbourhood, there are several barrows of the ancient British. — The living (the Holy Trinity), a rectory united with that of Broadway, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £9. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £487: patron, Caius College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Thomas Dade, 1820: contains 1,220 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in

1849, 195: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £778: poor rates in 1837, £108.

**BINDERTON**, SUSSEX, a township and chapelry in the hund<sup>d</sup> of West-Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester: 83 miles from London (coach road 58), 4 from Chichester, 8 from Midhurst. — Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Chichester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles. — Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The chapel is not now used. — Contains 1,790 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 102: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 117: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,031: poor rates in 1837, £29.

**BINDON** (GREAT), DORSET, a hamlet in the liberty of Bindon, chapelry of Wool, Cerne division, on the south side of the river Frome: the liberty to which it gives name contains the following places — Great Bindon, Bexington, East and West Chalton, Creech Grange in the parish of Steeple, Chamberlain's-mills in the parish of Bere-Regis, Fordington East-mills, West-mills, and Mill-street, the priory in Dorchester, Langcotes in the parish of Winfrith, East Pulham, Wool, and Eastworth in the parish of Edmondsham: 131 miles from London (coach road 123), 5 from Wareham, 14 from Weymouth. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wareham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 263 miles. — Money orders issued at Wareham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Within the precincts of the parish, in a pleasant and retired valley on the banks of the river Frome, are the remains of Bindon Abbey, one of the oldest and most interesting monasteries in the kingdom. Tanner, in his *Notitia*, says—*Robert de Novo Burgo, and Maud, his wife, built here an abbey of the Cistercian order, to the honour of St. Mary, A. D. 1172, which was valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £229. 2s. 1d. The site of this house, wherein used to be an abbot and nine monks, was granted, in the 32d year of Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Poyning. Henry III. conferred a charter upon the abbey, confirming to the monks the site where it then stood, and also that of a somewhat earlier foundation, which had been made at Little Bindon; and by a subsequent charter, not only conferred upon them the wood of Stotwood, but also several houses, streets, and garden-grounds in the neighbourhood of Dorchester. In 1271, Henry de Newburgh, the patron of the monastery, resigned his rights into the hands of the brotherhood, on which they elected himself and Queen Eleanor as joint patrons. The abbey was enriched by many subsequent gifts from royal and other personages, but it was finally suppressed in 1541, as noticed by Tanner, from whose heirs it descended to James, Earl of Suffolk, who sold it to Humphrey Weld, Esq., the ancestor of Thomas Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle, and the representative of one of the most ancient families in the kingdom. Mr. Weld has made many judicious alterations, and has caused the site of the abbey, with its gardens and grounds, comprising an area of ten acres, to be enclosed with a palisade. Some interesting monuments have been discovered. Below the footstep of the side, the figure of an abbot of the natural size was found, surrounded by the following inscription:—*

*Miles Ricardus de Manners hic tumulatur  
Ab panas tardus Brus hunc salbam Cubatur.*

*The greatest curiosity, however, discovered here, says Hutchinson, in his history of Dorsetshire, was the sepulchral statue of a child, being about two feet in length, habited in the dress and ornaments of an abbot. It was found near where stood the staircase. In order to account for this singularity, we must have recourse to the ancient custom by which one of the children of the choir, on the festival and during the whole of the octave of the Holy Innocents, was, in cathedral churches, permitted to wear the insignia of a bishop; and in abbatial churches, those of an abbot. Hence, if the juvenile bishop or abbot, as we may suppose was the case at Bindon, happened to die in the course of this festivity, there is no doubt but that he would be represented in the ornaments which he was entitled to wear during that period. There is just such a figure in Salisbury cathedral, engraved in the introduction to the second volume of the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain. In the neighbourhood of the abbey, there is a building appropriated for the accommodation of some emigrant monks of the order of La Trappe, for whose settlement there Mr. Weld obtained the sanction of government during the last European war. The principal characteristic of the order, as is well known, is the observance of continued silence. — Bindon Abbey.*

**BINEGAR**, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wells-Forum, union of Shepton-Mallet: 122 miles from London (coach road 121), 5 from Shepton-Mallet, 12 from Frome. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 157 miles. — Money orders issued at Shepton-Mallet: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Wells, is valued at £13. 12s. 8½d.: patron, Prebendary of Whitchurch: pres. incumbent, W. B. Bushby, 1846: contains 680 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 338: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 388: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,703: poor rates in 1837, £61. — Fair in Whitsun-week, for horses, which is largely attended. It was formerly held at Wells, but was removed here in consequence of the plague in the seventeenth century. — W. is Grove House.

**BINFELD**, BERKS, a small village and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Cookham, union of East-Hamstead: 37 miles from London (coach road 29), 5 from Bracknell, 3 from Wokingham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Twyford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 169 miles. — Money orders issued at Bracknell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is a day and National Sunday school here, with an endowment of £37. 15s. 6d. per annum, in which about 200 children are taught. Binfield is a pleasant village, situated in about the centre of the Royal Hunt, called Windsor Forest. On one side of the turnpike road from London is a small neat brick house, once the residence of the father of the celebrated poet Pope, but now the property of a gentleman named Webb; and it was here that the young writer first fledged the wings of his genius. Within half a mile of the house, in a secluded part of the forest, on the edge of a common, is the place which was the favourite resort of the young poet, when ruminating upon

his subject, or working out the rough draft of those lines which were afterwards to raise him to the first rank of British authors. On a large tree, beneath which he is said to have composed many of his earlier poems, the words, 'HERE POPE SUXE,' are inscribed in capital letters; and the words are annually revised and renewed by a person from Oakingham, at the expense of a lady who resides at that place. It was in these still retreats that the first portion of the poem of Windsor Forest was written; and the poet appears to have had the scene actually before him when he penned the following lines:—

"There interspersed in lawns and op'ning glades,  
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades;  
Here in full light the russet plains extend,  
There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend.  
E'en the wild heath displays her purple dyes,  
And midst the desert fruitful fields arise;  
That crowned with tufted trees, and springing corn,  
Like verdant isle the sable waste adorn."

—The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £18. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £628: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Randall, 1831: contains 3,530 acres: 222 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,242: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,428: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,985: poor rates in 1837, £795.—Billings Park.—Binfield House.

BINGFIELD, NORTHUMBERLAND, a chapelry in the parish of St. John-Lee, southern division of Tindale ward: 328 miles from London (coach road 293), 8 from Hexham, 10 from Newcastle.

—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Gateshead, to Hexham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, Gateshead, &c., 196 miles.—Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—There is a school here, endowed with £10 a year by W. H. Clarke, Esq. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood.—The living, a perpetual curacy, united with that of St. John-Lee, formerly within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Hexham, in the diocese of York, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £8: contains 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 113: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 130: poor rates in 1837, £46.

BINGHAM, NOTTINGHAM, a small market town and parish in the northern division of the wapentake and union of Bingham: 139 miles from London (coach road 124), 9 from Nottingham.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nottingham, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 24½ miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ a.m. and 5½ p.m.—The town, which consists chiefly of two long parallel streets crossed by other streets, which terminate in a spacious market-place, is, though in a low situation, very pleasantly situated in the beautiful and luxuriant vale of Belvoir, of which some very fine views are commanded from the vicinity. The place, which was, before the Conquest, possessed by two Saxon chieftains, appears to have been much more extensive at one time than it is now. The church was once a collegiate or guild, founded in honour of St. Mary, and although heavy in appearance, still has an air of considerable magnificence. It has a square

tower elaborately sculptured, and above it there rises a lofty spire. Speed says that its revenues were rated at £40. 11s., but Tanner reduces that amount to £4. 11s., but probably that is a misprint. There was formerly a chantry here, in the chapel of St. Helen. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. There are several daily schools here, of which one is endowed with £16. 15s. per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £20 a year. Bingham is one of the polling-places for South Nottinghamshire. The poor law union comprises 40 parishes, with an area of 107 square miles, and a population of about 15,000. The living was successively held by Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, Wren, Bishop of Ely, and Hanmer, afterwards Bishop of Bangor. Thomas White, the compiler, for many years, of the Almanacks for the Stationers' Company, and author of the "Celestial Atlas," was a schoolmaster here. Though entirely self-taught, his astronomical attainments were such as to induce Dr. Maskeleyne to recommend him to King George III., as an assistant in a very extensive astronomical work, an honour, however, which Mr. White modestly declined. He died in 1783, at the age of 61.—The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £44. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £1,503: patron, Earl of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, R. W. Miles, 1845: contains 2,930 acres: 352 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,998: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,298: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,493: poor rates in 1837, £379.—Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Tuesday and Wednesday before Feb. 13, horses; Thursday in Whitsun-week; Nov. 8 and 9, pigs; and last Thursday in October.

BINGLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the union of Keighley, upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack: it contains the market town of Bingley, and the townships of Micklethwaite, East Morton, and West Morton: 218 miles from London (coach road 202), 6 from Bradford.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Bingley station: from Derby, through Sheffield, Leeds, &c., 86 miles.—Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The town stands on a hill on the eastern bank of the river Aire, in a country richly wooded, and consists principally of one long street. Like the whole of the district in which it is placed, the inhabitants are chiefly supported by manufactures. There are several cotton mills and some large worsted works, which have been some years in operation. Paper is also made to a considerable extent, and large quantities of barley are malted here. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through the parish. There is a free grammar-school here, founded and endowed in the reign of Henry VIII., the lands and tenements belonging to which now produce a rental of £480 a year. There are twenty pupils in the school, but the endowment is subject to certain payments to the poor; the master has a free house and garden. The other schools, one of which has an endowment of £10 a year, are numerous. There are five almshouses here, the inmate of each of which receives £3 a year from the bequest of Mrs. Sarah Rhodes.

Petty sessions for Bingley and the neighbourhood are held here, and at Keighley also the petty sessions for the upper division of Skyrack and the east division of Morley. The Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, all have places of worship here. The living (All Saints), a dischd. vicarage, formerly in the archd. and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £7. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £233: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Cheadle, 1837: contains 13,180 acres: 1,791 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 11,850: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 13,627: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £12,596: poor rates in 1837, £1,350. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: Jan. 25, for cattle; and 25th, 26th, and 27th, for horses. Bankers, Yorkshire District Bank.

BINHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Greenhoe: 145 miles from London (coach road 117), 7 from Holt, 5 from Wells. Nor. and East. Co. Rail. to East Dereham, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Dereham, &c., 163 miles. Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. Henry I. gave this place a charter for a market and fair, which were held on the 26th of July; a part of the market cross still remains. The church formed part of an ancient monastery, and the western front presents a fine specimen of early English architecture. Tanner, in speaking of it, says—*Peter de Valois, nephew to William the Conqueror, and Albredda, his wife, in the beginning of the reign of Henry I., gave the church of St. Mary and the manor of Bingham to the abbey of St. Albans, to the intent that here might be settled a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to them of St. Albans, in the same manner as Leves in Sussex was to the abbey of Cluny. This cell had, about the time of the dissolution, six monks, and estates to the value of £160. 1s. per annum, and was granted in the 33d year of Henry VIII. to Thomas Paston, Esq.* There is a daily school here, supported by Thomas Clarke, Esq., the lord of the manor. The other parochial charities produce about £55 a year. The living (the Holy Cross), a dischd. vicarage in the archd. and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £103: patron, T. T. Clarke, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Upjohn, 1822: contains 2,200 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 502: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 577: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,525: poor rates in 1837, £323.

BINLEY, WARWICK, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Poleshill: 99 miles from London (coach road 90), 5 from Coventry, 13 from Lutterworth. Nor. West. Rail. to Coventry, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Coventry, &c., 65 miles. Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The living (St. Bartholomew), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £52: patron, Earl of Craven: contains 2,470 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 233: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 268: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,894: poor rates in 1837, £149.

BINNINGTON, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Willerby, wapentake of Dickering

— (which see for access, &c.): 211 miles from London, 7 from Scarborough, 14 from Bridlington. Money orders issued at Scarborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. Contains 910 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 66: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 76.

BINSEY, OXFORDSHIRE, a parish within the liberty of the city of Oxford, locally situated in the hund. of Wootton, on the western bank of the Isia, and intersected by the Oxford Canal: 65 miles from London (coach road 56), 2 from Oxford, 7 from Woodstock. Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Oxford, &c., 128 miles. Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. A Sunday school is supported here by the interest of £105, left by the Rev. William Corne, who had once been curate here. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £90: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, R. Hussey, 1845: contains 470 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 61: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 70: poor rates in 1837, £98.

BINSTED, HAMPS, a chapelry in the parish and upper half-hundred of Alton, Alton division of the county: 57 miles from London (coach road 44), 4 from Alton, 6 from Farnham. Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Alton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 189 miles. Money orders issued at Alton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage annexed to Alton: pres. rent charge, £345: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, E. James, 1832: contains 7,060 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 278: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 319: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,518: poor rates in 1837, £579.

BINSTED, HAMPS, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county: 95 miles from London (coach road 79), 2 from Ryde, 7 from Newport. Sou. West. Rail. to Portsmouth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 227 miles. Money orders issued at Ryde: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. All the children in the parish have a right to daily instruction in schools in neighbouring parishes, at the expense of Mr. Fleming. There are the remains of an abbey of Cistercian monks here, which was founded in 1312, by Baldwin de Redveris, who was afterwards Earl of Devonshire. Its revenues were estimated at £184. 1s. at the dissolution. The situation, close to the sea, is remarkably fine, having water in front, and thick rising woods behind. Most of the boundary wall, with the remains of the north and south gates, are still standing. Many persons of distinction were buried here, including Earl Baldwin, its founder, and his countess Adeliza. The refectory, the only entire part of the building, is now a barn, and a farm-house has been erected out of the other materials of the place. Much of the stone for building Winchester cathedral was taken from the neighbourhood. The living (the Holy Cross), a dischd. rectory in the archd. and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £1. 7s. 1d.: pres. net income, £80: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, P. Hewett, 1833: contains 1,140 acres:

46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,055: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,213: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,044: poor rates in 1837, £149.

**BINSTED, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Aysford, rape of Arundel, union of West Hampnett: 72 miles from London (coach road 57), 2 from Arundel, 10 from Chichester. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Arundel, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 204 miles. — Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £5. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Earl of Newburgh: pres. incumbent, M. Smelt, 1815: contains 1,010 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 128: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £796: poor rates in 1837, £93.

**BINTON, WARWICK**, a parish in the Stratford division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon, on the northern bank of the Avon: 109 miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Stratford, 13 from Warwick. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stratford-upon-Avon, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Coventry to Leamington, 69, thence 18 miles. — Money orders issued at Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £8. 10s.: pres. net income, £140: patron, the Marquis of Hertford: pres. incumbent, C. S. S. Dupuis: contains 1,260 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 269: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 309: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,330: poor rates in 1837, £172. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779.

**BINTREE (or BINTAY), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eynesford, union of Mitford and Launditch: 136 miles from London (coach road 109), 6 from Reepham, 8 from Fakenham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to East Dereham, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Dereham, &c., 155 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The sum of £45, derived from the town lands, is annually distributed among the poor. — The living (St. Swithin), a rectory, with that of Themelthorpe annexed, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £462: patron, Lord Hastings: pres. incumbent, A. Dashwood, 1826: contains 2,120 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 409: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 270: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,564: poor rates in 1837, £160.

**BIRBECK-FELLS, WESTMORELAND**, a district containing portions of the parishes of Crosby-Ravenworth, Orton, and Shap.

**BIRCH, LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Salford: 185 miles from London, 2 from Middleton, 5 from Manchester. — (Pop<sup>n</sup> and other returns are included in those of Horwood—which see for access, &c.) — Money orders issued at Middleton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a new church here, with 1000 sittings, built by the parliamentary commissioners, at the expense of about £1,000. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income,

£150: patron, Rector of Middleton: pres. incumbent, H. P. Thomas, 1841.

**BIRCH, LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby—(which see for access, &c.): 183 miles from London, 3 from Manchester, 7 from Stockport. — Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £3. 10s.: pres. net income, £160: patron, Sir J. W. Hanson, Bart.: pres. incumbent, G. H. G. Anson, 1846.

**BIRCH (GREAT AND LITTLE), ESSEX**, a parish in the Colchester division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden: 55 miles from London (coach road 48), 4 from Colchester, 7 from Coggeshall. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Colchester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 187 miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — There was formerly a castle here, some of the remains of which may yet be seen. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £469: patrons, Bishop of Rochester, and C. Round, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Wm. Harrison, 1848: contains 2,940 acres: 141 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 794: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 913: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,921: poor rates in 1837, £464.

**BIRCH (LITTLE), ESSEX**, a parish in the Colchester division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden. — (For access, &c., see preceding article.) — The church being desecrated, the inhabitants repair to Great Birch. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, united with the rectory of Great Birch, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.

**BIRCH (MUCH), HEREFORD**, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wormelow, union of Hereford: 129 miles from London, 7 from Hereford, 16 from Ledbury. — (For access, &c., see following article.) — The living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, united with the vicarage of Much Dewchurch: pres. net income, £106: patron, T. G. Symons, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Wm. Hasall, 1834: contains 1,330 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 484: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 557: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,604: poor rates in 1837, £99. The great and small tithes, the property of the impropiator, the clerical rector, and the vicar, were commuted in 1812.

**BIRCH (LITTLE), HEREFORD**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wormelow, union of Hereford: 145 miles from London (coach road 128), 7 from Hereford. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 102 miles. — Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £6. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £170: patron, Governors of Guy's Hospital, London: pres. incumbent, H. Hampton: contains 930 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 375: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 431: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,132: poor rates in 1837, £102.

**BIRCHAM (GREAT), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Smithdon, union of Docking: 144 miles from London (coach road 109), 3 from Rougham, 13 from Lynn.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge and Lynn to Winch Hall, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Lynn, &c., 140 miles.---Money orders issued at Rougham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley support two schools here, and two others are supported by the rector.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £514: patron, A. Hamond, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Faught, 1848: contains 3,530 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 511: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 588: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,216: poor rates in 1837, £365.

**BIRCHAM (NEWTON), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Smithdon, union of Docking: 110 miles from London, 7 from Burnham-Westgate.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with that of Bircham-Tofts, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £434: patron, Marquis of Cholmondeley: pres. incumbent, W. Berry, 1835: contains 1,150 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 107: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 123: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £901: poor rates in 1842, £43.

**BIRCHAM-TOFTS, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Smithdon, union of Docking.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with that of Bircham-Newton: contains 1,450 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 142: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 163: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £941: poor rates in 1837, £110.

**BIRCHANGER, ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Uttlesford, union of Bishop Stortford: 34½ miles from London (coach road 32), 2 from Bishop Stortford, 12 from Saffron-Walden.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Bishop Stortford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Bishop Stortford, &c., 153 miles.---Money orders issued at Bishop Stortford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Bishop Tanner says of this place—*There was an hospital founded here in the time of King John, by Richard, son of Serlo de Newport, for a master and two chaplains. It was dedicated to St. Mary and Leonard, and under the peculiar jurisdiction of St. Martin's in London. The revenues of it were rated, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £31. 13s. 11d.; and after the suppression, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Martin Bowes.*---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £9. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £218: patron, New College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. C. H. Stokes, 1808: contains 1,150 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 386: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 444: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,780: poor rates in 1837, £276.

**BIRCHER.** See YARFOLK.

**BIRCHES, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, hund<sup>d</sup> of Northwich—(which see for access, &c.): 173 miles from London, 3

from Northwich, 6 from Knutsford.---Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---In 1695, Mrs. Dobson bequeathed an estate here for the education of two boys, one to be the son of a clergyman of the established church, and the other the son of a barrister.---Contains 100 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 12: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £180.

**BIRCHES (THE), SALOP**, in the franchise of Wenlock, between the parish of Buildwas and Colebrook dale—(which see for access, &c.): 142 miles from London, 9 from Bridgenorth, 5 from Wellington.---Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---This place is remarkable for an extraordinary landslip, which occurred on the 27th of May, 1773. An account of the circumstance was published by Mr. Fletcher of Madeley, together with a sermon which he preached to an immense concourse of people on the spot the day after the catastrophe.

**BIRCHINGTON, KENT**, a parish and seaport, a member of the town, and within the liberty of the cinque port of Dover, locally situated in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ringelaw, lathe of St. Augustine, union of the Isle of Thanet: it was anciently called Birchington-in-Gorend: 105 miles from London (coach road 67), 4 from Margate, 6 from Ramsgate.---Sou. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Margate, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 237 miles.---Money orders issued at Margate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The church contains many ancient monuments of the Crispé and Queke families. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents have each a chapel here. There is a National school here, also a free school, with an endowment of £65 per annum, arising from the rent of 47 acres of land, left, under trustees, by A. G. Crispé.---The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Monkton: pres. net income, £672: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, R. P. Whish, 1832: contains 1,760 acres: 138 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 874: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,750: poor rates in 1837, £366.---Queex Park, the seat of H. P. Cotton, Esq.

**BIRCHOLT, KENT**, a parish in the franchise and barony of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford: 71 miles from London (coach road 59), 4 from Ashford, 12 from Canterbury.---Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 208 miles.---Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The church has been in ruins since the sixteenth century.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £2. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £50: patron, Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.: pres. incumbent, J. H. Hallett, 1836: contains 310 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 37: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 42: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £420: poor rates in 1837, £3.---S., Merstham Hutch, the seat of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.—(for which see MERSTHAM.)

**BIRCHOVER, DERBY**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Youlgreave, which is in the hund<sup>d</sup> of High Peake—(which see for access, &c.): 151 miles from London, 5 from Matlock, 5 from Bake-

well.---Money orders issued at Matlock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---This village is frequently visited by the pleasure-seekers from Matlock and Buxton, for a sight of a famous rocking-stone, which weighs 20 tons, and is about 32 feet in circumference; there were formerly several others in the neighbourhood. At a short distance there is a singular range of rocks, called Router Rocks, from which a species of gritstone is taken for filtering cisterns.---Contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 133: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £719: poor rates in 1837, £77.

**BIRCLE (or BIRTLE), LANCASTER.** See BAMBURGH.

**BIRDBROOK, ESSEX,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford: 41 miles from London (coach road 56), 6 from Haverhill, 7 from Headingham.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Braintree, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 173 miles.---Money orders issued at Halstead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---A daily and Sunday school are supported here by part of the proceeds of a parochial farm. Martha Blewitt, wife in succession to nine husbands, was buried here, May 7, 1681.---The living (St. Austin), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Middlesex, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £600: patron, Clara Hall, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Joseph Cape, 1846: contains 2,640 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 557: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 640: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,582: poor rates in 1837, £355.---Swan Inn.---Burleigh House is the seat of Henry Sharp, Esq.---Baythorn Hall, the seat of Simon Viall, Esq.---S.W., Moyns Park.

**BIRDFORTH, NORTH RIDING, YORK,** a chapelry in the parish of Coxwold, wapentake of Birdforth (which see for access, &c.): 218 miles from London, 5 from Easingwold, 14 from Northallerton.---The living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Cleveland, diocese of York, is valued at £6. 6s. 2d.: pres. net income, £94: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, John Winter, 1818: contains 540 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 44: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 50.

**BIRDHAM, SUSSEX,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Manhood, rape of Chichester, union of West Hammett: 83 miles from London (coach road 66), 4 from Chichester, 15 from Portsmouth.---Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Chichester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles.---Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £396: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chichester: pres. incumbent, W. Miller: contains 1,930 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 582: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,865: poor rates in 1837, £309.

**BIRDINBURY (or BIRBURY), WARWICK,** a parish in the Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow, union of Rugby: 89 miles from London (coach road 85), 5 from Southam, 7 from Rugby.---Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, 82, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 56 miles.---Money orders issued at Southam: London letters

deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The Napton and Warwick Canal passes at a little distance.---The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 10s.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Sir T. Biddulph, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Biddulph, 1826: contains 1,180 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,527: poor rates in 1837, £87.---Birbury Hall, the seat of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., is in this parish. The Saxon words 'Bidde' or 'Bida,' signifying prayer or entreaty, and the word 'Ulph,' assistance, protection, &c., which together constitute the name of Biddulph, would seem to indicate that he who first bore it had been employed in some embassy or mission to seek aid, and had thence acquired his designation. The family is undoubtedly of great antiquity; and in his survey of Staffordshire, Eardesweck says—*The Biddulphs derive themselves from one Ormus le Guidon, lord of Darlveston, Buckinham, Biddulph, &c., in Staffordshire, who lived in the time of Doomsday.* A pedigree extant leads down the line from Ormus to Richard Biddulph of Biddulph, from whom descended Simon Biddulph, Esq. of Elmhurst, whose great-grandson, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, was created a baronet in 1664, and from him the present baronet is the sixth in descent.

**BIRDSALL, EAST RIDING, YORK,** a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton: 243 miles from London (coach road 215), 6 from New Malton, 19 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Halton's station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, &c., 111 miles.---Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---This parish was the native place of Henry Burton, a celebrated Puritan divine.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £40: patron, Marquis of Hertford: pres. incumbent, Robert Ellis, 1831: contains 3,650 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 267: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 307: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,633: poor rates in 1838, £81. 11s.---Birdsall Hall.

**BIRKBY.** See CROSS-CANNONBY.

**BIRKBY.** See MUNCASTER with BIRKBY.

**BIRKBY (or BRETBY), NORTH RIDING, YORK,** a parish in the wapentake of Allertonshire, union of Northallerton: it comprises the townships of Birkby, Hutton-Bonville, and Little Smeaton: 244 miles from London (coach road 231), 6 from Northallerton, 11 from Richmond.---Nor. West. Rail. to Northallerton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Thirsk, &c., 112 miles.---Money orders issued at Northallerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: present net income, £172: patron, Bishop of Ripon: pres. incumbent, T. W. Morley, 1828: contains 3,400 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 294: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,069: poor rates in 1838, £168. 15s.

**BIRKBY (or BRETBY), NORTH RIDING, YORK,** a township in the above parish.---Contains 1,030 acres: 16 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,414: poor rates in 1842, £75.



**BIRKDALE, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, *hun<sup>d</sup>* of West Derby: 226 miles from London (coach road 227), 8 from Ormskirk, 17 from Liverpool.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Liverpool to Birkdale station: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, Liverpool, &c., 118 miles.---Money orders issued at Ormskirk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 2,130 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 557: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 640: poor rates in 1842, £73.

**BIRKENHEAD, CHESTER**, a chapelry and thriving township in the parish of Bidstone, lower division of the *hun<sup>d</sup>* of Wirral: 203 miles from London (coach road 201), 5 from Liverpool.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to station: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 95 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---This place presents a striking instance of the expansion of the commercial greatness of Britain. From an obscure and almost insignificant hamlet on a creek of the Mersey, it has risen into the position of an important seaport, supplied with all the necessary accommodations of lofty warehouses, extensive quays, and spacious docks, alive with the business of commercial life; and while, within the space of half a generation, there was only a fishing-boat occasionally seen in the offing, and an idle ferry-boat which plied across once or twice in the day, the river now looks formidable with the masts of our mercantile marine. Birkenhead, indeed, now bids fair to be a rival to Liverpool, which stands just opposite on the other side of the water. The chapel, which forms part of the remains of the ancient priory, stands on a peninsular rock that projects into the Mersey. During the reign of Henry II., or early in that of Richard I., Hamon de Massey, third baron of Dunham-Massey, founded a priory here for sixteen Benedictine monks. Leland says that this monastery was subordinate to the abbey of St. Werburgh; but Tanner was inclined to believe that it was an independent establishment. The revenue, at the dissolution, was £90. 13s.; and the site was granted to Ralph Worseley. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Roman Catholics have each chapels here. Petty sessions for the hundred of Wirral are held here and at Great Neston; and this is one of the polling-places for South Cheshire.---The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £40: pres. net income, £153: patron, William Jackson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Andrew Knox, 1834: contains 1,388 acres: 1,256 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,223: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,456: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £64,481: poor rates in 1842, £460.

**BIRKENSHAW, WEST RIDING, YORK.** See **BIRSTALL**.

**BIRKER (or BERKER), CUMBERLAND**, a joint township with Ainstwaite, parish of Millom—(which see for access, &c.): 278 miles from London, 7 from Ravenglass, 13 from Egremont.---Money orders issued at Ravenglass: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 105: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 121: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £603: poor rates in 1842, £18.

**BIRKIN, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, in the vicinity of the York and North Midland Railway, and intersected by the Selby Canal and the river Aire: it comprises the townships of Birkin, Chapel-Haddlesey, West-Haddlesey, Harst-Courtney, and Temple-Hurst: 212 miles from London (coach road 180), 3 from Ferrybridge, 7 from Selby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Normanton, to Burton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Normanton, &c., 80 miles.---Money orders issued at Ferrybridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory united with the curacy of Haddlesey, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £36: pres. net income, £1,008: patron, Rev. T. Hill: pres. incumbent, Val. Green, 1835: contains 5,890 acres: 191 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 921: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,069: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,935.

**BIRKIN, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish.---Contains 2,064 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 169: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 194: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,528: poor rates in 1842, £152.

**BIRLEY, HEREFORD**, a parish in the *hun<sup>d</sup>* of Stretford, union of Weobley: 146 miles from London (coach road 142), 4 from Weobley, 5 from Leominster.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 160 miles.---Money orders issued at Weobley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living, a vicarage subordinate to that of King's Pyon: contains 1,260 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,253: poor rates in 1842, £56.

**BIRLING (or BYRLING), KENT**, a parish in the *hun<sup>d</sup>* of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling: 39 miles from London (coach road 287), 7 from Maidstone, 7 from Rochester.---Gravesend Rail. to Rochester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 171 miles.---Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The village lies at the foot of a range of chalk hills, called the Birling hills. The inhabitants have the right to send 35 children to two endowed schools in the adjoining parishes of Leybourne and Snodland. Between the church of Birling and the heights is the ancient residence of the Nevilles, now converted into a farm-house. The present Earl of Abergavenny, a few years ago, built a handsome house of Welsh ragstone, between the vicarage and church, where his lordship principally resides. The princely mansion and family seat is Endge Castle, near Tunbridge Wells.---The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £6. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £158: patron, Earl of Abergavenny: pres. incumbent, W. Corfield, 1845: contains 2,240 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 511: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 588: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,351: poor rates in 1838, £241. 14s.---S. is Leybourne House—(for which, see **LEYBOURNE**.)

**BIRLING, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Warkworth, on the northern bank of the river Coquet—(which see for access, &c.)---.

Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 98: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 113: poor rates in 1838, £23. 16s.

**BIRLINGHAM**, **WORCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Pershore: 116 miles from London (coach road 107), 3 from Pershore, 8 from Evesham.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Defford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham to Defford, &c., 79 miles.---Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The village stands on the northern bank of the river Avon.---The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £9. 17s. 4d.: pres. net income, £215: patron, Rev. R. E. Landor: pres. incumbent, R. E. Landor, 1829: contains 1,450 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 890: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 400: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>t</sup> £2,802: poor rates in 1838, £56. 2s.

**BIRMINGHAM**, **WARWICK**, one of the greatest manufacturing towns in England, is situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, in the north-western extremity of Warwickshire, and on the borders of the counties of Stafford and Worcester: 112½ miles from London (coach road 110), 63 from Oxford.---Nor. West. Rail. 112½ miles: from Derby, to Birmingham, 41½ miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 10½ p.m.---Birmingham comprises the three market towns of Birmingham, Coleshill, and Sutton-Coldfield, the parishes of Curdworth, Sheldon, Wishaw-cum-Moxhall, and the township of Moxworth. The town of Birmingham, with its suburban parishes of Aston, already noticed, and Edgbaston, possesses a jurisdiction separate from that of the hundred of which they form a part. From olden time, before the clear light of history could open the social progress of Britain, the inhabitants of Birmingham were distinguished for their handicraft skill in the working of iron. Whence its title arose does not very evidently appear; but the vulgar mode of pronouncing the name of the place does not appear to be without foundation. In old writings the name is frequently spelt *Brumwycheham* and *Bromwychem*; and a very natural supposition has arisen, that the appellation was derived from the general growth of the shrub *broom* in the whole of that neighbourhood; and, as a colour to such a supposition, it may be observed, that two other places in that district are called *Bromwich*. Mr. Hutton, who was himself for many years an inhabitant, and who, by his skill, industry, and carefulness, realized a handsome fortune in the town, goes the length of believing, that the trade in ironware existed here as early as the time of the ancient Britons. His arguments are ingenious; and as they have an historical bearing, we may transcribe them. He says—*Upon the borders of the parish stands Aston Furnace, appropriated for melting ironstone, and reducing it into pigs; this has the appearance of great antiquity. From the melted ore in this subterranean region of infernal aspect, is produced a calx or cinder, of which there is an enormous mountain. From an attentive survey, the observer would suppose that so prodigious a heap could not accumulate in one hundred generations; however, it shows no perceptible addition within the age of man. There is also a common of vast extent, called Wednesday Old Field, in*

*which are the vestiges of many hundred coal-pits, long in disuse, which the curious antiquarian would deem as long in sinking as the mountain of cinders in rising.* From the situation of the town between Etocetum and Alauna, Birmingham is believed to have been a station in the Roman Icknield or Rycknield Street; but no Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity or in the town; but it must have been a place of great consideration in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, for, in 1309, the lord of the manor, William de Birmingham, from whom the town derives its proper name, proved that his ancestors had the privilege of a market here before the Conquest. This might be, for it is well known that the towns of the Saxons were very much scattered over the whole of the parish, and yet the account in the Norman survey be quite correct. In that account it is rated for four hides of land, woods of half a mile in length, and four furlongs in width. The family of Birmingham, in whose possession the manor remained for some centuries, seem to have paid a liberal and kindly attention to their tenantry. During the reign of Henry II., Peter de Birmingham obtained a grant for a weekly market on Thursday; and his son William de Birmingham secured charters for two yearly fairs. About the year 1319, Andomore de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, obtained a license to take toll for the term of three years, in order to defray the expense of paving the streets; but it was either evaded, or the people were then in a very depressed condition, as the object for which the toll was imposed remained at a stand-still for eighteen years; but a second license was afterwards obtained, by the aid of which the work was completed. The manor remained in the Birmingham family till the reign of Henry III., and they generally resided in a castellated house, surrounded by a moat; but the castle, if such it might be called, has long since been destroyed: the handsome residence of a manufacturer stands in its place; the moat has been filled up, and the site of the grounds is now occupied by some extensive works. Birmingham appears to have happily escaped the fury of the intestine struggles which ensued in the contest for the crown between the houses of York and Lancaster. On only one occasion do the inhabitants seem to have been in the field, and that was at the battle of Evesham, when the barons contended unsuccessfully against Henry III. So long as the mere feudal feelings existed, all the towns were countrified; and, according to the account of Leland, Birmingham had made but little advance during the five centuries which elapsed from the period of the Conquest to that of Henry VIII. Speaking of the place, which was afterwards to become the emporium of hardware manufactures and articles of elegance, he says—*The beauty of Birmingham, a good market town in the extreme parts of Warwickshire, is one street, going up along almost from the left ripe (or bank) of the brooke, up a meane hille by the lengthe of a quarter of a myle. There be manie smythes in the towne that use to make knives and all manner of cutting tools, and many loriners that make bittes, and a great manie naylers, so that a great part of the towne is maintained by smythes, who have their iron and sea-coal out of Staffordshire.* During the civil war between

Charles and his parliament, Birmingham took the part of the latter; and on the occasion when the king visited the town in 1642, so strong was their dislike of him that the inhabitants took possession of the carriages which contained the royal plate, and conveyed them to the custody of the governor of Warwick Castle. In the following year Prince Rupert, being ordered to open the communication between Oxford and the north, and being vigorously opposed by a handful of troops, had to go through a series of tumultuary skirmishes before he drove them from the field. On one side, the Earl of Denbigh was slain; and on the other, a clergyman, the governor of the town, who had taken refuge in the Red Lion Inn, was put to death there by the royalists, after having refused quarter at their hands. Shortly after the restoration of Charles II. the feudal principle was abolished; the military spirit, as a predominant spirit, gave way, and that of commercial enterprise arose. It is indeed traditionally said, that the increase of the town in the reign of Charles II. was chiefly owing to what was commonly called the Five-Mile Act, the effect of which was to drive the Nonconformist ministers from the corporate towns; many of whom, finding an asylum in Birmingham, drew their congregations after them, and thus increased the population of the place. But the true reason, no doubt, is that just assigned—viz. the alteration in the spirit of the people. The chief manufactures, up to the time of Charles, had been in the coarser ware of iron manufacture, such as implements of husbandry, and the tools for carpenters. After the relaxation of that severity of manners which was induced by the great polemical contests of the kingdom, the softening arts of life grew with an increasing influence, and works of design, and especially toys for children, became articles of extensive manufacture. The works of genius induced taste, and encouragement stimulated genius; and the two principles, combining in their action, so wrought together, that business has increased to an unparalleled extent, and Birmingham is now the workshop of the world for all articles of elegance, and the repository of toys to an almost incredible extent. With the affluence, rose the intelligence and the spirit of the inhabitants; the energy of political and polemical feeling rose with both, for the inhabitants of Birmingham have been no trimmers. What they thought and felt, was carried out into action. But this spirit led at one time to one of the most formidable riots that has ever been witnessed in any country. The Unitarians, for some years preceding the first dreadful revolution in France—it may be said, more particularly, from the time of the revolt of the American colonies—had gradually attained to a very considerable position in Birmingham. They had warmly approved of the writings of the philosophic school of France, and openly proclaimed their coincidence of feeling with the opponents of Necker and the destroyers of the dynasty of St. Louis. On Thursday, the 14th July, 1791, eighty-one gentlemen of various denominations, but all coinciding in political feeling, met at the hotel to celebrate the anniversary of the French Revolution. The partisan spirit at that time of excitement was equally alive in all classes. Many among the lower

classes had been strongly impregnated with a detestation of democratic violence, though about to exhibit it in its fiercest aspect by their own conduct. A mob assembled: those composing it surrounded the hotel; with violent outcries, they threatened all those who had come together to the dinner; and the members of the society very prudently retired. The mob, however, were not satisfied with ascertaining this fact. There was no adequate force at hand to stay them—no authority calculated to use it aright, even had it been available. Impunity gave the multitude courage; plunder increased their ferocity. Every alley and court gave forth its crowd of ignorant but powerful artisans. Those who are ever ready to take advantage of popular tumult for the purpose of private gain, rapidly swelled the ranks of the delinquents, and with this cry of church, king, and order shouted from their lips, they broke through every restraint of law and every right of order. For three days and nights the town and neighbourhood remained at the uncontrolled command of this terrible assembly. Property of every kind was plundered and destroyed. Conflagrations raged on all sides, and many of the rioters perished in their intoxication in the flames which their own hands had kindled. After three days, a detachment of military appeared, and the disorder was at length quelled; but not until more than £100,000 worth of property had been sacrificed. Two of the principal offenders were executed; and, in 1793, an act of parliament was passed to reimburse those who had sustained any loss. Since that time the advance of Birmingham has been peaceable and rapid. By the Reform Act it was empowered to return two members to parliament, and by the Municipal Act it obtained the advantage of a mayor and all the corporate officers. At its first foundation, and for some ages, as Leland says, the town consisted of a small and straggling place, in a low situation, but it has gradually grown, until its precincts have stretched to the neighbouring hills; and it is now approached on every side, except the north-west, by an ascent. The neighbourhood of a district abounding with coal and iron ore provided the materials for manufacture, and as the opportunity of disposing of them increased, the extent of the manufactures increased also. In addition to the branches already noticed, the making of fire-arms was introduced during the reign of William III., and Birmingham has become the great mart for muskets, swords, accoutrements, and artillery gear for the whole world. During the last war it was the chief place for supplying the British and continental armies opposed to Napoleon, and upwards of 14,500 stand of arms were delivered to government weekly by this place alone. Among the smaller articles made here in large numbers are buttons, which are manufactured in immense quantities; also pins, steel pens, and jewellery. Of the quantity of steel pens disposed of, it may be observed that, in one establishment alone, more than forty tons of fine sheet steel are consumed in making that article alone. But perhaps the two most interesting manufactories in the town or neighbourhood are those of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, for the making of steam-engines, and those of Mr. Elkington, at whose show-rooms the most elaborate and costly

specimens in gold, silver, bronze, and plated ware, are daily exhibited. For many years, the aggregate of the silver used in the manufacture has been upwards of 120,000 ounces; and of gold, more than 2,000 ounces. The railway and canal accommodation which Birmingham possesses, are numerous and important. By the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, through the Severn, Shrewsbury, Gloucester and Bristol, may be reached; while, through the Trent, there is a union by the east with Gainsborough, Hull, and, by the Grand Junction Canal, with London. The old Birmingham Canal has a conjunction with the great line running through the Potteries, to Manchester and Liverpool; and thus Birmingham, though so inland, has the means of communicating both with the German Ocean and the Irish Sea. The Birmingham and Fens Canal, again, opens a connection with Oxford, and thence onward to London, by the Thames. These advantages have, of course, been vastly increased by the introduction of railroads, of which Birmingham is one of the chief centres; and we abstain from any further notice of them now, as it will be necessary to refer to them in another department of the work, where they will be fully spoken of. For a century and a half, the town has always been one of considerable importance, but at different periods it has made wonderful progress, and the particulars of the increase in the number of the houses and of their inhabitants may not prove uninteresting:—

Year A.D.	Streets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.
1700	28	2,504	15,052
1751	51	3,717	23,296
1791	54	4,114	24,680
1781	125	8,882	50,296
1791	203	12,881	78,653

And now the return is about 43,000 houses, inhabited by about 220,000 persons; of whom 88,572 are males, and 94,350 females. The population is, but very little mixed, and the small number of Irish among them is truly surprising. By an act passed in 1841, the town was divided into parishes and wards, which have each a population as follows:—

Parishes.	Wards.	Population.
Birmingham, .....	Lady Wood, .....	8,787
—	All Saints, .....	13,719
—	Hampton, .....	11,087
—	St. George, .....	19,648
—	St. Mary, .....	14,885
—	St. Paul, .....	8,973
—	Market Hall, .....	13,014
—	St. Peter, .....	16,773
—	St. Martin, .....	13,825
—	St. Thomas, .....	18,254
Edgbaston, .....	Edgbaston, .....	8,809
Aston, .....	Deritend and Bordesley, .....	18,019
—	Duddeston cum Neebells, .....	20,079
		182,922

The area of the parish comprises in Birmingham, 2,660 acres, and in Edgbaston, 2,790 acres. The assessment to income tax in 1842 was £324,126. Birmingham originally consisted of but one parish, that of St. Martin's, but in 1715 a portion of it was separated, and constituted into the parish of St. Philip. The parishes of St. Thomas and St. George were constituted in 1829. All these parishes were formerly within the archdeaconry of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, but were transferred by the church commissioners to the diocese of Worcester; for all civil purposes,

however, they are considered as being only one parish. The living of St. Martin's is a rectory, valued at £19. 3s. 6d.: gross income, £1,200: patron, trustees of the late Mr. T. Walker. The church was originally built of stone, but has been cased in brick; it stands in the lower part of the town, and contains some ancient monuments. St. Phillip's is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester, and attached to Lichfield cathedral. The church is an elegant structure, built in 1725, in the Italian style; it stands in an area of four acres, which are pleasingly planted with trees, and surrounded by handsome modern houses. St. George's is a rectory not in charge: yearly value about £408: patrons, executors of W. Hawkes, Esq. The church, which contains 1,378 sittings, was erected in 1822, at an expense of £12,491, defrayed partly by the parliamentary commissioners, and partly by private subscriptions. The living of St. Thomas is a rectory not in charge, of the annual value of £600: patron, the rector of St. Martin's. The church, which contains 1,423 sittings, is a fine building in the Grecian style, erected in 1829 by the parliamentary commissioners at a cost of £14,712. Besides these, there are several chapels of ease, one of which, Christ Church, has the ground floor devoted exclusively to the use of the poor. About ten years ago, a church was erected in the Gothic style, in memory of the late excellent Bishop Ryder, and called after his name; and means are adopted, year by year, to increase the accommodation for divine worship in the numerous populous localities of this thriving and wealthy town. There is hardly any section of dissenters from the Established Church, which has not several highly respectable congregations here, and all, both churches and chapels, have schools for religious instruction attached to them. There is a free grammar-school here, founded in 1552 by Edward VI., endowed with the rentals from lands, which originally produced less than £100 a year, but the leases are now continually falling in, by which it is rendered the richest merely scholastic institution in the kingdom, its income being upwards of £13,000 per annum. In 1834, the governors erected a new and suitable edifice, on a convenient site in the centre of the town, at an outlay of £50,000. The design, which was supplied by Mr. Barry, presents mixed and happily combined features of the Gothic order. The structure is quadrangular, 174 feet long by 125 feet deep, and has two inner courts. The wings of the fronts and side buildings form elegant mansions for the head and second masters. The head-master has a fixed salary of £400 a year, with additional advantages, which raise that amount to nearly £1,000 a year; he is besides entitled to a capitation fee from each scholar; he is also entitled to take eighteen boarders, and the second master twelve. The management of the school and property is vested in a bailiff and eighteen governors, who appoint the masters; and who have, within these few years, obtained an act to very largely extend the educational advantages of the institution. An annual visitation is held, when the boys are examined by three resident members of the universities. There

are ten exhibitions of £50 a year, for four years, open to any college, and which are given by the governors to the boys who evince the highest classical attainments. The blue-coat charity school has an income of £2,700. It was originally founded by subscription, in 1724, for 22 boys and 10 girls; but, in 1794, the plan was extended, and 160 boys and 80 girls are now clothed and maintained in it. On an elevated spot in the suburbs, there is a school for 500 girls, who are all instructed so as to become good domestic servants; it has an income of £675 a year. Springhill College has been instituted lately, for the education of young men who are intended for the ministry of the Independents and Baptists; its income is about £2,500 a year. Queen's College, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1843, is an imposing Gothic structure, situated in Paradise Street, opposite the town-hall, and was founded in 1828 by the exertions of Wm. Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S. The college will provide for thirty resident students, under the immediate superintendence of a warden, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. The college students wear the ordinary under-graduate's costume. The system of study pursued at this college constitutes a complete course of medical and surgical education. The lectures qualify for examination for the diplomas of the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, without any residence elsewhere. Connected with the college are museums of human and comparative anatomy, containing upwards of two thousand preparations, to which the students are admitted daily. They have also access to an extensive museum illustrative of zoology, geology, and mineralogy, and the other departments of natural history. The library contains upwards of 1,300 volumes. Four resident scholarships were founded by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, of £10 each, to be held for two years. The prizes are, the Warneford gold medals, the interest of £1,000, to be applied for the institution of two prizes. The Jephson prize: twenty guineas are offered to the student who may pass the best public examination in all the branches of medicine and surgery, and who can produce testimonials of good conduct, with regularity of attendance on divine service, and on the warden's lectures. Two gold medals are offered by the governors of the college for regularity and good conduct, to be certified by the warden and professors. Silver medals are annually given by the professors for proficiency in the respective departments of medical science. The Smith prize: five guineas are offered to the student who may pass the best examination in two French works. The Piercy prize: five guineas are offered to the student who may pass the best examination in two German works. The general hospital was erected in 1779, and is supported in a great measure by the profits derived from the triennial musical festivals; it is now attached to Queen's College. A dispensary was established in 1794, from which upwards of 5,000 patients annually obtain relief. There is also a self-supporting dispensary, sustained by the contributions of the poor. The almshouses are numerous, and have been erected and supported chiefly by the judicious application of property bequeathed, in the reign of

Henry VIII., by William Lench. The infant asylum is a house of industry, at which more than 300 children are maintained, and engaged in occupations suitable to their years. The other charities of the town produce about £233 a year. There was formerly a priory here, of which Tanner says—*At the end of the town, towards Wolverhampton, stood the hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, consisting of a warden or prior, and several brethren. It was in being before the 13th of Edward I., and was valued in the 26th year of Henry VIII. at £8. 5s. 3d. per annum. The ancestors of the Birminghams were accounted founders.* There are two streets in the neighbourhood which, after it, are called Upper and Lower Priory Streets. From the low, straggling, and mean looking place of former days, Birmingham has risen into all the appearance, and possesses all the appliances, of a stately city, adorned with noble buildings, its streets displaying the aspect of a busy and thriving population, and its environs studded everywhere with the mansions and villas of wealthy proprietors. The town-hall, erected in 1833, at a cost of more than £30,000, is a splendid building of the Corinthian order, having a front of Anglesea marble; the principal room in the interior is 140 feet long by 65 wide, and 65 feet high. In it the grand triennial musical festivals are held; when properly arranged, upwards of 8,000 persons can be seated in it; and when public meetings are held, and the forms are removed, there is standing-room for 8,000 persons. The organ which it contains cost not less than £7,000, and is the largest in England. The theatre, erected in 1821, on the site of one burned to the ground, is a fine building, with a handsome Ionic front. The amusements are numerous, respectably conducted, and well supported. There is a fine swimming-bath, 110 feet long, said to have a constant influx of water, at the rate of 1,000 hogsheads per hour. A society of arts was instituted here in 1814, revived and improved in 1821, and in 1829 a suitable building was erected for the exhibition and sale of pictures. A public library was established in 1798, which now contains more than 30,000 volumes. The building is a structure of imposing appearance; and beside the large rooms in which the books are chiefly deposited, there is an elegant reading-room, lighted by a dome lantern, which rests on Ionic pillars. A handsome news-room was erected in 1825, which contains all the requisite apartments. The philosophical institution of Birmingham has always been celebrated for the scientific attainments of its members. It was established about sixty years ago, but in 1810 the plan was much extended, and it now possesses all the features of a first-rate philosophical society. There are two mechanics' institutions in the town, which are in a prosperous condition. The gardens of the Birmingham Horticultural Society at Edgbaston are very beautiful, and the conservatories are admirably filled with plants. A savings bank was instituted in 1827, the deposits in which amount to about £150,000. Birmingham was incorporated by the general municipal act in 1838, and a separate court of quarter-sessions was granted by the crown. There is a court of requests for the hamlet of Deritend, which is under the jurisdiction of 112 commissioners and two clerks, who

must be lawyers. The parliamentary boundaries of the borough comprise Birmingham, Edgbaston, Nechells, and Deritend, the constituency being about 4,600 in number. The police has been organised after the plan of the metropolitan force, and the prison and the court are both admirably managed.---Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Whitsuntide and Michaelmas, horses and cattle.---Bankers: Attwoods, Spooner, & Co.—draw on Spooner, Attwoods, & Co.; John Lewis Moilliet & Sons—draw on Lubbock & Co.; Taylor & Lloyds—draw on Hanburys, Taylor, & Co.; Birmingham Banking Company—draw on Jones, Lloyd, & Co., and Glyn, Halifax, & Co.; Birmingham and Midland Banking Company—draw on Union Bank; Branch of Bank of England—draw on Bank of England; National Provincial Bank of England—draw on London and Westminster Bank.

**BIRSTALL** (or **BURSTALL**), **LEICESTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Belgrave, on the western bank of the river Soar: 106 miles from London, 4 from Leicester.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leicester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 33½ miles.---Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 1,260 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 438: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 503: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,888: poor rates in 1838, £171. 5s.

**BIRSTALL**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish and village in the wapentake of Morley: it comprises the chapelries of Cleckheaton, Drighlington, Liversedge, and Tong, with the townships of Great and Little Gomersall, Heckmondwike, Hunsworth, and Wike, and the hamlet of Birkenshaw: 207 miles from London (coach road 192), 7 from Leeds, 8 from Huddersfield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Wakefield, to Dewsbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield and Wakefield, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The church was built in the time of Henry VIII., but it has recently been enlarged; and a new church has been erected at Birkenshaw, in the Gothic style, by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of about £3,000. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here, and the schools are very numerous. The parochial charities produce about £57 a year. The inhabitants of this populous district are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures, the number of persons so engaged in this parish being between three and four thousand. Ironstone and coal are abundantly found in the neighbourhood, and the extraction of them gives employment to about 500 of the parishioners. By an act passed in 1839, Birstall was included in the second division of the court of requests, erected for the recovery of debts under £15, in Halifax, Bradford, and other towns in the neighbourhood, and it has also been made a polling-place for West Yorkshire.---The living (St. Peter), a dioc<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £23. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £275: patron, Bishop of Ripon: pres. incumbent, W. M. Heald, 1836: contains 13,180 acres: 5,311 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 29,773: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 34,238: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £33,990: poor rates in 1837,

£4,435. 10s.---Tonge Hall, the seat of John Plumbe Tempest, Esq.

**BIRSTWITH**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Hampethwaite, on the southern bank of the river Nidd: 219 miles from London (coach road 234), 8 from Knaresborough, 4 from Ripley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Ripley, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 76 miles.---Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 2 p.m.---Contains 1,670 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 859: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 987: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,656: poor rates in 1838, £202. 7s.---N., Swartcliffe Hall.

**BIRTHORPE**, **LINCOLN**, a chapelry in the parish of Semperingham—(which see for access, &c.): 106 miles from London, 2 from Folkingham, 13 from Boston.---Money orders issued at Folkingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Semperingham: contains 390 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 62: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 71: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £694: poor rates in 1838, £32. 11s.

**BIRTLE**, **LANCASTER**, a township, with Bamford, in the parish of Middleton: 209 miles from London, 2½ from Bury.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Manchester and Bury, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Manchester, &c., 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Bury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 1,480 acres: 262 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,897: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,182: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,025: poor rates in 1838, £232. 5s.

**BIRTLES**, **CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Prestbury: 195 miles from London (coach road 170), 3 from Macclesfield, 11 from Stockport.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Crewe to Macclesfield, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 87 miles.---Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 460 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 62: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 71: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,043: poor rates in 1838, £66. 5s.---N., Whorley Hall; W., Monk's Heath—(for which, see **TENBURY**.)

**BIRTLEY**, **DURHAM**, a chapelry in the parish of Chester-le-Street: 295 miles from London (coach road 268), 9 from Durham, 10 from Sunderland.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Durham, to the Washington station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, &c., 163 miles.---Money orders issued at Durham: London letters delivered 9½ p.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Salt is made from a brine spring in the neighbourhood.---Contains 1,480 acres: 269 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,759: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,022: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,730: poor rates in 1838, £296. 4s.

**BIRTLEY** (or **BIRKLEY**), **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a parochial chapelry, separated in 1765 from the parish of Chollerton, union of Bellingham: it includes the township of Broomhope with Buteland, and anciently formed part of the barony of Prudhoe: 337 miles from London (coach road 290),

12 from Hexham, 15 from Haltwhistle.---N. & W. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Gateshead, to Four Stones station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle line, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, Gateshead, &c., 215 miles.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £84: patron, Duke of Northumberland: pres. incumbent, Robert Lowther, 1805: contains 2,290 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 472: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 542: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,398: poor rates in 1838, £28. 4s.

BIRTSMORTON, WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pershore, union of Upton-upon-Severn: 132 miles from London (coach road 109), 5½ from Upton-upon-Severn, 7 from Tewkesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Defford to Tewkesbury, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Defford to Tewkesbury, &c., 91 miles.---Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---This manor was long the property of the Nanfaus, an ancient Cornish family. The manor-house, which has a moat round it, is very ancient, and it is finished quite in the style of the dwellings of the first nobility at the time it was inhabited. A charity school here was endowed in 1703 by the Rev. Samuel Juice, the funds of which were farther increased by the bequest of Lady Judith Coots, with the interest of £300.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £178: patron, Rev. S. Thackwell: pres. incumbent, S. Thackwell, 1800: contains 1,410 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 360: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,537: poor rates in 1837, £118.

BISBROOKE, RUTLAND, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wrاندike, union of Uppingham: 111 miles from London (coach road 88), 2 from Uppingham, 12 from Stamford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Bisbrooke: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 78 miles.---Money orders issued at Uppingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £6. 0s. 4d.: pres. net income, £252: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, S. Bloomfield, 1814: contains 720 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 211: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 243: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,815: poor rates in 1837, £841.---The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, the lord of the manor, and the vicar, were commuted in 1795.

BISCATHORPE (or BESKERTHORPE), LINCOLN, a parish and small village on the banks of the river Bane, in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 175 miles from London (coach road 151), 8 from Louth, 11 from Horncastle.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Louth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Louth, &c., 115 miles.---Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 1½ p.m.---The living

(St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. Macleod, 1815: contains 1,050 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 63: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 72: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £964: poor rates in 1837, £22.

BISHAM (or BYSHAM-MONTAGUE), BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Beynhurst, union of Cookham, on the eastern bank of the Thames: 26½ miles from London (coach road 30), 1 from Marlow, 4 from Maidenhead.---Gt. West. Rail. to Maidenhead, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 159 miles.---Money orders issued at Marlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There was anciently a preceptory here of the Knights Templars, a portion of whose ancient hall now forms part of the manor-house. It was often visited by Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, the latter of whom occasionally staid some time. There was also a large religious house, of which Tanner says—*Robert de Ferraris, in the time of Stephen, gave the manor of Bistlesham to the Templars, who thereupon made here a preceptory for the knights of that order. Upon their dissolution, in the time of Edward II., this seems not to have passed with the greater part of their estates to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for they had before granted it away in fee to Hugh de Spencer, jun. Afterwards it came to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who, A.D. 1338, built a priory here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, which was endowed in the 26th year of Henry VIII. with £327. 4s. 6d. per annum. The prior and convent having surrendered this monastery 5th July, 1536, King Henry VIII., in the year following, refounded and more amply endowed it with the lands of the late dissolved abbey of Chertsey, and the priories of Cardigan, Bethgylert, Ankerwike, Little Marlow, Medmenham, &c., to the yearly value of £661. 14s. 9d., for the maintenance of an abbot, who was to have the privilege of wearing a mitre, and thirteen Benedictine monks. But this new abbey was of short continuance, being surrendered on the 19th of June, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., and the site was granted in the 7th year of Edward VI. to Sir Edward Hoby. The picturesque old church stands close to the Thames, on the border of the park of G. H. Vansittart, Esq. of Bisham Abbey, who has very extensive property in the vicinity. "The Abbey," a fine residence, of a monastic style suitable to its appellation, and comprising part of the old religious house, is surrounded by a moat, and looks down a bold reach of the Thames. A little higher up the stream is Temple House, the seat of — William, Esq., member for Marlow, whose father made a large fortune in copper mines. A very large quantity of copper was formerly worked at the Temple Mills, which are in this parish, but they are now converted to the manufacture of paper.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 13s. 1d.: pres. net income, £156: patron, G. Vansittart, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. E. Powell, 1848: contains 2,520 acres: 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 659: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 757: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,434: poor rates in 1837, £333.*



**BISHAMPTON, WORCESTER**, a parish in the middle division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore: 116 miles from London (coach road 107), 5 from Pershore, 6 from Evesham.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Pinvin, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Pinvin, &c., 82 miles.---Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 9s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £103: patron, Bishop of Worcester: pres. incumbent, H. Southall, 1820: contains 2,140 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 410: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 471: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,478: poor rates in 1837, £167. The tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the Bishop of Worcester and the vicar, were commuted in 1795.

**BISHOP-AUCKLAND.** See **AUCKLAND (BISHOP)**.

**BISHOPSBOURNE, KENT**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge: 85 miles from London (coach road 59), 4 from Canterbury, 12 from Dover.---Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 217 miles.---Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---This place is called, in Domesday-book, Borne, from the bourn or rapid flowing brook, the head of the Lesser Sour, which runs into it; and it has acquired its prefix from having at one time been the property of the archbishops of Canterbury, who exchanged it for other property with Thomas Colepepper, Esq., who had married one of the daughters of Sir William Hant. The pious and celebrated Richard Hooker, author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," was rector of this parish in 1600, died, and was buried here. There is a monument of him, said to be a likeness, in the church; it is a bust, attired in the square cap and gown of the period.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory with the curacy of Barham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £39. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £700: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, Hon. W. Eden, 1846: contains 1,860 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 334: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 384: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,913: poor rates in 1837, £354.---S. E., Charlton Park, the seat of Robert Foote, Esq.

**BISHOP'S-CANNINGS.** See **CANNINGS (BISHOP'S)**.

**BISHOP'S CASTLE, SALOP**, a borough, parish, and market town, with separate jurisdiction, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Purslow, union of Clunn, comprising five several townships: 171 miles from London (coach road 159), 21 from Shrewsbury.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The town is built on a hill near the river Clunn. Camden, in speaking of this place, says—*The bishops of Hereford had a castle here, the site of which is now the Castle Inn, and the keep, a bowling-green, and part of the walls and vaults remaining; a mile from hence towards the borders of Montgomeryshire, on a*

*high hill, is Bishop's-Mote, an intrenchment of near an acre, with a keep at the west end; this is supposed to be a remain of the Roman wars, but is more probably of much later date.* The limits of the borough are very extensive, comprising a circuit of as much as 15 miles. The church has some fine instances of Norman architecture. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. There is a free school here for 25 boys and 25 girls, of which the Bishop of Hereford appoints the master; it was endowed with £1,000, 3 per cent. consols, in 1737, by Mrs. Mary Morris. The other parochial charities produce about £17 a year. The town-hall is a fine structure, and the streets are remarkably clean and neat. Water for domestic purposes is chiefly obtained from wells, but there is a supply from the neighbouring hills, brought in chiefly by pipes. The town is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and 15 capital burgesses, under charters granted by Elizabeth and James I., and a court of quarter-sessions for the borough is held every Wednesday after the termination of the county sessions. The petty sessions for the hundreds of Clunn and Purslow are also held here. By the 26th Elizabeth, the borough returned two members to parliament, but it was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, yet is still one of the polling-places for South Shropshire. A common, called the Moat, or Burgesses' Hill, is the property of the corporation. The fairs here are much attended by the neighbouring inhabitants of the Principality, whose presence is a source of great advantage to the crown. Bishop's Castle was the native place of Jeremy Stephens, a learned and industrious writer and divine, who largely assisted Sir Henry Spelman in the composition of the first volume of his "English Councils." His works were chiefly an examination of the doctrinal principles of church government. He was made prebendary of Biggleswade, and died at Wotton in 1664.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £9. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, Earl of Powis: pres. incumbent, W. M. Rowland, 1842: contains 6,000 acres: 488 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,781: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,048: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,248: poor rates in 1837, £438.---Market day, Friday. Fairs: Friday before Feb. 13th, Thursday before March 25th, first Friday after May-day, July 5th, Sept. 9th, Nov. 13th, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

**BISHOP'S-COURT, ISLE OF MAN.** See **KIRK-MICHAEL**.

**BISHOP-DALE, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, western division of the wapentake of Hang—(which see for access, &c.): 232 miles from London, 12 from Middleham, 6 from Askrigg.---Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11½ p.m.---Contains 5,960 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 124: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 143: poor rates in 1837, £29.

**BISHOP'S-FONTHILL.** See **FONTHILL (BISHOP'S)**.

**BISHOP'S-FROME.** See **FROME (BISHOP'S)**.

**BISHOP'S-HULL.** See **HULL (BISHOP'S)**.

**BISHOP-SIDE (HIGH and LOW), WEST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish and liberty of Ripon,

locally situated in the wapentake of Claro: 233 miles from London (coach road 225), 11 from Ripon, 11 from Masham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Womald Green station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 96 miles.---Money orders issued at Ripon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---There is a small endowed school here. The lead mines in the vicinity give considerable employment to the inhabitants.---Contains 3,480 acres: 387 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,119: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,437: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,160: poor rates in 1837, £1,008.

**BISHOP'S-LYDEARD.** See LYDEARD (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-MIDDLEHAM.** See MIDDLEHAM (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-MONKTON.** See MONKTON (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-NYMPTON.** See NYMPTON (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-OFFLOW.** See OFFLOW (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-STOKE.** See STOKE (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOPSTONE, GLAMORGAN,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Swansea, South Wales: 196 miles from London (coach road 213), 6 from Swansea, 7 from Llochor.---Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, across the Severn, by rail. to Eglwysian, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 210 miles.---Money orders issued at Swansea: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There is a charity school here with a small endowment.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £9. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £248: patron, Bishop of Llandaff: pres. incumbent, David Jones, 1831: contains 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 491: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 564: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,234: poor rates in 1837, £104.

**BISHOPSTONE, HEREFORD,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grimesworth: 148 miles from London (coach road 143), 8 from Hereford, 13 from Hay.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---There is an hospital here, called Berrington's, for five poor women.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with the vicarage of Yazor, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £429: patron, Sir R. Price, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. L. Freer, 1838: contains 840 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 304: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 350: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,025: poor rates in 1837, £49.

**BISHOPSTONE, SUSSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, union of Newhaven: 63 miles from London (coach road 60), 2 from Seaford, 11 from Brighton.---Brighton Rail. to Newhaven, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 195 miles.---Money orders issued at Newhaven: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, J. Harison, 1846: contains 1,820 acres: 24 houses:

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 300: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,050: poor rates in 1837, £178.

**BISHOPSTONE, WILTS,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Downton: 102 miles from London (coach road 87), 5 from Salisbury, 3 from Wilton.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, 187 miles.---Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, valued at £12. 1s. 3d., together with a sinecure rectory, valued at £19. 14s. 2d., but having jointly a pres. net income of £806: patron, Earl of Pembroke: pres. incumbent, Francis Lear, 1842: contains 2,750 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 569: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 589: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,987: poor rates in 1837, £637.

**BISHOPSTONE, WILTS,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ramsbury, union of Highworth and Swindon: 74 miles from London (coach road 75), 6 from Swindon, 7 from Highworth.---Gt. West. Rail. to Shrivenham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Shrivenham, &c., 138 miles.---Money orders issued at Swindon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There is a school here, originally founded by the Rev. Thomas Cocker, the income of which was about £11 per annum, subsequently increased to about £28.---The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £208: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. incumbent, J. W. R. Landon, 1826: contains 330 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 704: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 810: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,831: poor rates in 1837, £243.

**BISHOP'S-STORTFORD.** See STORTFORD (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-SUTTON, HANTS,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bishop's-Sutton, Alton north division: 58 miles from London (coach road 56), 1 from Alresford, 9 from Alton.---Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Alton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 190 miles.---Money orders issued at Alresford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---This parish, with Ropley, has the right of sending children to a charity school in that place.---The living, a vicarage united with that of Ropley, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £19. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, J. Deacon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. Maddock, 1818: contains 3,510 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 517: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 595: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,370: poor rates in 1837, £344.

**BISHOP'S-TACKBROOK.** See TACKBROOK (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-TAWTON.** See TAWTON (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-TEIGNTON.** See TEIGNTON (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-THORNTON.** See THORNTON (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOPSTROW, WILTS,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Warminster: 116 miles from London (coach road 95), 2 from Warminster, 3 from Heytesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury,

thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 179 miles.---Money orders issued at Warminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---An immense number of Roman coins was found here about forty years ago; they were contained in three urns, and almost sufficient to fill a Winchester bushel.---The living (St. Adhelm), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, is valued at £11. 10s.: pres. net income, £220: patron, Sir F. D. Astley: pres. incumbent, J. W. Griffith, 1845: contains 980 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 296: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 340: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,463: poor rates in 1837, £219.---Bishopstrow House, the seat of William Temple, Esq., who was high sheriff in 1833, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

**BISHOP'S-WOOD.** See BREWOOD.

**BISHOP'S-WALTHAM.** See WALTHAM (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOP'S-WILTON.** See WILTON (BISHOP'S).

**BISHOPTHORPE** (or THORPE-UPON-OUER), YORK, a parish and township in the ainstey of the city and union of York: 22¼ miles from London (coach road 197), 3 from York, 10 from Selby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, &c., to York, thence 3 miles; the distance will be much shortened on the completion of the London and York Railway: from Derby, through Copemanthorpe to York, &c., 91 miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The village is pleasantly situated upon the western banks of the Ouse. The parochial charities produced about £11. 12s. per annum, but were increased in 1849 by a legacy of £500 from Archbishop Harcourt, now vested in the 3 per cents. This archbishop built the schools, and expended a considerable sum in the restoration of the church, and filling the windows with painted glass, in 1842. The old name was St. Andrew's-Thorpe, or Thorpe-super-Usam, and the village is principally remarkable for the palatial residence of the Archbishop of York, primate of England. The manor was purchased by Walter de Grey, who was in possession of the primacy from 1216 to 1256, and who granted the mansions appertaining to it to the Chapter of York, on condition that they should grant it to his successors for an annual rent of twenty marks, an agreement which has been legally made perpetual; and, since the destruction of Cawood Castle during the Civil War, it has been the principal residence of the archbishop. *Out of the annual Tent, the treasurer of the cathedral, into whose hands the money was paid, was required to pay £6 yearly for the maintenance of a chaplain, presentable by the dean and chapter, who was to celebrate mass in his chapel of Thorpe for the souls of John, late King of England, of Archbishop Walter de Grey, and of all the faithful.* The palace of Bishopthorpe was originally built by Archbishop de Grey, and his chantry may still be seen; but the mansion has been much altered and improved by subsequent prelates. The gardens were almost entirely laid out by Archbishop Sharp, and the house was greatly altered by Archbishop Dawes. Archbishop Drummond, in 1763, built the coach-houses, but the greatest alterations were effected between 1766 and 1769, when the porter's

lodge and the gateway were added, together with the state-rooms, including the large drawing-room, the vestibule, and the audience-room; the elegant front and portico, and the whole of the department necessary for the cuisine. Most of the stone used in building the front and the gateway came from Cawood Castle. His Grace, the present Archbishop Thomas Musgrave, was born in 1788, and married the youngest daughter of the second Lord Waterpark. He was formerly a fellow and bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge, was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1837, and was elevated to the primacy ten years later. His Grace is patron of fifty-three livings. Town residence, Belgrave Square.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £134, exclusive of the vicarage-house, rebuilt in 1825: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, W. H. Dixon, 1824: contains 760 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,110: poor rates in 1837, £101. Tithes commuted in 1757.

**BISHOPTON**, DURHAM, a parish and village in the south-western division of Stockton ward, union of Sedgefield: it comprises the townships of Bishopton, East and West Newbiggins, and Little Stainton: 280 miles from London (coach road 247), 6 from Stockton, 7 from Darlington.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Darlington, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 150 miles.---Money orders issued at Stockton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1½ p.m.---There are the vestiges here of an ancient intrenchment surrounding the old mansion of Roger de Conyers, who, according to Lambard—*In tyme of Kinge Stephen resisted one William Cumyn, an ambitious prelate, which sought by forcible and warlike means to invade the sea, and to have compelled the monkes of Durham to have elected him after Gaufride (which died about the years 1136), their byshop, which, because they refused to do, he besieged, sacked, and spoiled, not only thabbey, but the towne of Durham also, with such crueltie and exquisite tormortes of deathes against suche as resisted him, as scarcely is the like to be found eyther in the Scottes or Danes themselves, which have after a most barbarous sort often tymes heryed that quarter; howbeit, in the end, he bothe lost his detyre, and was compelled by the nobilitie of the country (armed for that purpose) to submitte himselfe to the lawfully elect, whose name was William also; whatsoever the cause was, it is named of the byshop.*---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £4. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £165: patron, Sherbourn Hospital: pres. incumbent, T. B. Holgate, 1838: contains 5,100 acres: 109 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 473: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 473: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,067: poor rates in 1837, £77. for Bishopton township.

**BISHOPTON**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish and liberty of Ripon—(which see for access, &c.): 215 miles from London, 3 from Ripon, 12 from Thirsk.---Money orders issued at Ripon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 850 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 136: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 156: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,161: poor rates in 1837, £57.---

S. 1½ m. is Studley Royal—(for which, see **STUDLEY ROGER**.)

**BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.** See **WEARMOUTH (BISHOP)**.

**BISHTON, MONMOUTH**, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Caldecott, union of Newport: 142 miles from London (coach road 146), 4 from Caerleon, 12 from Chepstow.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence by railway and New Passage to Bishton: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 154 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The living (St. Cadwalladar), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff: pres. net income, £51: patron, Archdeacon of Llandaff: pres. incumbent, J. Williams, 1828: contains 1,850 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 187: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 215: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,364: poor rates in 1837, £70.

**BISLEY, GLOUCESTER**, a market town and extensive parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bisley, union of Stroud, intersected by the Cheltenham branch of the Great Western Railway, and the Stroudwater Canal: the parish includes the chapelry of Chalford: 103 miles from London (coach road 99), 4 from Stroud: 10 from Gloucester.---Gt. West. Rail. to Brimscombe station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Brimscombe, &c., 107 miles.---Money orders issued at Stroud: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.: at Bisley, letters are deliv<sup>d</sup> at 10 a.m., post closes at 3 p.m.---The market charter was obtained from Charles II. through the influence of Sir Robert Atkins, then lord of the manor, but there is a difficulty of access to the place, and the market is consequently of little note. In the time of Edward I. the lordship became the property of the Earls of March, who held it for nearly three centuries, when it devolved to Edward Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., about whose time the church appears to have been rebuilt upon an older foundation. It is an elegant and pleasing structure, and exhibits not only mixed styles in its architectural ornaments, but has also the blazonry of the arms of the houses of York and Stafford, and of those of Mortimer and Clare, which appear on different parts of the building. It was fresh pewed in 1771, when the old font was removed into the churchyard, and placed upon an ancient cross which stood over a well, which appears from some MS. in the Bodleian library to have been the place into which "*a man fell, and the churchyard was in consequence excommunicated for three years, and the inhabitants were obliged to carry their dead to Bibury.*" Lysons supposes this cross to have been erected in the thirteenth century. A common in the neighbourhood was given to the poor of Bisley, by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in the reign of Edward III., when it comprised about 1,200 acres; but since then it has been much reduced by enclosures, and the introduction of new comers into the parish, who were induced to come there by the extension of the cloth manufactures, and to squat upon the land in consequence of this privilege. It is somewhat singular that the name of *James Slakeper* occurs upon the parish register, as having been buried here, and that it does not appear in any subsequent annals of the parish.---The

living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £19. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £527: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. Keble, 1827: contains 7,980 acres: 1,264 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same. ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,683: poor rates in 1837, £1,911.---Market day, Thursday. Fairs: May 4th, Nov. 12th, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

**BISLEY, SURREY**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Godley, union of Chertsey: 28 miles from London, 4 from Bagshot, 9 from Guildford.---Sou. West. Rail. to Woking, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 160 miles.---Money orders issued at Bagshot: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £24 a year.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £7. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £188: patron, J. Thornton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Robinson, 1845: contains 780 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 321: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 369: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,025: poor rates in 1837, £73.

**BISPHAM, LANCASTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Amounderness, union of the Fylde: it comprises the townships of Bispham with Norbreck, and Layton with Warbreck: 236 miles from London (coach road 237), 6 from Blackpool, 20 from Preston.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Crewe, and Preston, to Poulton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 125 miles.---Money orders issued at Blackpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---There is a school here, with an endowment of £24 a year.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £275: patron, Sir P. Fleetwood: pres. incumbent, B. Williams, 1837: contains 3,490 acres: 233 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,690: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,616: poor rates in 1837, £537.

**BISPHAM, LANCASTER**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 1,490 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 360: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 414: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,177: poor rates in 1837, £195.

**BISPHAM, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Croston, hund<sup>d</sup> of Leyland—(which see for access): 208 miles from London, 7 from Ormskirk, 8 from Wigan.---Money orders issued at Ormskirk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 850 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 294: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 338: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,736: poor rates in 1837, £99.

**BISTERN-CLOSES.** See **BURLEY**.

**BITCHFIELD, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham: 129 miles from London (coach road 108), 3 from Corby, 7 from Grantham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>l</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Syston, to Saxby station, 47, thence 13 miles.---Money orders issued at Corby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5.

11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £134: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, A. B. Brereton, 1836: contains 1,540 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 184: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,385: poor rates in 1837, £62.

**BITCHFIELD**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, Tindale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 287 miles from London, 13 from Newcastle, 9 from Morpeth. Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 52: poor rates in 1837, £8.

**BITTADON**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Braunton, South Molton division of Devon: 222 miles from London (coach road 198), 6 from Barnstaple, 4 from Ilfracombe. Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence through Barnstaple, 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 235 miles. Money orders issued at Barnstaple: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £6. 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £83: patron, William A. Yeo, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. Mules, 1842: contains 5,100 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 78: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 89: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £698: poor rates in 1837, £18.

**BITTERING** (LITTLE). See **BREXTON**.

**BITTERLEY**, SALOP, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Munslow, and partly in that of Overs: 153 miles from London (coach road 145), 5 from Ludlow, 7 from Tenbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 91 miles. Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. The church is a remarkably fine structure, and contains, among other objects of great interest, an ancient stone font. There is an endowment here for a school, arising out of the rent of an estate of the value of about £36 per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. On the summit of Clee hill, a bold object in the immediate neighbourhood, there are the remains of a Roman encampment. The extreme point is called Tipperstone, and seems to be of volcanic origin. From many parts of the height there are varied, extensive, and beautiful prospects, while from the interior, ironstone and coals are raised in abundance, in the extraction of which the inhabitants are of course chiefly occupied. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £18. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £555: patron, Rev. C. Walcot: pres. incumbent, Charles Walcot: contains 5,610 acres: 232 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,098: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,263: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,574: poor rates in 1837, £728.

**BITTERN AND POLLOCK**, HANTS, a tithing in the parish of South Stoneham, hun<sup>d</sup> of Mansbridge, Fowley division of the county—(which see for access, &c.)—This was the Roman Clansertum, and many relics of its ancient masters have been found here. Contains 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 808: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 929.

**BITTESBY**, LEICESTER, a liberty in the parish of Claybrooke, hun<sup>d</sup> of Guththaxton—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 13: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 15: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,204: poor rates in 1837, £28.

**BITTESWELL**, LEICESTER, a small parish and village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guththaxton: 92 miles from London (coach road 90), 1 from Lutterworth, 13 from Leicester. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Ullesthorpe station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Ullesthorpe, &c., 44 miles. Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The church has been renovated within these few years. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £4. 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: pres. net income, £428: patron, Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital: pres. incumbent, G. Monnington, 1844: contains 2,630 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 495: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 569: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,064. All the tithes, the property of the Haberdashers' Company and the vicar, were commuted in 1787.

**BITTON**, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Langley and Swinehead, on the northern bank of the river Avon, and in the vicinity of the Great Western Railway: it comprises the civil hamlets of Hanham and Oldland, with the hamlet of Bitton: 117 miles from London (coach road 113), 6 from Bristol, 7 from Bath. Gt. West. Rail. to Keynsham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Keynsham, &c., 141 miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.: post closes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. The old church is a fine exemplar of the Norman and later style; but a new church (Holy Trinity) has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners; it contains 1,019 sittings. The schools are numerous, and the parochial charities produce about £27 a year. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood, in which a large number of the inhabitants are employed. At Hanham, and at Bitton, there are traces of a Roman station. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the diocese of Worcester, then of Gloucester, now in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £18. 15s.: pres. net income, £200: patron, the Prebendary: pres. incumbent, H. T. Ellacombe, 1835: contains 7,520 acres: 1,696 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,338: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,738: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £15,373. W. 1 m. Upton Cheyney, the seat of Jos. Parker, Esq.—Hanham Court, the residence of T. White, Esq.—Hanham Hall, the residence of S. Whitterch, Esq.

**BITTON**, GLOUCESTER, a hamlet in the above parish.

**BIX** (or **BIXBRAND**), OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Binfield, union of Henley: 46 miles from London (coach road 39), 4 from Henley, 6 from Watlington. Gt. West. Rail. to Reading, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to Reading, &c., 132 miles. Money orders issued at Henley-on-Thames: letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. The living (St.

James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 15s.: pres. net income, £487: patron, Earl of Macclesfield: pres. incumbent, H. R. Pechell, 1882: contains 3,130 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 427: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 491: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,957: poor rates in 1837, £375.

**BIXLEY, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Henstead: 129 miles from London (coach road 121), 3 from Norwich, 12 from Bungay. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Norwich, &c., 171 miles. —Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —Pilgrimages were formerly made here to the shrine of St. Wandegisilus. —The living (St. Wandegisilus), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory with Earl's Framlingham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £608: patron, Rev. C. D. Brereton: pres. incumbent, C. D. Brereton: contains 760 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £110: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 126: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,408: poor rates in 1837, £70. —Bixley Hall, the seat of the Hon. Francis Ward Primrose, by an exchange with his brother, the present Earl of Rosebery, was erected by Sir Edward Ward in the middle of the last century. It is a mansion with three fronts, each containing three stories, the attics being in the roofs, and is surrounded by a finely timbered park. The family of the earl derive their name from the lands of Primrose, in the county of Fife; and their immediate descent from Duncan Primrose, Esq., who was seated at Kilross in Perthshire, in the reign of Queen Mary, and whose eldest son was principal surgeon to James I. His son Gilbert attained the degree of D.D., was made a canon of Windsor, and was highly celebrated for his piety, learning, and literary talent. His grandson, James Primrose, was appointed by the king clerk of the privy council, in which capacity he officiated for at least forty years. He had by two marriages no less than nineteen children, the eldest of whom, by the second marriage, was also appointed clerk of the privy council by King Charles I., who created him a baronet of Nova Scotia. During the whole of the civil war this gentleman remained true to his sovereign; and after the restoration of the monarchy, was constituted Lord Registrar, when he assumed the title of Lord Carrington, and was afterwards justice-general. His eldest son William, by his marriage with the daughter and co-heir of Sir James Keith, succeeded him; and his second son Gilbert became a major-general of the British army, and commander of the 24th regiment of foot. His eldest son Archibald, by a subsequent marriage with Agnes, a daughter of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh in 1695, and was elevated to the peerage in 1700 by the title of Baron Primrose and Dalmeny, and Viscount Rosebery, with remainder to his heirs male and female. He was further created Viscount of Inverkeithing and Earl of Rosebery, and sat as one of the representative peers of Scotland in four parliaments. His nephew Sir James Primrose, who

also sat for the county of Edinburgh, was in 1703 elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Primrose and Castlefield, and Viscount Primrose, with remainder to the heirs of his father, Sir William Primrose. His grandson, the third viscount, a distinguished officer, died without issue. The peerage of that branch of the family then became extinct, but the baronetage passed to the second earl, who married a sister of John, fourth Duke of Argyll. The present noble proprietor of the title and estates succeeded as fourth Earl of Rosebery, with all the honours attached, in 1814, on the death of his father, and, in 1828, obtained the barony of the empire by creation.

**BLABY, LEICESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gt. tuxton, union of Blaby, on the line of the Midland Counties Railway, and intersected by the Union Canal: it includes the chapelry of Countess-Thorpe: 98 miles from London (coach road 97), 5 from Leicester, 12 from Hinckley. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Countess-Thorpe station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Leicester to Countess-Thorpe, &c., 35 miles. —Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The Baptists have had a congregation here since 1810. The Primitive Methodists have also a place of worship here. There is a very beautiful National school, built of granite, with Derbyshire stone facings—a most complete building, and does infinite credit to the architect, Mr. S. Fry of Leicester. The expense, including site, amounted to £650, one moiety of which was contributed by the rector, the other by a government grant, and one from the National Society, together with sundry donations. There is also a handsome manor-house, called "the Hall," the property of R. B. Forrester, Esq. The rectory has been considerably added to, and forms an excellent residence. The poor-law commissioners have erected a workhouse here, at an expense of £4,400, which is fitted to accommodate 350 inmates. The Blaby poor-law union extends over 53 square miles, and comprehends 22 parishes. —The living (All Saints), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £15. 5s.: pres. net income, £560: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. J. Hoskins, 1845: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,896: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,200. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766.

**BLACKAUTON, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Coleridge, union of King's Bridge: 229 miles from London (coach road 202), 5 from Dartmouth, 6 from Totness. —Gt. West. Rail. to Totness, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Totness, &c., 243 miles. —Money orders issued at Dartmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —The church has a fine wooden screen, and an interesting Norman font. —The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £15. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £122: patron, Sir J. H. Seale, Bart.: pres. incumbent, E. T. Seale, 1841: contains 5,850 acres: 212 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,666: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £8,332: poor rates in 1837, £386.

**BLACKBOROUGH**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hayridge: 185 miles from London (coach road 158), 3 from Collumpton, 8 from Tiverton. —Gt. West. Rail. to Collumpton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Collumpton, &c., 198 miles. —Money orders issued at Collumpton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The church is desecrated, and the inhabitants, therefore, repair to the church of Kentisbere for divine worship and ecclesiastical rites. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £140: patron, Earl of Egremont: pres. incumbent, W. C. Thompson, 1839: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 112: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 129.

**BLACKBOROUGH** (or **BLACKBURGH**), NORFOLK, in the parish of Middleton, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Freebridge. —Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Roger de Scales, and Muriel his wife, in the time of Henry II., brought some monks to this place (then also called Shiplade), and built a priory for them to the honour of the blessed Virgin and St. Catherine, wherein were afterwards religious of both sexes, under the government of Hamo Wauter and Maud his mother; but Robert, son to the said Roger Scales, before the year 1200, settled this house upon nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who continued here (about ten in number) till the general suppression, when it was rated at £76. 3s. 9d. per annum. It was granted to the Bishop of Norwich and his successors in the fourth year of Edward VI.*

**BLACKBURN**, LANCASTER, a parish comprising a township or market town of the same name, and 22 other townships, including Balderston, Billington, Lango, Great Harward, Over Darwen, Salisbury, Samlesbury, Tockholes, Walton-le-Dale, Cuerdale, Lower Darwen, Dinkley, Eccleshill, Little Harwood, Livesley, Mellor, Osbaldeston, Pleasington, Ramsgrave, Richton, Wilshire, and Witton, all of which are divided into three chapelries, and under the immediate superintendence of the Vicar of Blackburn: the parish is 14 miles long and 10 broad, and was originally part of the ancient parish of Whalley—(for access and postal arrangements, &c., see following article.) —Contains 3,610 acres: 4,594 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £37,758: poor rates in 1847, £3,840.

**BLACKBURN**, LANCASTER, a parish and market town in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Blackburn: 221 miles from London (coach road 212), 12 from Preston. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Manchester, and Bolton, to station: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 128 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —Blackburn is one of the most striking of the many instances of places in Britain changing their ancient character of feudal service and quiet rustication, for the busy aspect of a town swimming with active artisans, and adorned with the residences of commercial opulence; it is now considered, for its size, one of the richest towns in Europe. The name of the place is evidently derived from the appellation of a stream that divides it into two parts, which was called the *Black bourne*, or dark running streamlet. Blackburn remained of little note until the rise of its manufacturing greatness. The inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the

weaving and printing of calico, in the produce of which many thousands of hands are employed. The best account of the rise of this manufacture is contained in Mr. Baines' "Lancashire Directory," where he says—*The manufactures of Blackburn appear to have arisen in the time of the commonwealth, and may be dated about the year 1650. The first fabrics for which this place was distinguished were called Blackburn checks, a species of cloth consisting of a linen warp and cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece, when woven, a striped or chequered appearance. This article was afterwards superseded by the Blackburn greys, so called from their colour, neither the warp nor the woof having been dyed. The component parts of this cloth consisted of a mixture of linen and cotton, and when manufactured, the pieces were generally sent to London to be printed. The great era in the improvement of the cotton business, which opened about 1765, led the manufacturers of this district to turn their attention to the making of calicoes, so called from their resemblance to the Indian manufacture brought from the province of Calicut, in Hindostan; and from that time to the present, Blackburn has enjoyed the advantages of this branch of the cotton business more perhaps than any other place in Lancashire. James Hargrave, a carpenter of Blackburn, was among the first of those persons who endeavoured to overcome the disadvantages under which the cotton weavers laboured, owing to the want of yarn when it was to be produced by the distaff and spindle. This ingenious artisan, in 1767, according to the statement submitted to the House of Commons, by Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Arkwright, constructed a machine that would at once spin 20 or 30 threads of cotton into yarn for the fustian manufacture; but because it was likely to answer in some measure the ends proposed, his engines were burnt and destroyed by a mob, and himself driven out of Lancashire. He afterwards removed to Nottingham in 1769, and obtained a patent for his engine; but his patent right was invaded, and his invention being thus cruelly wrested from him, he died in obscurity and great distress. But Hargrave's mechanical contrivances are rather to be deemed improvements upon the cotton spinning machine, than discoveries. The merit of inventing the crank and comb for taking the carding from the cylinder of the carding-engine, is to be ascribed to Hargrave, and he is fairly entitled, in consequence of that discovery, to be inscribed on the roll of British worthies, among that class of men to which, under Providence, Lancashire owes its present wealth and pre-eminence. The trade has of late years very largely increased; and the number of pieces of cotton goods weekly manufactured at Blackburn, is estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000, in the various processes of making which, upwards of 10,000 persons are employed; the annual worth of all the articles made being more than £2,000,000 sterling. Apart from the enterprise and industry of the inhabitants, the trade here is chiefly owing to the abundance of the fuel necessary for working the steam-engines, which is found in the southern portion of the parish. Yet although Blackburn may justly claim the credit of having taken the lead in the promotion of spinning, it is only within the last*



fourteen years that the spinning and weaving of cotton has been carried on to any great extent. Popular prejudice has ever been averse to the introduction of machinery. Hargrave's spinning jennies were destroyed in 1769, and ten years after that, a factory for carrying out his design on a large scale, established on Wensley Fold, also shared the same fate. The consequence of these and other follies, was to drive the business to Manchester and other places, where the business was not so obnoxious, and where it has flourished to such a remarkable degree. It required nearly half a century to destroy the evil impressions; but after the war with France had been concluded, manufactories began to be erected, and now there are upwards of 100,000 spindles at work in Blackburn and the neighbourhood, which yield 100,000 lbs. weight of yarn per week, consisting chiefly of 40 hanks to the pound. The town is sheltered on the north-east and north-west; and, though pleasingly, is irregularly built, owing to the intermixture of glebe and other lands. But the streets contain many handsome residences; and they are well paved and lighted with gas, and are watched under the provisions of an act of parliament. There is an excellent supply of water. A theatre was erected in 1818, and there are a subscription library, and assembly-rooms. There is also a savings bank here. About 500 families are engaged in agriculture; all the rest are employed in the manufactures of the place. Blackburn was enfranchised by the Reform Act, and now returns two members to parliament, the constituency being about 840 in number. The church, which was very ancient, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1819, and in 1826 a new church was erected by the parliamentary commissioners at an expense of £26,000. Besides these places of worship, there are the chapels of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John, all under the patronage of the vicar, but having independent revenues. The incumbent of St. Peter's is the Rev. T. Sharples, inducted in 1841; revenue £170. Incumbent of St. Paul's, Rev. A. G. Edouart, 1841; revenue £150. Incumbent of St. John's, Rev. R. T. Wheeler; revenue £150. There is hardly a section of the dissenting church which has not one or more congregations here. There is a free grammar-school here, founded in 1567, with an endowment of £120 a year. There is also a school founded in 1764 by Mr. William Leyland, in which 90 girls are clothed and taught. The other schools are quite adequate to the wants of the population, some of which are in connection with the National Society, and others are conducted on the British and Foreign School system. The Independents have a college here for the instruction of young men intended for the ministry, but which it is expected will be removed to Manchester. Among the numerous charitable institutions, there is a Stranger's Friend Society, and a society for the relief of poor women during childbirth. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here; it is regulated by commissioners appointed according to act of parliament. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £8. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £893: patron, Archbishop

of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, J. W. Whitaker, 1822: contains 45,620 acres: 10,041 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 71,711: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £107,639: poor rates in 1837, £10,893. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: Easter Monday, May 11, 12; Oct. 17, cattle; fortnight for cattle, from the first Wednesday before Feb. 2, till Michaelmas.

BLACKBURTON, OXFORD, a parochial town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Witney: 77 miles from London (coach road 71), 6 from Witney, 6 from Burford. Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 109 miles. Money orders issued at Bampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £148: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, James Lupton, 1827: contains 1,300 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 331: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 382: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £346: poor rates in 1837, £216. The inappropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the Dean of Oxford and the vicar, were commuted in 1770.

BLACK-CALLERTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Newburn, west division of Castle ward: 309 miles from London (coach road 280), 6 from Newcastle, 11 from Morpeth. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Newcastle, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 177 miles. Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 8½ p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £9. 10s. per annum, payable out of the Callerton estate. Contains 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 503: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 578: poor rates in 1837, £293.

BLACK-CHAPEL. See WALTHAM (GREAT).

BLACKDEN, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Sandbach, hun<sup>d</sup> of Northwich: 167 miles from London (coach road 170), 3 from Northwich, 7 from Knutsford. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to station: from Derby, through Uttoxeter, Crewe, &c., 71 miles. Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 760 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 195: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 224: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,018: poor rates in 1837, £122.

BLACKFORD, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whitley, union of Wincanton: 132 miles from London (coach road 112), 4 from Wincanton, 10 from Ilchester. Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 195 miles. Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £177: patron, B. H. Hunt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James Senior, 1838: contains 680 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 178: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 204: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £948: poor rates in 1837, £67. S.W., Compton House—for which see COMPTON-PAUNCEFOOT.

BLACKFORDBY, LEICESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch—(which see) for

access, &c.): 117 miles from London, 2 from Ashby, 13 from Derby. Money orders issued at Ashby-de-la-Zouch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Contains 1,320 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 376: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 432: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,039: poor rates in 1837, £123.

**BLACKHEATH, KENT**, a hamlet chiefly in the parish of Greenwich, but extending into those of Lewisham, Lee, and Charlton, hund<sup>d</sup>. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone: 6 miles from London, (coach road 5), 1 from Deptford, 4 from Woolwich. Greenwich Rail. to Greenwich: from Derby, through London, &c., 138 miles. Money orders issued at Deptford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m., 1, 4, 6, 8 p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m., 12, 3, 7 p.m. The heath, celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, is bounded to a great extent on two of its sides by villas. There are two Episcopal chapels here, one in the parish of Lewisham, and the other in an extra-parochial place called Kidbrooke. There are also several schools here, the most important of which is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1625 by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, for the education of all the sons of the clergy in the hundred of Blackheath, and 31 boys from Lewisham and the adjoining parishes. On the east side of the heath is Morden College, founded in 1695 by Sir John Morden, Bart., for decayed merchants. Sir John was an affluent Turkey merchant, and after a life of usefulness, died in 1708, and was interred in the chapel here. He endowed the college with the manor of Old Court, which now produces more than £1,600 a year. The establishment consists of a chaplain and thirty brethren, who must be upwards of fifty years of age. The hundred of Blackheath is called, in Doomsday-book, the hundred of Grenoez or Greenwich, but the present name was in use as early as the 7th year of Edward I., and was probably derived either from the colour of the soil, or from its exposed situation. In consequence of its vicinity to London, Blackheath has been the scene of many historical incidents. It was here that, in the reign of Richard II., Wat Tyler and his motley followers encamped, previous to their march upon the city. Here also Jack Cade and his followers rested. And it was upon Blackheath that the corporation of London met Henry V. after his return from the battle of Agincourt. It was here also that Henry VII., in 1497, met and vanquished the Cornish rebels under Lord Audley. Close by the heath, on the Deptford side, a cavern, containing several chambers, was discovered in 1780. It had been cut out of the solid rock, and is supposed to have been intended as a place of retreat during the Danish incursions. Fairs, May 12th, October 11th, for horses, bullocks, and toys.

**BLACKHEDDON, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, north-east division of Tindale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 288 miles from London, 14 from Newcastle, 12 from Morpeth. Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Contains 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 73: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 83: poor rates in 1837, £76.

**BLACKHOUSE, KENT**, in the parish of Polton, hund<sup>d</sup>. of Bewsbury, lathe of St. Augustine.

**BLACKLAND, WILTS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. and union of Calne: 102 miles from London (coach road 85), 2 from Calne, 6 from Devizes. Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 165 miles. Money orders issued at Calne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, is valued at £3. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £160: patron, certain Trustees: pres. incumbent, W. M. Macdonald, 1844: contains 460 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 81: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 93: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,613: poor rates in 1837, £33. The population of the tithing of Blackland, so called, though not actually in the parish, is about 150. Blackland House, the residence of John Tanner, Esq.

**BLACKLEY (or BLAKELEY), LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, hund<sup>d</sup>. of Salford—(which see for access, &c.): 186 miles from London, 4 from Manchester, 7 from Ashton. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Some of the most extensive dyeworks in England are established here. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Presbyterians, and Unitarians, all have chapels here. The living is a curacy, not in charge, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Manchester College Church: pres. incumbent, W. R. Keeling, 1840: contains 1,840 acres: 492 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,202: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,682: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,455: poor rates in 1837, £456.

**BLACKMANSTONE.** See DYMCHURCH.

**BLACKMORE, ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Chelmsford, union of Ongar: 27 miles from London (coach road 24), 8 from Brentwood, 8 from Chelmsford. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Ingatstone station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 159 miles. Money orders issued at Brentwood: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Bishop Tanner says of Blackmore—*A hermitage or priory of black canons was built here by Adam and Jordan de Samford, to the honour of St. Lawrence, before or in the beginning of King John's reign. This was one of the small monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey procured to be dissolved in the 17th year of Henry VIII., in order to the endowment of his two colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, at which time the Earl of Oxford claimed to be founder, and it was valued at £89. 5s. 7d. per annum. Upon the attainder of the Cardinal, this priory was granted in exchange, in the 23d year of Henry's reign, to Waltham Abbey; and after the general suppression, to John Smith.* The living (St. Lawrence), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £83: patron, Representatives of the late C. A. Crickett, Esq.: pres. incumbent, B. Harvey, 1808: contains 1,990 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 709: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £815: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,248: poor rates in 1837, £280. Fairs, August 21, for cattle. N.E. 1½ miles, Writtle Park; E. 2 m. Copthold Hall.

**BLACKPOOL, LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Bispham, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Amounderness—(which see for access, &c.): 234 miles from London, 4 from Poulton.—(For access and postal arrangements, see BISPHAM.)—This place, which was formerly an inconsiderable hamlet, has now risen into a thriving town, in consequence of having become a summer bathing-place for the citizens of Manchester, whence it frequently numbers as many as 800 visitors at one time. The sea appears to have encroached considerably upon the land, and has formed a smooth and sandy beach, which is particularly agreeable to the bathers. The view from it on a fine day is very varied and extensive, comprising, towards the north, the crags of Lancashire, the hills and fells of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and, on the opposite side, the bold outlines of the mountains of North Wales. There are several good hotels, and abundance of travelling accommodation. A theatre, a library, and a news-room, have lately been erected, and assemblies are occasionally held. There is an Independent chapel here. Near the pool, which is at the south end of the village, there is a building called Vauxhall, now in a ruinous condition, but it was once celebrated as being the retreat of Popish recusants, and the Pretender was concealed there for some time in 1715, till the measures were ripe for a general insurrection.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £200: patron, five Trustees: pres. incumbent, W. T. Freeday, 1846.

**BLACKROD, LANCASTER**, a village and chapelry in the parish of Bolton, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Salford: 213 miles from London (coach road 203), 5 from Chorley, 8 from Bolton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Manchester, and Bolton, to Blackrod station: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 120 miles.—Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—There is a free grammar-school here, with an endowment of £140 a year, and a house for the master; and there are three exhibitions for scholars, on the foundation of £60, £70, and £80, at Pembroke College, Cambridge, for four years, which were founded, in 1568, by Mr. John Holmes. The place is pleasantly situated on an elevation, and is supposed to be the site of a Roman station, called, by Ptolemy, Rigodunum, and by Antoninus, Coccium.—The living (St. Catherine), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £21. 0s. 9d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Vicar of Bolton: pres. incumbent, Peter Browne, 1846: contains 2,660 acres: 447 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,615: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,007: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,618: poor rates in 1837, £365.

**BLACKTHORN, OXFORD**, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Ambrosden, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bullington—(which see for access, &c.): 52 miles from London, 4 from Bicester, 13 from Aylesbury.—Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—Contains 2,280 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 479: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 550: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,179: poor rates in 1837, £192. Tithes commuted in 1776.

**BLACKTOFT, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Howdenshire, union of Howden: it comprises the townships of Blacktoft and Scalby: 229 miles from London (coach road 177), 8 from Howden, 10 from Crowle.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Hull, thence by Hull and Selby to Staddlethorpe, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rotherham, Wakefield, and Selby, to Staddlethorpe, &c., 103 miles.—Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The village stands near the confluence of the Ouse and the Trent with the Humber.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding, diocese of York, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £200: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, E. Ward, 1838: contains 2,730 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 505: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 581: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,053: poor rates in 1849, £185.

**BLACK-TORRINGTON.** See TORRINGTON-BLACK.

**BLACKWALL.** See POPLAR and BLACKWALL.

**BLACKWELL, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Darlington, south-east division: 267 miles from London (coach road 240), 2 from Darlington, 11 from Richmond.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Darlington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 135 miles.—Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m.—Contains 1,670 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 311: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 358: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,377: poor rates in 1837, £202.

**BLACKWELL, WORCESTER**, a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Oswaldstow—(which see for access, &c.): 85 miles from London, 2 from Shipston, 8 from Stratford-on-Avon.—Money orders issued at Shipston-on-Stour: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—Contains 48 houses—(other returns with the parish.)

**BLACKWELL or BLACKHALL (HIGH), CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, within the liberties of the city of Carlisle—(which see for access, &c.): 300 miles from London, 2 from Carlisle, 11 from Wigton.—Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m.—This manor was given by Margaret de Wigton, heiress of Sir John de Wigton, to Sir Robert Parvinge, sergeant-at-law, and afterwards lord chancellor, in the reign of Edward III., for successfully conducting her cause against Sir Robert de Bridekirk, who had impugned her title to the property. There is a school with a small endowment here.—Contains 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 308: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 354—(other returns with the parish.)

**BLACKWELL or BLACKHALL (LOW), CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, within the liberties of Carlisle—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £197—(other returns with the parish.)

**BLACKWOOD and CROWBOROUGH, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Horton, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Totmonslow: 173 miles from London (coach road 158), 4 from Leek, 10 from Newcastle.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Harecastle, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Hare-

castle, 51 miles. Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 606: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 697: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,708: poor rates in 1837, £166. W. 2 m. Knipersley Hall. N. 2½ m. Horton Hall.

**BLACKWORTH.** See BACKWORTH, NORTH-UMBERLAND.

**BLACON WITH CRABHALL, CHESTER,** a township in the parish of the Holy Trinity, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wirrall: 181½ miles from London (coach road 190), 2 from Chester, 7 from Hawarden. Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Chester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Uttoxeter to Chester, &c., 81½ miles. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 1,170 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 82: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 94: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,852: poor rates in 1837, £84. Blacon House.

**BLADON, OXFORD,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wooton, union of Woodstock: this parish contains the hamlet of Hensington, and unites with the borough of New Woodstock and adjacent parishes in returning one member to parliament: 73 miles from London (coach road 61), 2 from Woodstock, 7 from Oxford. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Woodstock, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Woodstock, &c., 89 miles. Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. In 1798, an almshouse for six poor women, each inmate of which receives £1 monthly, was erected by the Duchess of Marlborough, who endowed it with £3,000, 3 per cent. consols. The living, a rectory with the chapelry of Woodstock, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £16. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £329: patron, Duke of Marlborough: pres. incumbent, G. W. St. John, 1848: contains 1,350 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 687: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 790: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,986: poor rates in 1837, £272. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766.

**BLAEN-AERON, CARDIGAN,** a township in the parish of Caron or Tregaron, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Penarth, South Wales: 193 miles from London (coach road 205), 10 from Lampeter, 16 from Aberystwith. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 90 miles: from Derby to Worcester, 71½, thence 74 miles. Money orders issued at Lampeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6½ p.m.: post closes 4½ a.m. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 350: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 402—(other returns with the parish.)

**BLAENCARON, CARDIGAN,** a township in the parish of Caron, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Penarth, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 205 miles from London. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 108: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 124.

**BLAENGWRACK, GLAMORGAN,** a hamlet in the parish of Glynnorwg, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Neath—(which see for access, &c.): 195 miles from London, 10 from Neath, 12 from Merthyr Tydvil. Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4 p.m.: post closes 8½ a.m. Contains 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 476: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 547: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £242: poor rates in 1837, £127.

**BLAEN-HONDDAN, GLAMORGAN,** a hamlet in

the parish of Cadoxton, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Neath—(which see for access, &c.): 201 miles from London, 3 from Neath, 9 from Swansea. Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2½ p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the copper mines in the neighbourhood. Contains 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,183: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,360: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £684: poor rates in 1837, £497.

**BLAEN-PENAL, CARDIGAN,** a chapelry in the parish of Llan-ddewr-brefi, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Penarth, South Wales: 193 miles from London (coach road 220), 11 from Lampeter, 12 from Aberystwith. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 90 miles: from Derby to Worcester, 71½, thence 74 miles. Money orders issued at Lampeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £84: patrons, Earl of Lisburne and R. Price: contains 109 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 503: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £700: poor rates in 1837, £72.

**BLAEN-PORTH, CARDIGAN,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Troedyrur, union of Cardigan, South Wales: 196 miles from London (coach road 235), 6 from Cardigan, 12 from Llanarth. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 105 miles: from Derby to Worcester, 71½, thence 104 miles. Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ p.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. On a tumulus in this parish, there was a castle of great strength, supposed to have been built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare; it was besieged and taken in 1116 by Gryffydd-ap-Rhys, and subsequently destroyed. There are also traces of two ancient encampments in the vicinity, one called Caer Sonydd, and the other Castel Tydur, or Tudor's Castle; they are both upon the coast. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Cardigan, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £97: patron, Earl of Lisburne, and J. V. Lloyd, Esq., alternately: pres. incumbent, Isaac Hughes, 1826: contains 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 752: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 864: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,260: poor rates in 1837, £228.

**BLAGDON, NORTHUMBERLAND,** a township in the parish of Stannington, western division of Castle ward—(which see for access, &c.): 284 miles from London, 7 from Morpeth, 10 from Newcastle. Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. Pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.

**BLAGDON.** See FITMINSTER.

**BLAGDON, SOMERSET,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge: 133 miles from London (coach road 132), 13 from Bristol, 8 from Axbridge. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Yatton station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 146 miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. There is a school here, with an endowment of £17. per annum; and a fund producing £13 a year is appropriated to apprenticing poor children. The other parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. Teasel is cultivated to a considerable extent here; and there is a paper-mill, at which several of the inhabitants are employed. At Reg-

hill-bury, in the neighbourhood, there are some remains, which, by tradition, are stated to be those of a royal palace. The celebrated Dr. John Langhorne was rector of this parish, died, and was buried here. Dr. Langhorne, distinguished both for his classical attainments and his literary ability, was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, whence, his father dying young, he was sent by his mother to Appleby school, where he particularly distinguished himself. After leaving school, he obtained subsistence as a tutor to the sons of gentlemen; and, at the age of twenty-four, was enabled to enter at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He published several pieces which obtained great popularity, one of which was particularly noticed. It was a poem, entitled "Genius and Valour;" and having in the course of it defended Scotland against the attacks Lord Churchill had made against her in his "Prophecy of Famine," he was complimented by the University of Edinburgh with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1770, he published, in conjunction with his brother, a translation of Plutarch's biographies, a work which, for style, aptness of expression, and purity of diction, will always secure a place among the classics of English literature. He was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Wells in 1777, and died two years afterwards, at the comparatively early age of forty-four. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £29. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £512: patron, J. George, Esq.: pres. incumbent, D. G. Wait, 1819: contains 4,600 acres: 161 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,178: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,354: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,308: poor rates in 1837, £473. N.W., Mendip Lodge.

BLAGRAVE. See HADLEY WITH BLAGRAVE.

BLAISDON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Westbury: 120 miles from London (coach road 112), 5 from Newnham, 8 from Gloucester. Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 102 miles. Money orders issued at Newnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £5. 7s. 3½d.: patron, Anna Gordon: pres. incumbent, R. R. Hurl, 1846: contains 760 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 303: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,139: poor rates in 1837, £60.

BLAKEDON, DEVON, in the parish of Paington, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Haytor. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*In the 28th year of Henry III. one Nicholas de Blakedon gave lands in Blakedon, Aleborn, &c., to Ralph de Wulveleg, prior of Torneford, chief minister in England of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, upon condition, that before Michaelmas that year, or at farthest, before Michaelmas the next year, there should be placed here at Blakedon, at least seven brethren of the same order, who were to serve God and keep hospitality according to the rules of the same order.* It is almost needless to say that all traces of the monastery have long since disappeared.

BLAKEMERE (or BLACKMOOR), HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Webtree: 158 miles from London (coach road 121), 10 from Hereford, 8

from Weobley. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 111 miles. Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, united with that of Preston, and having jointly a pres. net income of £250: patron, Dean and Chapter of Hereford: pres. incumbent, Edward Howells, 1821: contains 1,080 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,119: poor rates in 1837, £48.

BLAKEMORE FOREST (or WHITE HART FOREST), DORSET, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and division of Sherborne. "The vale or forest of Blakemore comprehended, according to Hutchin's History of Dorsetshire, a large tract of this county in the north and western parts of it, viz. the whole hundreds of Browns-hall and Buckland Forest, the greatest part of Sherborne and Whiteaway, and some parts of Pimper, Tollerford, and Gateminster hundreds. And Leland says of it, that this forest stretched from Ivel to the quarters of Shaftesbury, and touched with Gillingham forest that is neare Shaftesbury. The name of White Hart was given to it from a circumstance which occurred within its precincts. As Henry III. was hunting in the neighbourhood, among the several deer which he had one day run down, there was a white hart which so interested him by its beauty, that he spared its life; but the poor creature was afterwards hunted and killed, at a bridge, since then called King's Stag Bridge, by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, of ancient descent and special note, named Thomas de la Lind, and his companions. When the king heard of it he was so deeply offended that he not only punished them by imprisonment and heavy fines, but laid a severe tax upon all the lands which they then held—a tax which, in the shape of fines upon the property, is paid up to the present day into the exchequer, and the money is called White Hart Silver. Tanner, in his Notitia Monastica, in speaking of the precincts of the forest, says—*Here was formerly a house of friars hermits, who had been settled before A.D. 1300, in which year died Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, who had been a great benefactor, if not founder of it. But the convent seems to have forsaken this habitation before 1460, for after that time it was spoken of as a free chapel, the mastership of which was bestowed upon secular priests, till it was annexed to Cern Abbey in the 5th year of Henry VIII. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.* All traces of it are now eradicated.

BLAKENEY, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the parish of Aure, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bidesloe: 123 miles from London, 4 from Newnham, 13 from Chepstow. Money orders issued at Newnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. There is a Baptist chapel here. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. net income, £232: patron, Haberdashers' Company: pres. incumbent, C. Brooksbank, 1843—(pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.) Market day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 13, and Nov. 12.

BLAKENEY, NORFOLK, a parish and seaport in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Holt, union of Walsingham: 150 miles from London (coach road 120), 6 from Holt,

8 from Wells.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge to East Dereham, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough, to East Dereham, &c., 169 miles.---Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---This place has an excellent harbour for sheltering vessels, and it is calculated that between sixty and seventy vessels, averaging 60 tons burthen, belong to the port, several of which are employed in the oyster fishery. Henry III. granted the town a market, but its name at that time was Snitterley. There are some fine remains here of an ancient Carmelite monastery, of which Tanner says—*About the 24th year of Edward IV., Richard Stormer, John Stormer, and Thomas Thober, and other copyhold tenants of the manor, gave and set apart thirteen acres of ground thereon to build a church and habitation for friars of the Carmelite order, which grant was afterwards confirmed by the king and Sir William de Roos, knight, lord of the manor; so the church and all the offices of the house were finished in 1321. The friars were by composition to acknowledge the said Sir William and Maud his wife, (daughter and one of the co-heiresses of John de Vallibus), as their principal founders, and from them the patronage of this house descended to the Earls of Rutland. But after the suppression the site was granted to William Rede. The church is an ancient and curious structure. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Baptists have chapels here, and the educational facilities of the place are amply sufficient. Several small charities combined, produce to the parish about £9 a year.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory united with Cockthorpe, in the diocese of Norwich, is valued at £26. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £506: patron, Lord Calthorpe: pres. incumbent, Joseph Cotterill, 1824: contains 1,630 acres: 215 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,021: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,174: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,468: poor rates in 1837, £569. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1820.*

**BLACKENHALL, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Wyubunbury, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Nantwich: 170 miles from London (coach road 159), 6 from Nantwich, 9 from Burslem.---Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to station: from Derby, through Burton to station, 60 miles.---Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---There is a daily school here, supported by a charity of Sir John Davies Broughton and his family.---Contains 1,700 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 281: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,441: poor rates in 1837, £197.---N. 1 m. Lea Hall.

**BLAKENHAM (GREAT), SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 75 miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Ipswich, 4 from Needham.---East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Ipswich to Claydon station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 207 miles.---Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---In speaking of this place, Tanner says—*Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham, in the time of William Rufus, gave this manor to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, to which it became a distinct alien priory, though sometimes reckoned a part of the priory of Okeburn in Wiltshire,*

*or of Russlepe in Middlesex, both of which were subordinate to that great abbey. After the dissolution of the alien priories, King Henry VI. gave this to the provost and fellows of Eton, and King Edward IV. confirmed it to them.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 16s. 4d.: pres. net income, £166: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, C. R. Ashfield, 1827: contains 1,850 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 180: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,011: poor rates in 1837, £135.*

**BLAKENHAM (LITTLE), SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 74 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Rev. J. Jackson: pres. incumbent, John Jackson, 1847: contains 250 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,302: poor rates in 1837, £73.

**BLAKESLEY, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Green's-Norton, union of Towcester: it contains the hamlet of Woodend: 68 miles from London (coach road 70), 4 from Towcester, 8 from Daventry.---Nor. West. Rail. to Blisworth, thence 5 miles: from Derby to Blisworth, &c., 64 miles.---Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---It is said traditionally, that a fraternity of the order of St. John of Jerusalem occupied the hall which stood here. There is a free school here for the children of all the resident inhabitants, founded in 1669 by Mr. William Foxley, which is endowed with lands that yield £85 a year. There are also two Sunday schools here, for the endowment of which Sir John Knightley left £200; but the property having got into Chancery, the funds are received at long intervals.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £9. 17s.: pres. net income, £176: patron, J. W. Wright, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Burnaby, 1847: contains 2,840 acres: 172 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 830: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 954: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. 5,256: poor rates in 1837, £141.

**BLANCHLAND (HIGH), or SHOTLEY HIGH QUARTER, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Shotley, eastern division of Tindale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 271 miles from London, 10 from Hexham, 22 from Newcastle.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The village is placed in a deep and narrow glen on the north bank of the Derwent, and is enclosed by heathy hills and morasses, in the former of which there are some rich lead mines. According to Speed—*In 1165, Walter de Bolbec founded here an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, in honour of the blessed Virgin. The abbot was raised to the House of Peers in the 23d of Edward I.; and at the dissolution the revenues were valued at £14. 9s. 1d., there being an abbot and fourteen canons in the establishment. The property was granted, in the 31th year of Henry VIII., to John Bellow and John Brozholm. It was afterwards bought by Bishop Crewe, who bequeathed it, along with other estates, for charitable purposes. The gateway and other parts of the buildings yet*

remain. In 1752 the trustees of Lord Crew formed a chapel out of the tower which was left, and they also built a house for the curate. In the churchyard there are some ancient and interesting gravestones. There are two day and two Sunday National schools, which are also supported by the trustees of his lordship; the scholars are divided into four classes, the boys being taught writing and arithmetic, and the girls knitting and sewing. All the children within distance sufficient to reach the school are admitted, whatever may be their creed or parochial settlement.---The living (St. Andrew) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, not in charge: pres. net income, £198: patron, Trustees of Lord Crew: pres. incumbent, J. M. Mason, 1848: contains 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £476: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £547: poor rates in 1837, £100.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, or CHIPPING-BLANDFORD, or BLANDFORD MARKET, DORSET, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pimperne, Blandford union and division of the county, possessing separate jurisdiction: 126 miles from London (coach road 104), 16 from Dorchester.---Son. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, 203 miles.---Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---Blandford is situated in the north-east part of the county, in a pleasing neighbourhood, on a bend of the river Stour, which flows to the westward and southward of the town. The place must have been anciently distinguished, for we find, in the Doomsday-book, that no fewer than nine parcels of land are included under the general name of *Bleneford*, or *Blansford*, as it was at that time called. Four of these for a long time, and three still retain the name, viz. Blandford-Forum, Blandford St. Mary, Blandford Bryanstone, and Long Blandford, also called Langton. It is with the first of these only that we have now to deal, and its olden history presents so complete a description of the way in which property was acquired and disposed of in the earlier centuries of our annals, that we think it but right to transcribe the facts. This manor was, in the time of Richard I., part of the honour of Leicester, and duchy of Lancaster, but was mortgaged by Robert Billomont Fitzsparnel, Earl of Leicester, for £452. 6s. 8d. to Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln, whose estates being afterwards seized with the cruelty and injustice customarily shown to that people, was, with others, put into the royal roll for the king's use. Not long after, the earl procured a discharge, under the seal of Aaron, for £240. 6s. 8d., and dying very rich, his estates were divided between his two sisters, Margaret and Amicia, the latter of whom married Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester; the other married Saier de Quincey, afterwards Earl of Winchester, one of the twenty-five barons who had possession of the city of London in the time of King John, and was also deputed to govern the realm. For this he was excommunicated by the pope, and refusing to submit to the papistical authority, he was declared disaffected, and was consequently elected by the equally disaffected barons, jointly with Robert Fitzwalter, to solicit the Dauphin to lead their army against the

sovereign---about one of the most complicated pieces of policy that ever was accomplished. In the first year of Henry III. he kept Mountsorrel for the Dauphin, and repulsed the king's friends, but being taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, he was pardoned, and his lands and honours were restored. Soon after this he joined the crusaders, and proceeded with the Earls of Chester and Arundel, and several other noblemen, to Damietta, but died upon the passage. He left one son, named Robert, who married Avica, sister and coheir of Rundle de Meschines, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and their daughter and heiress having married John de Lacy, he through her right became Earl of Lincoln, and possessor of the manor of Blandford. Henry, the son of that nobleman, performed great feats of arms in the wars of Edward I. in France, and led the van of the army at the battle of Falkirk, which put an end at once to the present independence of Scotland, and established one of the foulest usurpations that ever was attempted. He was one of the guardians of Edward II.; but Thomas Plantagenet, who had married Alice, his only daughter, having been taken and beheaded, his widow, after a second marriage, bequeathed this manor to Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, her brother-in-law, through whom it ultimately vested in the Crown, in the person of Henry IV., after the death of Richard III. The accounts are contradictory; but the real property of it was at length vested in the corporation created by the charter of James I., who also made a grant of the manor. During the civil war, the inhabitants were celebrated for their attachment to the king, and suffered severely in consequence from the parliamentary troops under Major Sydenham. It was also much injured by conflagrations in 1677, 1713, and in 1731, during the last of which the whole of the town, and the neighbouring villages of Bryanstone, and Blandford St. Mary, with the exception of about 40 houses, were burnt to the ground, so that, although of such ancient origin, Blandford has altogether a modern aspect. This last disaster is commemorated very appropriately by the erection of a pump in the town-hall, by a Mr. John Bastard, who caused an allusive inscription to be placed near to it, on the wall of the building. A local act was afterwards obtained, which contains but one provision, and that is, that none of the houses should be built with thatched roofs, and two supervisors of fire are appointed every year. The streets are regular and well lighted with gas. There are three good bridges over the Stour, and there is an ample supply of water. The church is a fine edifice, with a pleasing tower. The town-hall has a handsome façade of Portland stone in the Doric style. The theatre is neat, and is generally open at race-time. There was formerly a good deal of bobbin-lace made here of the finest texture, which was said to be superior even to that of Valenciennes and Brussels, but the business has altogether declined, and yielded to the machinery of Nottingham and Leicester. By the new municipal act, the corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, and the only court now held as a borough court is the court-leet before the recorder. The petty sessions for the Blandford division are held here, and the courts of the bishop



and the archdeacon are also held here monthly. The corporate revenues, which amount to about £200 a year, are derived from tolls at the markets and fairs, from premises let at rack-rents, from quit-rents, annual fines for encroachments, and from the renewals of leases. Blandford is one of the polling-places for the county. The Independents and the Roman Catholics each have chapels here. The parochial charities are numerous. There is a free grammar-school here, in which Archbishop Wake received his own early education. The archbishop founded a blue-coat school in 1729, which he endowed with £1,616, the produce of which is now £48. 9s. 8d. a year. There are several infant schools, three of which have endowments of £12. 12s. a year. In 1685, George Ryves, Esq., founded almshouses for ten aged persons, bequeathing the residue of his estate, which now yields £120 per annum, for the education of the poor. Besides six almshouses in the churchyard, founded in 1736 by the corporation, there is a fund for charitable purposes, founded in 1621, by a gift of £3,000, by Mr. William Williams, which now produces £300 a year from the rental of a landed estate. There is an ancient intrenchment in the vicinity of the town, and on the east are the remains of Damory Court, the residence of the ancient family of Damory, who were once the lords of the manor. Near the house there stood until lately an old oak, a remnant of the Saxon times, of large dimensions. About a century ago it was 75 feet in height, the branches overshadowed a space of 72 feet, and the trunk was 23 feet in diameter. The Duke of Marlborough takes the title of Marquis of Blandford from this place. The Blandford Poor-law Union comprises 33 parishes, extending over a space of 92 miles, containing a population of about 13,000, and a workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners at an expense of £1,200. Blandford has been the birth-place of several distinguished men, among whom Archbishop Wake is pre-eminent. He was born in 1657, and was educated at Oxford. On his entry upon the duties of the ministry, after his ordination, he soon distinguished himself by his advocacy of the protestant cause, though with the marked displeasure of the court. This gained him the favour of the new sovereign, and, shortly after the accession of William III., he was made king's chaplain, rector of St. James's, and dean of Westminster. In 1705 he was raised to the see of Lincoln, and in 1716 he was advanced to the primacy. His great object was to promote a union between the Anglican and Gallican churches, the attempt to effect which brought upon him most unjustifiable calumnies. He died in 1737, leaving behind him several works of great merit. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £12. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £167: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, H. T. Parker, 1836: contains 920 acres: 522 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,349: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,851: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,019: poor rates in 1837, £985. Market day, Saturday. Fairs, March 7th, July 10th, November 8th, for horses, sheep, and cheese.

VOL. I.

Races, August. Bankers, Branch of the Wilts and Dorset Bank. Bryanstone House, the seat of Lord Portman—(for which see BRYANSTONE); E. 1 m. Langton House—(for which see LANGETON); S. 1 m. Brown House.

BLANDFORD (St. Mary), Dorset, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Coomb's-ditch, Blandford union and division of the county: 105 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) This was the birth-place of Dr. Browne Willis, the celebrated antiquary, who died in 1682. He was the son of Dr. Willis, one of the most eminent physicians of the seventeenth century, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, whence, on taking his degree, he removed to the residence of Dr. Wotton, the author of *Leges Wallie*, where he spent three years, which quite induced him to adopt the line of study which he afterwards so successfully pursued. In 1705 he was chosen member for Buckinghamshire; on the revival of the society of antiquarians in 1717, he was elected a member. He possessed the most complete set of coins in England, which he presented to his own university, and in return for which, the heads of it complimented him with the title of LL.D. After immense labour in provincial and ecclesiastical antiquity, his MSS. on Buckinghamshire alone amounting to 150 volumes, he attained the highest celebrity. His *History of Cathedrals*, *Notitia Parliamentaria*, and other publications, are still held in great esteem. He died in 1760, at his own residence, Whaddon Hall, and was buried at Fenny Stratford, where there is a monument to his memory. The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £15. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £313: patron, Heirs of Sir J. Burrough: pres. incumbent, J. B. Fenwick, 1847: contains 420 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 407: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 468: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,278: poor rates in 1837, £192.

BLANKNEY WITH LINWOOD, LINCOLN, a parish in the second division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: 159 miles from London (coach road 125), 10 from Sleaford, 10 from Lincoln. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Kirkstead station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Newark, and Lincoln, to Kirkstead, &c. Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. There is a school here, supported by Mr. Chaplin. The living (St. Oswald), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £16. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £821: patron, C. Chaplin, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. Chaplin, 1800: contains 6,000 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 640: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 736: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,811: poor rates in 1837, £384. All the tithes of Blankney and Scopwick, the property of the Bishop of Lincoln, the clerical rector, and the vicar, were commuted in 1797. Blankney Hall, the seat of Charles Chaplin, Esq. The family of Chaplin has been long of high consideration in the county of Lincoln. It derives its immediate descent from Sir Francis Chaplin, Knt., alderman of London in the time of Charles II., one of whose descendants, Sir Charles Chaplin, was elevated to

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the baronetcy in 1715, but the title afterwards lapsed from the want of direct heirship. From that gentleman the present proprietor is the seventh in descent. Mr. Chaplin sat for Lincolnshire from 1818 to 1831, and he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

**BLASTON** (St. MICHAEL), LEICESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Gartree: 105 miles from London (coach road 89), 7 from Market-Harborough, 6 from Uppingham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Market-Harborough to Holt station, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Rugby, &c., 85 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The share of the rents of Goodman's charity due to this parish amounts to about £10 a year. The living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Hallaton, having jointly a pres. net income of £646: patrons, C. Bewicke, Esq. and Rev. G. O. Fenwicke: pres. incumbent, T. C. Peake, 1843: contains 1,300 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 102: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 110: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,986: poor rates in 1837, £87.

**BLATCHINGTON.** See BLECHINGTON, SUSSEX.

**BLATCHINGWORTH AND CALDERBROOK**, LANCASTER, a chapelry and township in the parish of Rochdale, and hund<sup>d</sup> of Salford, near which the Rochdale Canal runs: 213 miles from London (coach road 201), 5 from Rochdale, 12 from Burnley. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Manchester, and Rochdale, to Littleborough, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 117 miles. Money orders issued at Rochdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. Contains 715 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,854: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,582: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,892: poor rates in 1837, £490.

**BLATHERWYCKE**, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Corby, union of Oundle: it comprises the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary Magdalene, united in 1848: 86 miles from London (coach road 88), 10 from Wandsford, 11 from Stamford. Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton and Oundle, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Weedon, Northampton, &c., 108 miles. Money orders issued at Wandsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14. 13s. 3d.: pres. net income, £394: patron, S. O'Brien, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. Backler, 1838: contains 2,750 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 236: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 258: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,673: poor rates in 1837, £61. E. 2½ m. Blatherwycke House, the seat of Augustus Stafford O'Brien Stafford, Esq. (late Stafford O'Brien, Esq.) M.P. for the county, who derives his descent from Henry O'Brien, Esq. of Dromoland in Ireland, whose widow afterwards married Arthur Geofheghan, Esq. of Westmeath, who afterwards assumed the surname of Stafford, and from that gentleman the present proprietor of Blatherwycke is the fourth in descent. The mansion is a fine old house, seated in a pleasing park. S.E. 2 m. Moreham Lodge—(for which see MOREHAM.) S. 2 m. Bulwick Hall—(for which see BULWICK.)

**BLAWITH**, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the

parish of Ulverstone, hund<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, north of the Sands: 250 miles from London (coach road 264), 7 from Ulverstone, 6 from Broughton. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Milnthorpe, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 161 miles. Money orders issued at Ulverstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. There is a school for boys here, endowed with £6. 8s. per annum. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £63: patron, T. R. G. Braddyll: pres. incumbent, J. Patch, 1846: contains 2,620 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 173: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 186: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £859: poor rates in 1837, £98.

**BLAXHALL**, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Plomesgate: 85 miles from London, 9 from Woodbridge, 9 from Aldborough. East. Co<sup>h</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 217 miles. Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The poor of this parish receive £18 a year, from land left for that purpose by Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite. The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £498: patron, A. Ingleby and others: pres. incumbent, Ellis Wade, 1836: contains 1,930 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 576: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 662: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,203: poor rates in 1837, £413.

**BLAXTON**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Finningly, soke of Doncaster: 178 miles from London (coach road 158), 5 from Bawtry, 7 from Doncaster. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Nottingham, Retford, and Bawtry, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Newark, &c., 61 miles. Money orders issued at Bawtry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Contains 1,640 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 202: poor rates in 1837, £38.

**BLAYDON**, DURHAM, a small village in the township of Winlaton, parish of Ryton, western division of Chester ward—(which see for access, &c.)

**BLAZEY** (St.), CORNWALL, a parish in the eastern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of St. Austell: 280 miles from London (coach road 239), 4 from Austell, 5 from Lostwithiel. Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 29 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 288 miles. Money orders issued at Austell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 9 a.m. Many of the inhabitants are miners. The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter: patron, Col. Carlyon: pres. incumbent, C. E. Hosken, 1844: contains 2,000 acres: 343 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,234: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,719: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,878: poor rates in 1837, £602. Fairs, Feb. 2, for cattle.

**BLEADON**, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Winterstoke, division of Wrington, and union of Axbridge: 152 miles from London (coach road 135), 6 from Axbridge, 10 from Wrington. Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and

Bristol to Weston, &c., 165 miles.---Money orders issued at Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £27. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £469: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, D. Williams, 1820: contains 2,490 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 778: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 894: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,522: poor rates in 1837, £231.

BLEAN (or St. COSMUS AND DAMIAN-IN-THE-BLEAN), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whitstable, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean: 83 miles from London (coach road 56), 2 from Canterbury, 5 from Whitstable.---Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles.---Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---A court-leet is held here for the manor of Blean, at which a borsholder is chosen. The north part of the parish is all coppice-wood. The Blean Poor-law Union comprehends sixteen parishes, spread over fifty-four square miles, comprising a population of about 11,000. A work-house has been erected by the commissioners, at an expense of £6,300, which is capable of accommodating 478 persons.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £346: patron, the Master of Eastbridge Hospital: pres. incumbent, H. Fielding, 1816: contains 5,760 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 606: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 697: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,092: poor rates in 1837, £137.---S., Hares Place.

BLEASBY, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Southwell and Scrooby, union of Southwell: 149 miles from London (coach road 128), 3 from Southwell, 7 Newark.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Southwell, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 32 miles.---Money orders issued at Southwell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The church was repewed and renovated at an expense of £200, of which Mr. Kelham contributed three-fourths, and the other parishioners the rest.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the collegiate church of Southwell, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £107: pres. incumbent, J. W. Marsh, 1848: contains 1,550 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 353: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 405: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,116: poor rates in 1837, £57. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebendary of Normanton and the vicar, were commuted in 1777.---Bleasby Hall, the seat of Robert Kelham Kelham, Esq. The family of Kelham is of great antiquity in the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, as we know that Richard Kolham of Allington, in the latter county, possessed lands there as early as 1428; and Robert Kelham purchased property at Great Gonerby, near Grantham, of which the present proprietor of Bleasby is still in possession. Mr. Kelham, whose original name was Langdale, assumed his present surname in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle, Robert Kelham, Esq., in 1812. Mr. Kelham's paternal ancestors were descended from a younger branch of the Langdales of Houghton, in

Yorkshire, from whom was also descended Sir Marmaduke Langdale, the celebrated cavalier commander in the time of Charles I., who was, in 1658, created Lord Langdale of Holm. The house is a handsome structure, surrounded by some very pleasing grounds.---Gourton, the seat of Thomas Hind, Esq.

BLEASDALE, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, hun<sup>d</sup> of Amounderness: 225 miles from London (coach road 229), 6 from Garstang, 14 from Lancaster.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, &c., to Garstang, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield to Garstang, &c., 126 miles.---Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, Henry Short, 1846: contains 8,490 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 271: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,642: poor rates in 1837, £90.

BLEATARN, WESTMORELAND, a hamlet in the parish of Warcop, east ward---(which see for access, &c.): 266 miles from London, 5 from Brough, 6 from Appleby.---Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m.---The manor was given, in the time of Henry II., by John Tailbois, to the abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire, a cell of which was founded here, and which appears to have been originally of great extent. The site of the village is pleasingly sequestered, and Wordsworth has immortalized it in his "Solitary," as---  
 "A little lowly vale---  
 A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high  
 Among the mountains."

---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170---(other returns with the parish.)

BLECHINGDON, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ploughley, union of Bicester: 76 miles from London (coach road 60), 9 from Oxford, 5 from Woodstock.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Woodstock, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Woodstock, &c., 92 miles.---Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---There are almshouses in the village for four poor persons, founded in 1620 by Leonard Power. The other parochial charities produce about £40 a year.---The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £12. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £356: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Thomas Dand, 1846: contains 2,540 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 638: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 733: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,580: poor rates in 1837, £471.---Blechingdon Park, the seat of Viscount Valentia. Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, Baron Mountnorris, and Baron of Altham, in the peerage of Ireland, and premier baronet of that country, succeeded his kinsman George, second Earl of Mountnorris, in 1844. His lordship's family derives its name from Anneslie, in the county of Nottingham, where its founder, Richard de Annesley, was seated at the time of the Conquest; but their immediate progenitor was Robert Annesley, Esq., a descendant of Sir John Annesley, M.P. for the county of Notts, who was a naval officer in the reign of Elizabeth,

but took a military command, raised to repel the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond. He afterwards undertook to effect the plantation of Munster, and was at length succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Francis Annesley, who held some of the most important official positions in Ireland. He was one of the principal secretaries of state, was a member of the privy council, and held beside several other dignities. On the institution of the order of baronets in Ireland, Sir Francis was the second person upon whom the honour was conferred. He was subsequently invested with the reversion of the Irish viscounty of Valentia on the death of the possessor, Sir Henry Power; but before that event occurred, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Mountnorris. His son Arthur, the second baron, who was treasurer of the navy in 1667, and lord privy seal in 1673, was created Baron Annesley and Earl of Anglesea in the English peerage. Arthur, the fifth earl, died childless, when the honours devolved upon Richard, fifth baron of Altham. But the legitimacy of his eldest son being contested, an investigation took place, when his claims were admitted to the Irish peerage; but on applying to be admitted to the British parliament as Earl of Anglesea, he was refused. He continued, however, to sit as Lord Valentia in the Irish House of Lords, and was created in 1793 Earl of Mountnorris. The grandson of that nobleman died without issue in his father's lifetime, and the Irish honours passed to Arthur Annesley, Esq. of Blechingdon, the present peer.

**BLEDINGTON** (or **BLADINGTON**), **GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold: 86 miles from London (coach road 78), 5 from Stow-on-the-Wold, 7 from Chipping Norton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Bledington station: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester, to station, 103 miles. —Money orders issued at Morton-in-Marsh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, Christ's Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. O. Hill, 1843: contains 1,110 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 354: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 407: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,567: poor rates in 1837, £145. All tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Christ's Church, Oxford, were commuted in 1769.

**BLEDD-FA** (or **BLETHVAUGH**), **RADNOR**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kevenleece, union of Knighton, South Wales, in the forest of the same name: 163 miles from London (coach road 158): 7 from Knighton, 5 from Radnor. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 45 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 116 miles. —Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £10. 12s. 3d.: pres. net income, £181: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, John Price, 1835: contains 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 235: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,171: poor rates in 1837, £188.

**BLEDLOW WITH BLEDOW-RIDGE**, **BUCKINGHAM**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Aylesbury, union of

Wycombe: 42½ miles from London (coach road 39), 3 from Princes Risborough, 10 from Wycombe. —Gt. West. Railway to Wycombe, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Aylesbury, 86, thence 8 miles. —Money orders issued at Tring: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The church stands on the edge of a cliff which overhangs a deep glen. —The living (the Holy Trinity), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £16. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £175: patron, Lord Carrington: pres. incumbent, W. Stephen, 1808: contains 4,130 acres: 217 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,205: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,386: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,108: poor rates in 1837, £564. All the tithes, the property of the lay impropiator and the vicar, were commuted in 1809.

**BLENCOW (GREAT)**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Dacre, Leath ward—(which see for access, &c.): 291 miles from London, 5 from Penrith, 11 from Keswick. —Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**BLENCOWS**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Broomfield, Cumberland ward—(which see for access, &c.): 311 miles from London, 5 from Wigton, 9 from Allonby. —Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,918: poor rates in 1837, £54.

**BLENCOW (LITTLE)**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Greystoke, Leath ward—(which see for access, postal arrangements, &c.). —Contains 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 68. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**BLENDWORTH**, **HANTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Finch-Dean, Alton, south division, union of Catherington: 93 miles from London (coach road 62), 3 from Petersfield, 11 from Portsmouth. —Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Havant, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Basingstoke, to Portsmouth and Havant, &c., 199 miles. —Money orders issued at Petersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —There is a school here for young children, which has a small endowment, left in 1695 by William Appleford. —The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £6. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £226: patron, Rev. —Ward: pres. incumbent, E. L. Ward, 1835: contains 3,110 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 280: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,441: poor rates in 1837, £183.

**BLENHEIM**, **OXFORD**, an extra-parochial hamlet, locally situated in the parish of Woodstock, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wootton, liberty of Oxford: 72 miles from London (coach road 63), 1 from Woodstock, 8 from Oxford. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Woodstock, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Woodstock, &c., 88 miles. —Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. —Blenheim Castle, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, is one of those few instances which history presents of a nation's gratitude. It was founded in 1704, and built out of a fund of

£500,000, voted by parliament for the erection of a residence for John Churchill, first duke of Marlborough, on a domain given to him by Queen Anne for his distinguished services in the field, in the course of the wars occasioned by or through the ambitious encroachments of Louis XIV. of France; it was named after a German village, near which the duke gained a decisive victory on the 2d of August, 1704. On the anniversary of that battle, it is directed in the grant that, as a tenure, "Every year, for ever, the inheritor of his Grace's honours and titles should render, at Windsor, to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, one standard or colours, with three fleur-de-lis painted thereon, as an acquittance of all manner of rents, suits, and services due to the Crown," a custom which is strictly and invariably observed. The castle stands in a splendid park. The architect was the most celebrated man, in his line, of the day—Sir John Vanbrugh; and though not faultless—for what is?—and presenting some incongruities, is justly styled a magnificent pile of building. "No architect," said Sir Joshua Reynolds, "understood the picturesque in building so well as Vanbrugh." A triumphal arch, on the road from Woodstock, leads into the grounds; and after traversing a road so judiciously designed as to give continually fresh views of the most delightful scenery—such partial views of it as to gradually accustom the eye of the spectator to the character of its style—the castle, in all its grandeur, strikes upon the view. Extensive, lofty, affluent in design, judiciously broken into parts, so as to give it every combination and variety of perspective outline, yet so beautifully harmonized, that altogether make up one unbroken whole, Blenheim has few compeers as the mansion of a lofty noble. Fault has been found with the front, and it has by many hypercritics been deemed too heavy; one witting, indeed, in alluding to the architect, wrote two lines which obtained very considerable celebrity in their day, and, as a witticism, they are not so much amiss. He said,

"Lie heavy on him Earth! for He  
Laid many a heavy load on Thee."

The building may be somewhat too heavy when viewed merely as a domestic dwelling, but when considered as a palatial edifice, the glorious testimony of a nation's regard for the greatest of its warriors, the exhibition of its sense of the extent of his services, the feelings rise with the subject, and Blenheim appears the apt exemplification of its purpose. As might be surmised from what has just been said, the front of this great edifice is mixed and highly ornamental. The pediments of the centre is supported by Corinthian columns, and communicates with wings on either side by open colonnades, the extreme length of the façade being 348 feet. The site on which it stands is fine naturally, and has been much improved by art—not so high as to detract from the magnitude of the building, but sufficiently elevated to give full force to all its varied effects. In front, in tortuous wanderings, flows the placid water, which forms one of the greatest beauties of the park; its banks rising among ridges of hills, which continually intersect each other; here crowned with noble forest-trees, there clothed with the sweetest verdure—at one place dotted with underwood, at

another showing the pebbly beach of a parent stream, while in the broadest part of the river, just opposite the mansion, a noble bridge has been thrown over, a fit avenue for the palace. To the right, at some distance, are seen the arches of a second bridge, constructed of the most finished masonry; and proudly peering above all, from the summit of the highest of the knolls which adorn the country, a lofty pillar has been raised, which is surmounted by a statue of the first duke in a triumphal garb. The south front of the building is of a chaste and subdued, but still fine elevation, and happily assimilates with the quiet elegance of the scenery around it. Over a Corinthian portico there is a colossal bust of Louis XIV., adorned with various military emblems, which was taken from the gates of Tournay, after one of the victories of the duke; and on the pediment there is inscribed,

"Europeæ Hæc Vindex Genio Decora Alta Britanno,"

an admirable compliment, although very indifferent Latin, intending to personify Europe, in her character of avenger, awarding these high honours to the genius of Britain. The interior of this superb pile is worthy of its external accompaniments. The hall rises to the whole height of the building, sixty-seven feet, and has a ceiling painted by Sir James Thornhill, with an allegorical representation of Victory crowning the Duke of Marlborough, while she points to a plan of the battle of Blenheim. Over the marble doorway which leads to the saloon there is a Latin inscription, which has been thus translated:—

"Behold the man to distant nation's known,  
Who shook the Gallic, fixed the Austrian throne,  
New lustre to Britannia's glory gave:  
In council prudent, as in action brave,  
Not Julius more in arms distinguished shin'd,  
Nor could Augustus better calm mankind."

In several portions of the hall there are some fine sculptures. In the bay-window room there is some of the peculiarly fine tapestry for which the mansion is remarkable; the subjects here are the battles of Blenheim and Wynandael. The design is well made out, and the colouring is so vivid, that, as Dyer says,

"So lively glows  
The fair delusion, that our passions rise  
In the beholding, and the glories show  
Of visionary battle."

The saloon is a noble and spacious apartment, occupying, with the hall, the whole breadth of the centre, and, like it, rising to the height of the building. The lower division is lined with marble, of which material its four door-cases are composed. Above the basement there are six compartments, painted by La Guerre, to represent the several nations of the world. The ceiling was also covered by the same artist. The library is an apartment well worthy of its object; it occupies the whole of the west front, and is a truly magnificent room, 183 feet long and 31 feet wide. It contains one of the most valuable private collections of books in existence, comprising upwards of 20,000 volumes. The basement is of black marble, and solid columns of veined marble support a rich entablature, which is again surmounted by a vaulted roof, divided by stucco-work into compartments. At the upper end of the room there is a fine statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrach, with an inscription ex-

pressive of gratitude for her munificence in the bestowal of Blenheim. The bay-windows on the west command the views over the winding descent to the lake, and the woodland scenery beyond. The chapel is situated in the western wing of the castle, and is entered by a piazza. The interior is sober, subdued, and in accordance with the sacred object for which it was erected; it contains a monument to the memory of the duke, and two of his sons who died young. But to enumerate all the various objects well worthy of inspection would be far beyond our space, and it may therefore be sufficient to observe, that every apartment has not only one, but many valuable works of art to render it attractive. The princely district, enclosed by walls as an appendage to the castle, comprise a space of about two thousand seven hundred acres, the circumference of which is supposed to be about twelve miles. The space which lies without the river is called the *Great Park*, that within its circuit of the castle, the *Little Park*. In this latter portion are the gardens, which occupy about two hundred acres, laid out as flower and pleasure grounds. They are arranged with admirable taste, and are quite consonant with the spirit of the place which they are intended to adorn. Its appropriate ornamental buildings are sufficiently numerous. Among them is the 'Temple of Health,' erected in 1789; the 'Shepherd's Cot,' a small thatched building, constructed of the trunks of trees, in a division of the grounds termed the sheep-walk, a very symbol of tranquillity enwrapped by varied foliage. In a pensile and secluded dell there is a spacious basin adorned with the last work of Bernini, a copy from the magnificent fountain in the Piazza Navona at Rome, which was a present to the duke from the Spanish ambassador at the Papal court. It is intended to represent four river gods—the Danube, the Nile, the La Plata, and the Ganges, sculptured in white marble at the four corners of a rock, which support an obelisk. At some distance from this, on an elevation commanding beautiful views, a temple of Diana has been erected. Within it there are three medallions; that placed centrally represents Hippolytus offering to Diana a wreath of flowers, and on the lateral ones are verses from the play of Euripides, which have been thus translated:—

"To thee, fair Goddess, these fair flowers I bring,  
A chaplet woven from th' unstained mead,  
Thy cool sequestered haunt, where never yet  
Shepherd approached—where the rude hind ne'er heaved  
Th' unhallowed axe, nor voice, nor sound is heard,  
Save the low murmuring of the vernal bee.  
The day-spring from above the dew distills  
Genial and mild from the pure stream exhaled,  
On every fragrant herb and favourite flower."

Within the pleasure-grounds there was formerly a flower-garden, dedicated to Madame Pompadour, but that, with great good taste, was done away with, and an aviary of rare and beautiful birds stands upon its site. The gardens for the service of the table are extensive, and are amply furnished with hot-houses and a conservatory. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, to whom this magnificent tribute of a nation's gratitude was paid, was the son of Sir Winston Churchill of Ashe, in Devonshire, where he was born in 1650. At twelve years of age he left school, and became a page of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.,

who, in 1666, gave him a pair of colours in the Guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and on his return to England, being a youth of remarkably fine appearance—he was called the handsome Englishman—he became the favourite of the Duchess of Cleveland, who gave him £5,000, with which he very wisely purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the celebrated Marshal Turenne, and behaved so gallantly at the siege of Maestrecht, that the King of France publicly thanked him at the head of his regiment. On his return to England, he was made a lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes. In 1682, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Eyemouth. In 1685, he was created Lord Churchill of Sandbridge; and the same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He afterwards took several places in Ireland, and remained faithful to James, till the arrival of William III., who made him Earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander of all his forces. On suspicion, however, not altogether groundless, of plotting to restore the exiled monarch, he was dismissed from all his employments, and sent to the Tower; but on the death of Queen Mary, he was restored to favour and to his commands. Then came the most brilliant period of his life. In 1702, he recommended a war with France, in order to repress the dangerous predominance of Louis XIV., was sent into Holland, and obtained some splendid victories, for which, on his return to England, he received the thanks of parliament. In 1704, he again proceeded to the continent, and the following five years, during which he was constantly at the head of great armies, and conducting extensive operations, witnessed a constant succession of triumphs; among others that of Blenheim, for which he obtained the grant of his domain and a dukedom. France at length sued for peace. The Duke returned to England in 1711, and through party intrigues was again dismissed from all his employments. He then, with his Duchess, went into voluntary banishment, in disgust at this unjust treatment. He returned in 1714, and was received on his landing at Dover with the loudest acclamations. He was restored to his public employments, but retired into private life, and died in 1722 at Windsor Lodge. By the act which settled the domain of Blenheim on the Duke, the property and title are entailed upon the descendants of his daughters, as well as his sons, and his grace the present Duke inherits, through the Countess of Sunderland, the second daughter.

BLENKINSOP, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, western division of Tindale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 278 miles from London, 3 from Haltwhistle, 18 from Hexham. ← Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m. ← There are extensive coal works here. The castle is a strong square tower, built upon vaults, on a little eminence on the south side of the river Tippal. It was, in ancient times, the seat of the Blenkinsopps, who were noted for their border feuds. A few rooms in the castle are tenanted by persons employed in the neighbourhood. The stones of which the tower is built have the same appearance

as those found in the Roman stations, and an altar, bearing the following inscription, was found at this place early in the last century:—

DEABUS NYM  
PHIS VET  
MANSUETAE.  
LAUDIA TYR  
NILI FIL. V. S. L.

It is at present in the garden wall of the inn at Glenwhelt, a small village a little to the north of this place, where there is also a colossal head, five feet in circumference. Mr. Horsley reads the inscription thus:—*Deabus Nymphis Vetiæ Mansueta et Claudia Turbinilla filia votum solverunt libentes.* This estate, in the time of Henry III., was held by Ralph Blenkinsopp, of Nicholas de Bolthby, Baron of Tindale, by the annual payment of half a mark, and is at present in the possession of John Blenkinsopp-Coulson, Esq. of Blenkinsopp Castle, a residence which he built about forty years ago, on the banks of the Tippal, opposite the old castle. The Blenkinsopps, who, by Camden, are styled 'a right ancient and generous family,' have resided, as will be seen by what has just been said, on this site for many centuries, a persistent interest of the truly English character. In the time of Edward I. the castle and manor were in the possession of the family, and descended, with few collateral changes, to Thomas Blenkinsopp, Esq., who was at the head of it in the time of George I. He had an only daughter and heiress, who married William Coulson, Esq. of Jesmond House, in the county of Northumberland, the son and heir of John Coulson, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bromley, Esq., who was a descendant of the famous Sir John Bromley, who lived in the time of Henry V. From that gentleman and lady the present proprietor is the fourth in descent. In Haltwhistle church there is an effigy of one of the Blenkinsopps, as a knight-templar recumbent in armour, who had made the crusade with Richard I.; and there is also a tablet to one of the family, who, having distinguished himself in the wars, exchanged the spear for the staff, and made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.---Contains 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 395: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 454: poor rates in 1837, £188.

**BLANNERHASSET AND KIRKLAND, CUMBERLAND,** a township in the parish of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale-below-Darwent—(which see for access, &c.): 303 miles from London, 7 from Wigton, 8 from Cockermouth.---Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon; post closes 12½ p.m.---Contains 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 273: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,047: poor rates in 1837, £92.

**BLETCHINGLY (or BLECHINGLY), SURREY,** a borough and parish, formerly a market town, in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tandridge, union of Godstone: 18 miles from London (coach road 21), 3 from Reigate.---Brighton Rail. to Bletchingly: from Derby, through London, &c., 150 miles.---Money orders issued at Reigate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The town is situated on a lofty ridge of the chalk range, which here intersects the county, and commands beautiful views of the South Downs and other parts of Sussex. Until the Reform Bill this borough had returned members to parliament, since the 23d of

Edward I., the right of election being vested in the resident holders of burgess tenures, being about 130 in number; but all the property being vested in one individual, he alone returned the member, but, as the French say, *all that is altered.* This destroyed the imaginary value of the property, and in 1835 it was brought to the hammer, when about a hundred dwelling-houses, and some valuable land, were sold for about £11,000. John Perkins, Esq. of Pondhill, a large landed proprietor, bought the manor. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, and contains a striking monument to Sir Robert Clayton, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1680, and his lady. There is a school here, founded in the 8th year of Elizabeth by Mr. John Whatman, which is endowed with £23 per annum, having a house and garden for the master annexed. There are also almshouses for ten aged persons, founded in 1668. The other parochial charities produce about £28 a year. There was formerly a manor-house here, which was inhabited by Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by Henry VIII., at the instigation, it is believed, of Cardinal Wolsey, because his independent spirit refused to brook the proud churchman's arrogance. Here was also the residence of Earl Goodwin, who retreated to this place after his estates had been inundated by the sea, and the only remains of which are the noted Goodwin Sands. There was formerly a Roman road near the town, and several interesting remains have been found here.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £19. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £1,200: patron, H. Chawner, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. F. Chawner, 1841: contains 5,250 acres: 201 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,546: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,077: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,770: poor rates in 1837, £711.---Fairs, May 19, and November 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys.---W., Gattton Park.

**BLETCHINGTON (EAST), or BLATCHINGTON, SUSSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, union of Newhaven: 62 miles from London (coach road 60), 2 from Seaford, 8 from Lewes.---Brighton Rail. through Lewes to Seaford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles.---Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £88: patron, Rev. N. R. Dennis: pres. incumbent, R. N. Dennis, 1844: contains 2,110 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 163: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £785: poor rates in 1837, £194.

**BLETCHINGTON (WEST, or BLATCHINGTON), SUSSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whalesbone, rape of Lewes, union of Steyning: 52 miles from London, 2 from Brighton, 14 from Cuckfield.---Brighton Rail. to Brighton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 184 miles.---Money orders issued at Brighton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, subordinate to the vicarage of Brighton, and having jointly a pres. net income of £900: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, H.



M. Wagner, 1824: contains 590 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 64.---Hangleton Place.

BLETCHLEY, Buckingham, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell: it comprises part of the chapelry of Penny-Stratford and the township of Water-Eaton: 46½ miles from London (coach road 45), 1 from Penny-Stratford, 8 from Woburn.---Nor. West. Rail. to station: from Derby to station, 85.---Money orders issued at Penny-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The church, which was repaired by the celebrated Dr. Browne Willis, is a handsome structure, and contains a very fine monument to the memory of the Earl of Wilton, as also a curious engraved brass to the memory of Dr. Sparks.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £29. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £456: patron, J. Fleming, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. D. Broughton, 1832: contains 3,150 acres: 254 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,450: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,667: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,377: poor rates in 1837, £172. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1810.---1 mile E., Water-Eaton Manor-House.

BLETHERSTON, Pembrokeshire, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Dungleddy, union of Narberth, South Wales: 265 miles from London (coach road 255), 5 from Narberth, 12 from Pembroke.---Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, across the Severn, by rail to Merthyr-Tydvil, thence 83 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Weston, &c., 267 miles.---Money orders issued at Narberth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ p.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living is a curacy, not in charge, attached to the vicarage of Llawhaden, diocese of St. David's, having jointly a pres. net income of £152: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, Daniel Jones, 1836: contains 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 271: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,892: poor rates in 1837, £127.

BLETHVAUGH.---See BLEDD-FA.

BLETSOE, Bedford, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Willey, union of Bedford: 69 miles from London (coach road 56), 6 from Bedford, 7 from St. Neots.---Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Northampton to Wellingborough, 82, then 9 miles.---Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There are two Sunday schools here, supported by a bequest of £8 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £12. 10s. per annum. The petty sessions for the hundreds of Willey, Barford, and Stoddon, are sometimes held here.---The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £316: patron, Lord St. John: pres. incumbent, J. T. Day, 1832: contains 2,220 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 420: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 483: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,611: poor rates in 1837, £217.

BLEWBERRY, Berks, a parish, partly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Reading, and partly in that of Moreton, union of Wantage, containing the chapelry of Aston-Upthorpe and the liberty of Upton and Nottingham-fee: 54 miles from London (coach road 49), 3 from Wallingford, 4 from East-Isley.

---Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to Wallingford Road, &c., 117 miles.---Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---A Baptist congregation was formed here in 1835. There are three daily schools in the parish, which were endowed by the late Mr. Malthus with estates, which now produce about £600 a year. Thirty children of each sex are taught and clothed on this foundation. The boys are allowed 1s. 6d. a week each for the first two years, and 2s. a week each for the following two years, and are severally granted £20 to apprentices them. The girls have 1s. 6d. a week for three years, and £1. 15s. to fit them for service, and if they remain a year in one place, they receive a further sum of £2. 5s. There is an almshouse here, endowed in 1732 with £271. 13s. 4d. by Mr. Bacon. A battle was fought in the vicinity of the village between the Saxons and Danes, and some remains of intrenchments are still observable in the neighbouring hills. The British road Grimsditch, and the Roman road Iokleton, traverse the parish.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage with the curacies of Aston-Upthorpe and Upton, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £16. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £316: patron, Lord St. John: pres. incumbent, J. T. Day, 1832: contains 6,950 acres: 197 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,096: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,260: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,789: poor rates in 1837, £730.---Fair, Thursday after September 29.

BLICKLING, Norfolk, a parish and manor in the hund<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylesham: 141 miles from London (coach road 226), 1 from Aylesham, 10 from Holt.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 183 miles.---Money orders issued at Aylesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Blickling Park: The manor of Blickling was owned by Harold, afterwards king of England, in the time of the Confessor; and when the Domesday Survey was made, one part of it belonged to Beausac, bishop of Thetford, and the other moiety was vested in the Crown. William endowed the see with the whole of it; and as it was entitled to the rights of the ancient demesne, it was exempt from the hundred, and had the *lets* with all the royalties. After the see was settled at Norwich, the bishops had a seat or country palace here, with a noble park; and it appears, from the institution books of the itinerant justices, the manor was allowed the view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, a gallows, tumbrel or cucking-stool, and free warren. The manor and living continued appendant to the see till 1535, when both were vested in the Crown; and Henry VIII. granted the advowson to Sir John Clere, who held it *in capite* of the Crown. The manor afterwards passed through the possession of Dagworth, Fastolf, Boleyn, and Hobart, and there are several monuments in the parish church to distinguished members of each of these families. The present noble mansion, which is a fine specimen of the period, was finished in 1628; and

Blomfield, in his history, says of it, that it is a *curious brick fabric, four square, with a turret at each corner; there are two courts; and with the fine library, elegant wilderness, good lake, gardens, and park, is a pleasant, beautiful seat, worthy of the observation of such as make the Norfolk tour.* The house is placed in a beautiful situation, in a "hollow," as it is called in the neighbourhood, or low ground, with a running water passing through it, nearly surrounded by lofty forest-trees of ancient growth. Mr. Gilpin, in describing it, says—*The moats, the bridges, the turrets, the battlements, are all impressed with the ideas of antiquity. A tale of woe also contributes to dignify this mansion. It was the birth-place of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. Blickling is now very expensively fitted up, and contains many grand rooms, in which the chimneys, ceilings, wainscote, and other ornaments, are in general suitable to the antiquity of the whole.* It was from this house that the gay, capricious, selfish, sensual despot, Henry VIII., married the beautiful, but apparently designing and really unfortunate Anne Boleyn. Charles II., with his queen, visited Blickling in 1671; and in reference to its historical incidents, Stephenson, in his poems, has this quaint and not unpleasing passage:—

"Paston and Hobart did bring up the meat,  
Who the next day at their own houses treat.  
Paston to Oxhead did his sovereign bring,  
And like Aramiah offered as a king.  
Blickling two monarchs and two queens has seen;  
One king fetched thence, another brought a queen.  
Great Townshend of the treats brought up the rear,  
And doubly was my lord-lieutenant there."

The park comprises about a thousand acres, is finely timbered, and enlivened by one of the finest sheets of water in the east of England. About a mile from the house there is a mausoleum, which contains the remains of the Earl of Buckingham and his first countess. —The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, united with that of Erpingham, is valued at £10. 13s. 4d., having jointly a pres. net income of £521: patron, Dowager Lady Suffield: pres. incumbent, J. Custance, 1889: contains 2,240 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 356: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 409: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,605: poor rates in 1837, £239.

BLIDESLOE.—See AURE.

BLIDWORTH, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, union of Mansfield: 144 miles from London (coach road 138), 6 from Mansfield, 10 from Southwell. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Kirkby Woodhouse, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 23 miles. —Money orders issued at Mansfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The church has been desecrated. There is a Wesleyan Methodist congregation here. There are day-and Sunday schools, to which a lending library is attached. —The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, a peculiar of Southwell College, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4: patron, Prebendary of Southwell: pres. incumbent, C. F. Fenwick, 1824: contains 6,610 acres: 157 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,132: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,302: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,157: poor rates in 1837, £143. —The great and small tithes, the property of the prebends of Oxtun and the vicar,

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were commuted in 1805. Tithes of wool and lamb, the property of the lay impropiator and the vicar, were commuted in 1769. —2 m. W., Newstead Abbey, the seat of Colonel Wildman—(for which see ANNESLEY.)

BLINDBOTHEL, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Darwent—(which see for access, &c.): 306 miles from London, 2 from Cockermouth, 8 from Maryport. —Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 122: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £691: poor rates in 1837, £25.

BLINDCRAGE, CUMBERLAND, a joint township with Isall and Redmain, in the parish of Isall, ward of Allerdale-below-Darwent—(which see for access, &c.): 306 miles from London, 3 from Cockermouth, 5 from Maryport. —Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —Contains 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 371: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 426: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,631: poor rates in 1837, £85.

BLISLAND, CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Trigg, union of Bodmin: 270 miles from London (coach road 235), 4 from Bodmin, 10 from Newport. —Gt. West. Rail. to Laiva, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Gloucester to Laiva, &c., 224½ miles. —Money orders issued at Bodmin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The living (St. Pratt, or St. Proto), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 10s.: pres. net income, £571: patron, Rev. F. W. Pye: pres. incumbent, F. W. Pye, 1834: contains 6,800 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 688: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 791: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,643: poor rates in 1837, £199. —Fair, first Monday after September 22.

BLISWORTH, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wymerley, union of Towcester: 60 miles from London, 4 from Towcester, 6 from Northampton. —Nor. West. Rail. to Blisworth, 63 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Blisworth, 69 miles. —Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The Grand Junction Canal passes through a tunnel near to the village; and the London and Birmingham Railway passes through a remarkable deep cutting here, which, though not the largest on the line, was, on account of the difficulty of the material, the most arduous and extensive work of that kind of the whole undertaking. The Tring cutting contains a greater number of cubic feet of contents, but being an excavation entirely out of chalk, there were not the same difficulties to overcome, as was experienced in executing the work at Blisworth, where the substance to be excavated consisted of hard blue limestone, belonging to the oolitic series, and which, in consequence of the fissures of the rock, and the numerous land-springs, continually yielded, throughout the whole execution of the work, large quantities of water, which had of course to be drawn off before the men could proceed. The work was rendered the more difficult, by the limestone being everywhere interstratified by cross layers of blue shale, which, being impervious to water, rendered every means of drawing off, except that of pumping, of no ser-

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vice. The cutting at Blisworth required the removal of 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth, the cutting being two miles in length, and fifty feet deep. About 400,000 of them were carried to each end of the cutting, to form an embankment of about forty-five feet in height. The remaining 800,000 were raised up the steep side of the excavation, and deposited on the adjoining lands, to form what are termed spit banks. The work is believed to be the largest of the kind ever executed, and the cost in the whole was about £200,000. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £531: patron, Rev. William Barry: pres. incumbent, William Barry, 1839: contains 1,980 acres: 145 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 882: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,725: poor rates in 1837, £248. Tithes commuted in 1808.

BLITHFIELD WITH NEWTON, STAFFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill: 130 miles from London (coach road 126), 8 from Bugeley, 8 from Stafford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Tamworth and Rugeley to Colwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth and Rugeley to Colwich, &c., 44 miles. — Money orders issued at Rugeley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — There are two schools here, endowed respectively by Elizabeth Bagot and Jane Jones in 1729, to which Lord Bagot has further contributed a lending library. The other parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. — The living (St. Leonard), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £388: patron, Lord Bagot: contains 4,180 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 390: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 448: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,009: poor rates in 1837, £189. — Blithfield House is the principal seat of Lord Bagot, whose other residence is Pool Park in Denbighshire. The mansion is an ancient building in the form of a court. It contains many noble apartments, and is principally celebrated for a splendid collection of paintings, by some of the first masters, the chief of which are portraits. Besides those of distinguished members of his lordship's family, there are others of the greatest men of their respective periods; and among them, particularly worthy of notice, are those of Lord Burleigh, prime minister of Elizabeth; Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, celebrated for the gay licentiousness of his life, who died in 1588; Sir Walter Aston of Tixal, who was the chief agent for bringing about the Spanish marriage in the time of James I., and who was, it is said, exceedingly anxious to further the designs of the young prince, afterwards Charles I., and his favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, and whom Charles raised to the peerage, soon after his accession, by the title of Lord Forfar. The likeness of Walter, Earl of Essex, the father of the generous and impetuous, but unfortunate, favourite of Elizabeth, is also interesting from the story of his life. He was a man of singular sagacity and courage, and distinguished himself greatly during his government of Ireland. The ministry, however, neglected to support him, and he returned to England to report his grievances to the queen. He was very graciously received, and soon after-

wards sent back with promises of better usage. These promises seemed so little likely of fulfilment, that feeling himself in a difficult and intricate situation, he fell into a state of melancholy, and death soon put a period to his existence, not without strong suspicion that he had been poisoned at the instigation of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who was enamoured of his wife—a suspicion which was very likely ungrounded, but which was certainly in appearance justified by the hasty and indecent marriage of that nobleman with the countess very shortly after her husband's death. The park of Blithfield lies at some distance from the house; it displays some beautiful scenery, and is particularly distinguished for the number of fine oaks which stand within its precincts. The ancestors of his lordship's family are recorded in Domesday-book as being holders of Bagot's Bromley in Staffordshire, under Robert de Stafford, who was founder of the old feudal house of Stafford, which terminated some time in the reign of Richard I., in an heir female, Millicent de Stafford, by whom the feudal barony was conveyed to her husband, Hervey de Bagot, a member of a younger branch of the family. Their son Hervey assumed the name of Stafford, and became the progenitor of the succeeding barons and earls of Stafford, and dukes of Buckingham. The pedigree in the family, and other monuments in their possession, satisfactorily deduce their descent from Hervey de Bagot of Bromley, and give the lineal succession from him to Sir Ralph de Bagot, who, in the time of Edward III., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard de Blithfield, a very ancient family, seated on the manor of that name. With this heiress Sir Ralph became possessed of the property at Blithfield and Littleby, in Colton, which had been in the possession of his wife's ancestors from the time of the Conquest. After his marriage he removed to Blithfield, where his descendants have ever since continued to be settled. From him the property descended to Hervey Bagot, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1627, having served the office of high sheriff during the previous year. Sir William, the sixth baronet, was the representative for Staffordshire from 1754 to 1780, and was in that year elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Bagot of Bagot's Bromley, in Staffordshire. His present lordship, who is LL.D., F.S.A., and F.L.S., succeeded to the title and estates in 1798, on the death of his father.—E. Newton Warren House.

BLOCKLEY, WORCESTER, a parish surrounded by Gloucestershire, but belonging to the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of Shipston-on-Stour: it comprises the hamlets of Aston Magna, Blockley, Ditchford, Dorne, Draycot, Northwich, and Paxford: 91 miles from London (coach road 86), 8 from Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 9 from Evesham. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Moreton, &c., 104 miles. — Money orders issued at Moreton-in-the-Marsh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — There are several silk mills in this parish, beside some corn mills on a branch of the river Stour, and several stone quarries in the vicinity. The Baptists have a

place of worship here, the church of which was formed in 1820. There are two daily schools, endowed with £12. 14s. per annum, arising from the interest of money bequeathed for their support. There was anciently a monastery here, and previous to the Reformation there was a bishop's palace, but its foundations even have altogether disappeared. Vestiges of the Roman fosse-way are still visible within the parish, and many coins and other relics of the people by whom it was made have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £54: pres. net income, £762: patron, Bishop of Worcester: pres. incumbent, Miles Coyle, 1831: contains 7,660 acres: 431 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,136: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,456: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,722: poor rates in 1837, £752. The inappropriate and vicarial tithes of the township of Blockley, and the hamlets of Draycot and Paxford, were commuted in 1772. Fairs: Tuesday after Easter week, for cattle, and October 10. N. is Norwich Park.

BLOFIELD, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Blofield: 133 miles from London (coach road 121), 3 from Norwich, 12 from Yarmouth. East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich and Brundell, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 111 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. There is a daily school, endowed with land lying in the parish of Halvergate, left by the Rev. Charles Reeve for charitable purposes. The other parochial charities produce about £84 a year. Petty sessions for the hundred of Blofield and Walsham are held here. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Blofield, at an expense of £5,810, which is capable of accommodating 250 persons. The union comprises 32 parishes, spread over 73 square miles, having a population of about 10,000 persons. A paid constabulary has of late been successfully introduced in the parish. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £23. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £296: patron, Caius College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, T. S. Turnbull, 1847: contains 1,990 acres: 215 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,112: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,279: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,168: poor rates in 1837, £636.

BLOOMFIELD, WORCESTER, a village in the parish of Tipton. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1823.

BLOORE-IN-TYRLEY, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, northern division of Pirhill hun<sup>d</sup>—(which see for access, &c.): 153 miles from London, 8 from Eccleshall, 13 from Newport. Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 456: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 524.

BLORE, STAFFORD, a parish and township in the northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmanslow, on the western bank of the river Dove: it comprises the chapelry of Blore with Swainscoe, and part of the chapelry of Calton: 168 miles from London (coach road 139), 5 from Ashbourne, 12 from Uttox-

ter. Nor. West. Rail. through Leicester and Uttoxeter, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Uttoxeter, &c., 36 miles. Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The church contains some curious monuments of the Basset family. Bloreheath was the scene of a sanguinary conflict during the wars of the Roses. The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £8. 8s.: pres. net income, £130: patron, O. Shore, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Hugh Wood, 1836: contains 3,730 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 333: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 383: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £623: poor rates in 1837, £125.

BLO-NORTON (or NORTON-BELLEAU), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and Union of Guiltcross, on the northern bank of the river Waveney: 109 miles from London (coach road 89), 5 from East Harling, 10 from Thetford. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Harling Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Wymondham, to East Harling, 122 miles. There is an endowed school here, at which about sixty scholars are taught. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £336: patron, Rev. C. H. Browne: pres. incumbent, C. H. Browne, 1834: contains 1,400 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 435: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 500: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,665: poor rates in 1837, £337.

BLOXHAM, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bloxham, union of Banbury: 89 miles from London (coach road 69), 4 from Banbury, 12 from Chipping-Norton. Gt. West. Rail. to Banbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Banbury, &c., 77 miles. Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The Presbyterians and Baptists have chapels here: the congregation of the latter was formed in 1814. There is a free school here, endowed, under the will of Mr. Job Faulkner of Bloxham, with the interest of £666. 13s. 4d. in the three per cent. consols. From the feoffee's estate of this parish, a clear income of £213. 13s. is derived, which is divided into three parts, one of which is carried to an account called the poor's book, the second to the town's book, and the third is devoted to the repairs of the church and the bridges. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with the curacy of Milcombe, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £17. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £262: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, George Bell, 1789: contains 4,240 acres: 350 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,543: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,774: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,879: poor rates in 1837, £781. The great and small tithes of the parish were commuted in 1799 and 1800.

BLOXHOLME, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven: 175½ miles from London (coach road 136), 5 from Sleaford, 14 from Lincoln. East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Lincoln to Saxelby, thence 2 miles. Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory with the vicarage of Digby, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net

income, £245: patron, R. A. Christopher, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Mackinnon, 1825: contains 1,100 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 67: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,355: poor rates in 1837, £46.

**BLOXWICH**, **STAFFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Walsall, southern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Offlow—(which see for access, &c.): 121 miles from London, 3 from Walsall, 6 from Wolverhampton. Money orders issued at Walsall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The parish is intersected by the Essington and Wyrley Canal. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here, licensed under the marriage act. The hamlet is celebrated for the production of good saddlery.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Walsall: pres. incumbent, John Baylie, 1826.

**BLOXWORTH**, **DORSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Coomditch, Blandford division of the county: 132 miles from London (coach road 113), 6 from Wareham, 7 from Bland.—Sou. West. Rail. to Wareham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, and as above, 264 miles.—Money orders issued at Wareham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—There are vestiges of a Danish fort in the neighbourhood. The church is a small, ancient, and curious structure; it contains several memorials of the Trenchard and Pickard families. Edward Pickard, Esq., is lord of the manor, and chief owner of the soil. The manor-house, a good substantial building, is occupied by George Morant, Esq.—The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £15. 7s. 1d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, E. Pickard, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Carrington Lee, 1841: contains 3,420 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 306: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 352: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,115: poor rates in 1837, £116.—N. 1 m. Bloxmouth House; S. 1 m. Morden Park.

**BLUBBERHOUSES**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Fewston, lower division of the wapentake of Claro—(which see for access, &c.): 215 miles from London, 12 from Knaresborough, 11 from Skipton.—Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—There is an Independent chapel here.—Contains 3,600 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 136: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £303: poor rates in 1837, £14.

**BLUNDESTON**, **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Mutford and Lothingland, in the vicinity of the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation: 150 miles from London (coach road 113), 4 from Lowestoft, 7 from Yarmouth.—East. Co<sup>n</sup> Rail. to Lowestoft, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Lowestoft, &c., 213 miles.—Money orders issued at Lowestoft: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—There is a small school here, endowed with a cottage and half an acre of land, which produce about £11 a year. The Baptists have a chapel here.—The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with Flixton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £617: patron, S. M. Peto, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. M.

Love: contains 1,500 acres: 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 592: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 681: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,397: poor rates in 1837, £207.

**BLUNHAM**, **BEDFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wixamtree, including the hamlet of Moggerhanger, on the western bank of the river Ivel: 70 miles from London (coach road 51), 6 from Biggleswade, 7 from Bedford.—Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, &c., 133½ miles.—Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The church is an ancient Norman structure, in excellent repair, many enlargements and excellent improvements having been recently made. The tower is lofty, and of noble appearance.—The living (St. Edmund), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £46. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £731: patron, Earl de Grey: pres. incumbent, J. H. Mountain, 1831: contains 3,300 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,050: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,207: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,807: poor rates in 1837, £222.—Moggerhanger House, the residence of Stephen Thornton, Esq.—The Orchard is the residence of Joseph Usher, Esq.—Blunham House is the residence of Sir Charles Gillins Payne, Bart. Sir Charles traces his descent from Stephen Payne, Esq. of St. Christopher's, member of an ancient family in Devonshire, whose son, Abraham Payne, was a member of the council of that island, and although brought up a churchman, took up arms in behalf of Charles I. He was present at the battle of Worcester, and afterwards escaping from England, settled in St. Christopher's. He had three sons, the eldest of whom, Abraham, was ancestor of Sir Ralph Payne, who was elevated to the peerage in 1795, by the title of Lord Lavington, but died without issue in 1807, when the title dropped. Abraham Payne was also the ancestor of General Sir William Payne, who was created a baronet in 1812, and assumed the name of Galway, and of Admiral John Willet Payne. The second son, Charles Payne, was knighted and made Major-General of the Leeward Islands, and created a baronet in 1737. The present, the fourth baronet, succeeded to the title and estates in 1843, on the death of his father.

**BLUNSDON** (ST. ANDREW), **WILTS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Highworth, Crickdale, and Staple: 83½ miles from London (coach road 81), 4 from Highworth, 5 from Swindon.—Gt. West. Rail. to Preston, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, Preston, &c., 128½ miles.—Money orders issued at Highworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The living, a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Gloucester, is valued at £8. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £305: patron, J. J. Calley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. T. Wyld, 1834: contains 1,420 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 79: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,968: poor rates in 1837, £47.

**BLUNSDON** (BROAD), **WILTS**, a chapelry in the parish of Highworth, hund<sup>d</sup> of Highworth, Crickdale, and Staple: 80 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see 'above.')—The living, a chapelry in the diocese of Gloucester

and Bristol, and having jointly a pres. net income of £555: patron, Prebendary of Sarum: pres. incumbent, E. Rowden, 1804: contains 2,260 acres: 154 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 848: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 975.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BLUNTISHAM AND EARITH, HUNTINGDON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Huntingstone, on the western bank of the river Ouse: 76 miles from London (coach road 63), 4 from St. Ives, 11 from Huntingdon.——Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge to St. Ives, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and March, to St. Ives, &c., 116 miles.——Money orders issued at Truro: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.——The church is a light, handsome Gothic structure. The Independents and Baptists both have chapels here. There is a school here, endowed with land yielding £100 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £108 per annum. In 1741, a most destructive hurricane occurred here.——The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £32. 16s. 4d.: pres. net income, £1,010: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, E. Baines, 1841: contains 2,410 acres: 137 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,457: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,675: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,618: poor rates in 1837, £706.

**BLURTON AND LIGHTWOOD FOREST, STAFFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Trentham, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Firehill—(which see for access, &c.): 140 miles from London, 5 from Newcastle, 5 from Stone.——Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.——The Grand Trunk Canal runs close by the village.——The living, a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge: pres. net income, £189: patron, Duke of Sutherland: pres. incumbent, J. Hutchinson, 1843: contains 2,210 acres: 149 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 876: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,007.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BLYBOROUGH, LINCOLN**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey: 190 miles from London (coach road 148), 9 from Gainsborough, 15 from Lincoln.——East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Boston and Gainsborough to Bylton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Gainsborough, &c., 74½ miles.——Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes 1 p.m.——The living (St. Alkmund), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £519: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. P. Graham, 1847: contains 3,080 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,935: poor rates in 1837, £152.

**BLYMILL WITH BRINGTON, STAFFORD**, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone: 144 miles from London (coach road 135), 6 from Brewood, 12 from Wolverhampton.——Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Penkridge, thence 7½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Penkridge, &c., 66 miles.——There is a day and Sunday school here, where about sixty scholars are taught, which has a small endowment.——The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued

at £13. 10s. 7d.: pres. net income, £560: patron, Earl of Bradford: pres. incumbent, J. H. Dickenson, 1840: contains 2,190 acres: 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 633: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 728: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,490: poor rates in 1837, £321.

**BLYTH, NORTH, AND WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish comprising the chapelries of Austerfield and Bawtry, in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster,—the township of Ranskill, in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby,—the market town of Blyth,—the lordship of Hodsock, and the townships of Barnby-moor with Bilby, Styrrup, and Torworth, in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw, union of Worksop: 168 miles from London (coach road 152), 4 from Bawtry, 6 from East Retford.——Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Nottingham, and Newark, to Torworth, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield and Retford to Torworth, &c., 76 miles.——Money orders issued at Bawtry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.——The town of Blyth is a pleasing village occupying a gentle ascent, and had formerly a market on Wednesday, but that has fallen into disuse; however, the fairs are still well attended. The church is a spacious and noble Gothic structure, with an ancient tower. The interior is remarkably striking, and much increased in interest by its lofty pillars being intersected by some beautiful monuments of the Mellish family. The Society of Friends have a place of worship here; and there are several endowed almshouses. The other parochial charities produce about £28 a year. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, built by Roger de Bully and Muriel his wife, about A. D. 1088, to the honour of the blessed Virgin. It was in some respects subordinate to the abbey of the Holy Trinity, on the mount of St. Catherine, near Rox, in Normandy; however, it was not seized with the alien priories, but continued till the general dissolution, when the revenues were equal to £126. 8s. 2d. The site was granted, in the 35th year of Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden. An hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and several leprous people, was founded here by William de Cressy, lord of Holdesac, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It was valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £8. 14s. The country all around is singularly rich in its aspect of rural beauty, abounding in all the varieties and gentle features of English scenery, affluent in its cultivation, and wears more the appearance of embellished park-ground than of land under only ordinary rustic cultivation. Even the highway itself, which runs for a mile or two by the village, looks more like the ornamented walk of a nobleman's domain, than the common road for every farming operation. It leads over the noble bridge, built of Rock-Abby stone, which spans the fine piece of water formed by damming up the river Idle and the brook of Rytton, which here intersects the country.——The living (St. Martin), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, is valued at £14. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £751: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, John Raine, 1834: contains 17,070 acres: 502 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,488: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £24,255: poor rates in 1837, £1,761.——Market day, Wednesday.*

Fairs, Holy Thursday, and October 20, for cattle, horses, and swine.---N., Serleby House.

BLVTH, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)

---Contains 166 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 933: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,073: poor rates in 1837, £368.

BLVTH (NORTH). See BEDLINGTON.

BLVTH (SOUTH) and NEWSHAM, NORTHUMBRELAND, a seaport town and chapelry in the parish of Earsdon, eastern division of Castle ward: 318 miles from London (coach road 287), 9 from Morpeth, 13 from Newcastle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Crumlington, thence to Blyth: from Derby, through York, &c., 186 miles.---Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 12 noon.---There is a chapel of ease here, erected in 1751 by Sir M. W. Ridley, in whose family the patronage of it still remains. The Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the seceders from that body called the New Connexion, and the United Seceders, have all places of worship here. The township has abundance of educational institutions. The trade of the port is active, there being as many as a hundred vessels belonging to it; but though the harbour is secure, it is accessible unfortunately to vessels of only small burthens; the principal exports are coal and salt. There is, however, as much as sixteen feet of water on the bar in high tides; and there is a lighthouse, showing a fixed light, which is visible in clear weather as far as ten miles out at sea.---The living is a donative curacy in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £93: patron, Sir M. W. Ridley: pres. incumbent, R. Greenwood: contains 246 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,921: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £2,209: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,909: poor rates in 1837, £791.

BLVTHBURGH, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 99 miles from London, 4 from Southwold, 5 from Halesworth.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Lowestoft, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Lowestoft, &c., 222 miles.---Money orders issued at Wangford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The church is an ancient structure, but has now become very much dilapidated, a severe thunder-storm having occurred on Sunday, the 4th August, in 1577, during divine service, when the edifice was struck by lightning, and sustained very material damage; twenty of the congregation were struck down by the electric fluid, most of whom were severely scorched, and two of them were killed. There are two daily schools here, in which together upwards of 150 children are taught; they are supported out of the poor-rate paid by the incorporated hundred of Blything. A Sunday school also here has an endowment of £3 per annum. There was formerly a weekly market here, and three annual fairs, but the town has declined from its ancient importance; the market has long since ceased, and only one of the fairs has been kept up. This adversity was chiefly owing to a disastrous fire which occurred here in 1679, when property to the amount of nearly £2,000 was destroyed. Many of the inhabitants, from inability to rebuild their houses, and others from the failure of trade, re-

moved elsewhere, so that the place was reduced to comparative poverty. Tanner, in his Notitia Monastica, says---Here was a priory of black canons, cell to the abbey of St. Outh in Essex, to which house the church here was given by Henry I. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued in the 26th year of Henry VIII., about which time there were five religious here, at £48. 8s. 10d. per annum. It was granted, in the 36th year of Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur Hopeton.---The living (Holy Trinity), is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £45; patron, Sir C. Blois, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Harrison: contains 3,590 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 837; probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 962: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,818: poor rates in 1837, £583.---Fair, April 5, for toys.

BLVTHFORD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything, on the northern bank of the river Blythe: 158 miles from London (coach road 100), 3 from Halesworth, 7 from Southwold.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Lowestoft, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Lowestoft, &c., 222 miles.---Money orders issued at Halesworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a donative in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, not in charge, is valued at £16; patron, Rev. Jeremy Day: pres. incumbent, Jeremy Day: contains 1,240 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 223: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £709: poor rates in 1837, £182.

BLVTON WITH WHARTON, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey: 185 miles from London (coach road 153), 5 from Gainsborough, 20 from Lincoln.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Boston and Gainsborough to station: from Derby, through Lincoln to Gainsborough, &c., 70½ miles.---Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £20 a year.---The living (St. Martin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £399; patron, Earl of Scarborough: pres. incumbent, R. Roberts, 1824: contains 2,830 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 647: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £744; ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,946: poor rates in 1837, £190.---N. 1½ m. Bloughton Hall.

BOARHUNT, HANTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and division of Portadown, union of Fareham: 86 miles from London (coach road 75), 2 from Fareham, 10 from Portsmouth.---Sou. West. Rail. to Fareham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London and as above, 218 miles.---Money orders issued at Fareham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living, a donative in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £154: patron, T. Thystlethwaite: pres. incumbent, H. B. Williams, 1847: contains 1,850 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 232: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,744: poor rates in 1837, £118.---W. 1 m. Upland House, and Roche Court.

BOARHURST. See SADDLEWORTH WITH QUICK.

BOARSTALL. See BORSTALL.

BOBBING, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Milton, lathe of Scray: 39 miles from London, 1 from Milton, 9 from Chatham.---Sou.



East. Rail. to Chatham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London and as above, 199 miles. ---Money orders issued at Sittingbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. ---Bobbing Court, which is now in ruins, was the ancient residence of the Savages, and in the principal chancel of the village church there are some curious memorials of several members of that family. Titus Oates, the pretended discoverer of the popish plot in the time of Charles II., was vicar of this parish. ---The living (St. Bartholomew), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £30. 16s.: pres. net income, £96: patron, Rev. G. Simpson: pres. incumbent, G. Simpson, 1818: contains 1,040 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,549: poor rates in 1837, £153. ---S. 1 m. Grove Court, the residence of F. A. Bradley, Esq.

BOBBINGTON, STAFFORD, a parish in the union of Seisdon, partly in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Brimstrey, county of Salop, and partly in the southern division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Seisdon: 162 miles from London (coach road 130), 9 from Wolverhampton, 18 from Birmingham. ---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Dudley, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Kidderminster to Dudley, &c., 92 miles. ---Money orders issued at Wolverhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. ---There is a school here for twenty boys and twelve girls, founded in 1792 by Mrs. Hannah Corbet, and endowed with £1,400. ---The living (St. Mary or Holy Cross), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £97: patron, T. Whitmore, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. H. B. Gabert, 1831: contains 2,320 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 418: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 491: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,025: poor rates in 1837, £187.

BOBBINGWORTH, ESSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. and union of Ongar: 32 miles from London (coach road 23), 2 from Chipping-Ongar, 7 from Epping: ---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Roydon, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 164 miles. ---Money orders issued at Ongar: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. ---The living (St. German), a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Essex, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £18. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £398: patrons, J. A. Honblon and C. Cure, Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, W. M. Oliver, 1838: contains 1,480 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 357: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 410: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,458: poor rates in 1837, £190. ---S. 1 m. Blake Hall, the seat of Capel Cure, Esq., who was high sheriff in 1830, and is a deputy-lieutenant of the county.

BOCKENFIELD, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Felton, eastern division of Morpeth ward---(which see for access, &c.): 297 miles from London, 8 from Morpeth, 11 from Alnwick. ---Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. ---Contains 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 128: poor rates in 1837, £51.

BOCKHAMPTON. See STRINGSFORD.

BOCKING, ESSEX, a parish and village in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Hinckford, union of Braintree, on the

northern bank of the river Pant: 46½ miles from London (coach road 42), 2 from Braintree, 5 from Halstead. ---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Braintree, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London and as above, 178½ miles. ---Money orders issued at Braintree: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. ---It is the northern suburb of Braintree, and derived much of its importance, until lately, from being on the main road of access to the eastern counties. The manor was given to the see of Canterbury by Ethelred, and remained attached to it until the general alteration of the ecclesiastical system of the country at the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., but it is still the seat of a deanery. The church is a spacious and striking structure, and contained, until the Reformation, three altars and five chantries. An Independent church was formed here in 1710, and still continues to flourish. There is a school here endowed by Gauden, bishop of Worcester, and besides it there is an abundance of educational institutions, to several of which there are lending libraries attached. The manufacture of silk and crape has given considerable importance to the place, and causes employment for several hundreds of hands in the town and neighbourhood. There are also some corn and fulling mills here, which are worked by power derived from the river Pant. There are almshouses here endowed with £80 a year, and an hospital founded by John Doreward Esq. in the time of Henry VI. for a provost or master, and six poor persons. There are petty sessions held here and at Halstead for the division of Hinckford. ---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £35. 10s. 8d.: pres. net income, £923: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, H. Carrington, 1845: contains 3,800 acres: 647 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,437: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,952: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,957: poor rates in 1837, £2,015.

BOCKLETON, WORCESTER, a parish in the union of Tenbury, partly in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Broxash, county of Hereford, and partly in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Doddingtree, in the above county: it includes the hamlet of Hampton-Charles: 133 miles from London (coach road 132), 6 from Tenbury, 6 from Leominster. ---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, 66, thence 22 miles. ---Money orders issued at Tenbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. ---About 100 acres in this parish are under hop cultivation. ---The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £13. 4s.: pres. net income, £127: patron, Rev. T. E. Miller: pres. incumbent, J. K. Miller, 1830: contains 3,300 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 411: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,864: poor rates in 1837, £239.

BOCONNOC, CORNWALL, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of West, union of Liskeard: 269 miles from London (coach road 231), 4 from Lostwithiel, 6 from Bodmin. ---Gt. West. Rail. to Laira, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, Laira, &c., 219½ miles. ---Money orders issued at Lostwithiel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.:

post closes 9 p.m.---In Boconnoc House, which was once the property of Lord Camelford, Charles I. resided for some time during the year 1644, and was shot at whilst walking in the grounds. The ball missed the king, but killed a fisherman who was gazing at him. Some lead mines were formerly worked here, but they were not productive. The great statesman William Pitt was born here, but a memoir of him will be more appropriately given with an account of Hayes, which was his seat during the plenitude of his power.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory with that of Broad Oak, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9. 17s. 8d.: pres. net income, £378: patron, Lady Grenville: pres. incumbent, A. Tatham, 1832: contains 2,230 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 312: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 359: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,254: poor rates in 1837, £116.

**BODALIOCH.**---See TREP-EGWYS.

**BODDINGTON, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the union of Tewkesbury, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tewkesbury, and partly in that of Westminster, lower divisions: 124 miles from London (coach road 100), 4 from Cheltenham, 7 from Gloucester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Cheltenham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 91 miles.---Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Staverton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and having jointly a pres. net income of £486: patron, R. Purnell, Esq.; pres. incumbent, T. Purnell, 1841: contains 1,550 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 414: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 476: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,243: poor rates in 1837, £229.

**BODDINGTON (LOWER and UPPER), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chipping-Warden: it includes the hamlet of Barrow: 80½ miles from London (coach road 65), 10 from Daventry, 9 from Banbury.---Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Weedon, &c., 79½ miles.---Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a small endowed school here.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £757: patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, T. Golightly, 1807: contains 3,770 acres: 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 675: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 776: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,117. All the tithes of Upper Boddington, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1758.

**BODEDERN, ANGLESEY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Llyffon, union of Anglesey, North Wales: 262 miles from London (coach road 253), 7 from Holyhead, 10 from Aberffraw.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Tycroes, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Chester, &c., 153 miles.---Money orders issued at Holyhead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m.---There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1784. A school here, where about eighty scholars are taught, is supported by an endowment. There are two druidical cromlechs in the neighbourhood.---The living, a perpetual curacy in

the archd<sup>y</sup> of Anglesey, diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £12. 15s.: pres. net income, £104: patron, Jesus College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. B. G. Jones, 1844: contains 228 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,085: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,248: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,038: poor rates in 1837, £436.---Fairs: Mar. 13, April 16, May 5, June 9, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 16, Sept. 14, Oct. 21.

**BODENHAM, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxash, union of Leominster: 138 miles from London (coach road 135), 8 from Hereford, 7 from Leominster.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Kidderminster to Worcester, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---There are two daily schools and a National school here, supported by an endowment of £30 a year. There is also an endowment for poor housekeepers who do not receive parochial aid.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £12. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £686: patron, R. Arkwright, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Arkwright, 1843: contains 5,550 acres: 199 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,017: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,169: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,661: poor rates in 1837, £400. The great and small tithes, the property of the Bishop of Hereford, the clerical rector, and the vicar, were commuted in 1802.

**BODEWRYD, ANGLESEY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Twr-Celyn, North Wales: 280 miles from London (coach road 273), 4 from Amlwch, 17 from Holyhead.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Holyhead, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Chester, &c., 183 miles.---Money orders issued at Bangor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Anglesey, diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor: pres. net income, £70: patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley: pres. incumbent, S. R. Hughes, 1838: contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 32.

**BODFARY (or BODVARI), FLINT**, a parish in the union of St. Asaph, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, and partly in that of Rhudalan, in the above county: it contains the township of Aberwheeler: 201 miles from London (coach road 316), 5 from Denbigh, 4 from St. Asaph.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Flint, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Chester to Flint, &c., 102 miles.---Money orders issued at Denbigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m.---There is a school here, partly supported by the interest of £100, bequeathed by the late Sir R. Cotton, Bart., which is paid by Lord Combermere.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £9. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £296: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, Edward Hughes, 1818: contains 170 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 945: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,086: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,870: poor rates in 1837, £131.

**BODFERIN (or BODVERN), CARNARVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Commitmaen, union of Pwllheli, North Wales: 282 miles from London (coach road 236), 11 from Nevin, 14 from Pwllheli.---Nor.

West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 44 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Chester, &c., 183 miles.---Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1843, 64: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £250: poor rates in 1837, £14.

**BODFUAN** (or **BODVEAN**), **CARNARVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dinlleyn, union of Pwllheli, North Wales: 268 miles from London (coach road 248), 3 from Nevin, 5 from Pwllheli.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Chester, &c., 169 miles.---Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here, the church of which was formed in 1827, and there is a daily school endowed with £100.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bangor, and diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £198: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, T. L. Owen, 1838: contains 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 366: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 420: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,175: poor rates in 1837, £156.

**BODHAM**, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Holt, union of Erpingham: 127 miles from London (coach road 122), 3 from Holt, 7 from Cromer.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to East Dereham, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to East Dereham, &c., 186 miles.---Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9: patron, T. J. Mott, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Partridge, 1840: contains 1,680 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 292: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,356: poor rates in 1837, £225.

**BODICOTT**, **OXFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of East Adderbury, hun<sup>d</sup> of Bloxham: 89 miles from London (coach road 67), 3 from Banbury, 19 from Oxford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Banbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Banbury, &c., 77 miles.---Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is a Baptist chapel here, the church of which was formed in 1817.---The living is a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of East Adderbury: contains 1,680 acres: 138 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 729: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 838: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,968: poor rates in 1837, £400.---N. 1 m. Wickham Park, the residence of Mrs. Stewart: S. 1 m. Bloxham Grove, the seat of G. Warrener, Esq.

**BODIHAM**, **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Staple, rape of Hastings, union of Ticehurst, on the northern bank of the river Rother, over which there is a bridge here: 86 miles from London (coach road 52), 7 from Battle, 12 from Hastings.---Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Hastings, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 218 miles.---There are a daily and a Sunday school, supported by the vicar.---Bodiham Castle, the ruins of which stand at a small distance to the eastward of the village, has been a noble pile of building, and is even now highly imposing. It is surrounded by a large and deep moat, the water of which is now

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stagnant. The great gate is flanked by two massive square towers, and over it there are three escutcheons of arms, which, with the iron portcullis, are still entire. The chapel, the hall, and the kitchen, which were of large dimensions, may all be distinguished. The castle was built in the 13th century, as is supposed, by one of the Dalyngriges, a family of great consequence in the county. From them it passed, during the time of Henry VI., with Philippa, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Dalyngrige, to Sir Thomas Lewkenor, whose family was also of high consideration in Sussex, giving several knights of the shire, and nine high sheriffs to the county. It was afterwards the property of the Earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchased by Sir Thomas Webster, and, with his other estates, descended to its present owner, Sir Godfrey Webster. The rugged walls and mouldering towers of the venerable edifice, beautifully mantled with ivy, as they are at present, produce a remarkably pleasing and picturesque effect.---The living (St. Giles), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £6. 18s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Rev. J. Image: pres. incumbent, John Image, 1842: contains 1,480 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 377: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 433: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,665: poor rates in 1837, £165.---W. 1½ m. Bridge Place.---Fair, June 6, for cattle and pedlery.

**BODMIN**, **CORNWALL**, a borough and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Trigg, union of Bodmin: 270 miles from London (coach road 235), 21 from Launceston.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Gloucester, to Plymouth, &c., 286 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 12:50 p.m. and 8 a.m.---The limits of the borough are now well defined, and extend far beyond the bounds of this ancient town, stretching along the valley in which it is situated, and up the sides of the hills by which it is surrounded. The town itself stands in about the middle of the county, and consists of one long street, running east and west, very well lighted by gas. It was formerly a stannary town, and has now a good communication by a railway up the vale towards Camelford, something more than 14½ miles in length. In the olden time, St. Guron founded an hermitage here, on the site of which St. Petroc erected a cell for four monks, about the year A.D. 518; and if we were to take Dr. Borlase's opinion, this was the first place in which the bishopric of Cornwall was instituted; but Whitaker expresses himself as a strong dissentient against the learned doctor's statement. At any rate, it was a place of importance in the earlier ages of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, as we find that King Ethelred granted the monastery of Bodmin to the Bishop of St. Germain, in the year 994; and the following is the account of it given by Bishop Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*:—*The body of St. Petroc having been moved to this place, there was a church built to his memory; and the episcopal see of Cornwall was therein placed by King Edward the Elder, and Archbishop Plegmund, A.D. 905. Here King Athelstane is reported to have met with old Saxon, or rather British monks, following the rule of St. Benedict, to whom he granted so great privileges and endowments, that he is reported*

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founder of the monastery here, about A.D. 926. That settlement was destroyed by Danish pirates in 981; yet the religious continued here under several shapes, and much alienation of their lands, before and after the Conquest, till about the year 1120, when one Algar, with the king's license and the consent of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, re-established this religious house, and placed therein monks of the order of St. Austin, who continued here till the general suppression, in the time of Henry VIII., when it was styled the priory of St. Mary and St. Petroc, and was valued at £289. 14s. 11d. per annum. The site, with the demesnes, was granted, in the 36th year of that monarch, to Thomas Sternhold, one of the first translators of the Psalms into English metre. There was another monastic institution here. It was a house of Greyfriars, which stood on the south side of the market-place, begun by one John, a merchant of London, and was augmented subsequently by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. After the dissolution, this friary was granted to William Abbot, in the 27th year of Henry VIII.; and in Queen Elizabeth's time it was the house of correction for the county. The town was formerly of much greater extent than it is; for, besides the priory and cathedral, it had, according to Hals, no less than thirteen churches and chapels, the foundations of many of which are yet distinguishable; but it afterwards fell from its high estate, and was one of those towns for the repairing and restoration of which grants were made in the 32d year of Henry VIII. From historical records, it would appear that the inhabitants had the right of cutting wood for fuel in the woods of Dunmeer, and that the use of this right often led to serious riots in the days of the prior of Bodmin, to whom these woods belonged. After the dissolution, however, they became the property of John Chamond, who conveyed the mills of Dunmeer to the corporation of the borough, under the express condition that the rents and profits should be applied to the relief of poor persons who resided within the limits of the place. According to the report of the municipal commissioners, the rents derived from these mills, and the profits arising from fines upon the renewal of leases, have been during later times appropriated to the general purposes of the corporation. There was formerly an ancient hospital near the town, endowed with lands which produced £140 a year, and the revenues of which have been transferred to the infirmary of Truro, by a decree of the Court of Chancery. The present church of Bodmin is a spacious and ancient edifice, built in the early style of English architecture; it contains a large Norman font, and a finely-sculptured monument to the memory of Thomas Vivian, Bishop of Megara, one of the latest of the priors, whose bones are kept above ground in a closet. Some years ago bonelace was made to a considerable extent here, but that business has succumbed to machinery; and the principal trade of the place is now derived from the making of shoes. The Wesleyan Methodists, the connection of Lady Huntingdon and the Bryanites, have each places of worship here. The congregation of the Methodists was formed in 1802—that of the Huntingdonians in 1825. The schools are numerous, and one of them has an endowment, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth. An ex-

cellent market-house was opened here in 1840. The town was formerly governed under charters, under which it was as rich, if not richer, according to its size, than any other place in the kingdom; for the corporation are in possession of one, granted by Edward III., in the 36th year of his reign; of another granted by Richard II., in 1380; of another by Elizabeth, in 1563, extended in 1594; and of another by George III., in 1798; besides one given by James II., which is considered illegal. By the municipal reform act of 1885, all these are abrogated, and the power is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve common councilmen, the mayor and the late mayor being *ex-officio* justices of the peace. By the charter of George III., a court of record was given, before which all actions of a personal nature, not exceeding £100 in amount, can be tried. There is, in addition, a court of pie-powder. Bodmin, in conjunction with the parishes of Lanivet, Lanhydrock, and Holland, returns two members to parliament; it also is the place of election for two members for East Cornwall. The county sessions and assizes are also held here, the spring assizes having been removed from Launceston, and the sessions from Truro: a new hall has therefore been erected for the assizes, in which there are two well-appointed courts, with a grand jury-room, indictment-room, and all the necessary offices. A new mayoralty house and judge's lodgings were also erected in 1888. Part of the ancient convent of Greyfriars, noticed above, with some modern additions, is used as a corn-market. The county gaol, a neat and well-arranged building, is placed below the town: it contains 177 cells and 15 wards, with day-rooms and proper airing-yards, two tread-mills, both connected with the same shaft, two crank-machines being attached to the building. The Bodmin poor-law union comprehends 19 parishes, with a population of about 19,000 souls, spread over a space of 128 square miles. There are three intrenchments in the parish, one called the Castle Canyke, the Beacon, near the town, and one in Dunmeer Wood. Above the ford at Nantallon, a Roman camp has been discovered within these few years, in which some pottery, and several coins of Vespasian and Trajan, have been found. North of the town there is an old ruined tower, called Berry Tower, which stands at the height of 418 feet above the sea level; it formerly formed a part of the property of the Holy Rood Chapel, which was built in the reign of Henry VII. The curious Druidical circles, called the Hurlers, are in the vicinity of the town. —The living (St. Petroc), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, \$283: patron, Lady Basset: pres. incumbent, John Wallis, 1817: contains 6,310 acres: 641 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,643: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,339: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,861: poor rates in 1837, £943. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs: January 25, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Whit-Sunday; December 6, cattle, horses, and sheep. —Bankers: Robins, Foster, & Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.; Devon and Cornwall Banking Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co. —Inns: Oliver's Hotel, Town Inn, London Arms.

**BODNEY**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham: 97½ miles from London (coach road 88); 9 from Brandon, 7 from Swaffham. — East Co. Rail. to Brandon, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Brandon, &c., 134 miles. — Money orders issued at Brandon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory subordinate to Great Cressingham, and having jointly a pres. net income of £607: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Benjamin Philpot, 1839: contains 2,590 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 98: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,000: poor rates in 1837, 391.

**BODWEG**, ANGLESEY, a parish in the hund of Llyfon, union of Anglesey, North Wales: 264 miles from London (coach road 265), 7 from Aberffraw, 14 from Holyhead. — Nor. West. Rail. through Chester and Bangor to Ty Croes, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Chester to Ty Croes, &c., 155 miles. — Money orders issued at Bangor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. — This parish has the privilege of sending twelve children to the National school in the adjoining parish of Llandrygarn. — The living is a perpetual curacy, united with that of Llandrygarn: contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 411: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £896: poor rates in 1837, £145.

**BOGNOR** (or HOTHAMPTON), SUSSEX, a market town and chapelry in the parish of South Bersted, hund of Aldwich, rape of Chichester: 74 miles from London (coach road 67), 7 from Chichester. — Sou. East. Rail. to Bognor: from Derby, through London, and as above, 206 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Bognor is one of the most agreeable watering-places on the coast, being sheltered from the north by the South Downs, and commanding some beautiful inland prospects. Mr. Dally, in his Bognor Guide, says very happily—

*The mildness of the temperature of Bognor is manifested by the luxuriance of the trees and shrubs which grow near to the shore, and the facility with which all native and many exotic plants can be cultivated. At the very edge of the ocean, the elegant tamarisk is seen to blossom in full perfection during several of the winter months; and whilst the snow lies embedded on the northern sides of the hills, it is either not seen here, or soon dissolves under the genial influence of the climate.* Bognor, or as it perhaps ought always now to be called, Hothampton, owes its present importance to the patronage of Sir Richard Hotham, who, having amassed a considerable fortune in commercial life, happened to visit this part of Sussex some time about the year 1784, and conceived the design of rendering the place, then occupied only by a few farmers and fishermen, one of fashionable resort. To accomplish this, his favourite project, he spent upwards of £60,000 of his fortune, and devoted the remainder of an active life, leaving only £8,000 a year, to the surprise of those who expected to inherit the mass of his property; but in his attempt he eminently succeeded. Ranging over there are some very beautiful views across the sea, beside those inland. The immediate vicinity of the town commands the Isle of Wight, and in a clear day the Ower's light may be distinguished,

looking at night like a gem sparkling on the surface of the ocean. Bognor contains several handsome villas, and has a number of highly respectable and comfortable lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. There are also several very commodious hotels, and there is communication by a ferry over the Arun, from which, in pleasant rides, both Worthing and Brighton may be reached. The warm and cold baths for invalids are sufficient, and conveniently arranged; while for the healthy there are the baths in the open sea, and occasional races on the sands. There are also two subscription libraries, very fairly stocked with the publications of the day. With the exception of fishing for the London market, the town has no other means of external support than its visitors. An act of parliament has lately been obtained for the establishment of markets on Thursdays and Saturdays, and a spacious market-place has been prepared for holding them. The regulation of the town is under commissioners appointed by an act of parliament; they meet once a month, and levy a duty of two shillings per chaldron upon coal, culm, and coke, brought into the town, which amount is applied to repairing the roads. A chapel was erected here in 1821, and the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each chapels here; the church of the former was established in 1826. The jubilee national school was instituted by her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1809; fifty girls are instructed in it, in their religious duties, reading, writing, and needlework, and are also partly clothed. There is also another school for girls, chiefly, if not entirely, supported by Mrs. Smith of Bersted Lodge. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chichester: pres. net income, £107: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, E. Miller, 1838 (pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.) — Hotels: Norfolk, Claremont, York, and the New Inn. — S. 1 m. Gore Court.

**BOLAM**, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Gainford, south-western division of Darlington ward—(which see for access, &c.): 249 miles from London, 6 from Bishop-Auckland, 8 from Darlington. — Money orders issued at Bishop-Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 810 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £953: poor rates in 1837, £43.

**BOLAM**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish in the union of Castle ward, consisting of the township of Trewick, in the western division of Castle ward; the townships of Bolam, Bolam-Vicarage, and Gallowhill, in the western division of Morpeth ward; and the townships of Belasay, Bradford, Harnham, and Shortflatt, in the north-eastern division of Tindale ward: 327 miles from London (coach road 290), 16 from Newcastle; 8 from Morpeth. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Morpeth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York, Newcastle, &c., 295 miles. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Bolam was the barony of Gilbert de Bolam, and granted to him by King John. From 1345 to 1368, it in a great measure belonged to the Raymes family. It then came to the Horsleys, whose heiress, in 1809, married the Rev. J. H. Beresford, son of the Archbishop

of Tuam, who now resides at Bolam House. The church is a very ancient structure: there is within it the figure of a knight-templar, supposed to be the effigy of Sir Walter de Bolam; there is also a tomb of the Middletons of Belsay Castle. The village is said to have once consisted of as many as two hundred slated houses. There is an oval camp to the west of it, near which, on both sides of the way, there are inequalities in the ground, which look like intrenchments. Further west there is a height called Gallow-hill, which was used as a place of execution before the power of capital punishment was taken from the barons; and still farther west, by Wadling Street, on Bolam Moor, there is a tumulus of earth, between two large upright stones, from which Mr. Warburton took a stone coffin, smoked within, and containing only several lumps of glutinous matter. The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £238: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, S. S. Meggison, 1817: contains 8,260 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 603: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 693: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £7,505: poor rates in 1837, £211.

**BOLAM, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the above parish. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77: poor rates in 1837, £35.

**BOLAS (MAGNA) AND MEESON, SALOP**, a parish in Newport division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of South Bradford, union of Wellington: 158 miles from London (coach road 149), 7 from Newport, 9 from Drayton. Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Stafford, &c., 52 miles. Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £7. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £304: patron, Viscount Hill: pres. incumbent, J. Hill, 1831: contains 2,650 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,505: poor rates in 1837, £126.

**BOLD, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Prescott, hund<sup>d</sup> of West Derby: 197 miles from London (coach road 189), 5 from Prescott, 6 from Warrington. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Warrington, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe to Warrington, &c., 89 miles. Money orders issued at Prescott: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 3,910 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 995: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,144: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £6,572: poor rates in 1837, £360. Bold Hall, the mansion-house of the family of the same name, who are said to have resided here, in uninterrupted succession, from the time of the Conquest until the year 1761, is now the seat of Henry Houghton, Esq.

**BOLDON (or BOLDEN), DURHAM**, a parish, containing the townships of East and West Boldon, in the eastern division of Chester ward, union of South Shields: 297 miles from London (coach road 272), 4 from Sunderland, 7 from Newcastle. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Durham, to Boldon station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through York, &c., 165 miles. Money orders issued at Sunderland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>.

11 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. This manor has from time immemorial belonged to the bishopric of Durham, and been noted for having given its title to the celebrated provincial Domesday-book, called the *Bolden-Buke*, from its frequent references to services within the manor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and there is a school, endowed with £10 a year by the Rev. H. Blackett. The other parochial charities produce about £7. 17s. per annum. The ordinary schools are numerous for the place. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £24. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £653: patron, Bishop of Durham: pres. incumbent, J. Collinson, 1840: contains 3,980 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 915: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,052: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £6,704: poor rates in 1848, £418.

**BOLDRE, HANTS**, a parish in the eastern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of New Forest, union of Lymington, New Forest division of the county: this parish comprises the village of Boldre, the hamlet of South Baddesley, and the borough of Lymington, which latter has separate jurisdiction: 94 miles from London (coach road 86), 2 from Lymington, 11 from Southampton. Sou. West Rail. through Southampton to Beaulieu, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, &c., 181 miles. Money orders issued at Lymington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ a.m. The church is an ancient and pleasing structure, placed on a thickly-wooded eminence about a mile from the village, and the view from the churchyard is very extensive. There are two day and Sunday schools, supported by an endowment. The Rev. W. Gilpin, author of 'A Tour of the Lakes,' and many other well-known works, was vicar of this parish. He was born in 1724 at Carlisle, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. For many years he kept a school at Cheam, in Surrey; and afterwards obtained the vicarage of Boldre, and was made a prebendary of Salisbury. His works were numerous, being chiefly 'Lives of the Reformers,' 'Sermons,' a 'Tour of the Lakes,' and 'Observations on Natural and Picturesque Beauty.' They were distinguished for a remarkable felicity of diction and purity of taste. He died, and was buried at Boldre. From the profits which he derived from his pen and pencil, he endowed two schools here, one for twenty boys, and the other for as many girls, "who are to be taken, as far as can be, out of the labouring part of the parish." Such part of the parish of Boldre as lies within a line drawn from Eastend Bridge, through Boldre church to the west bank of Lymington river, unites with Lymington in returning two members to parliament. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacies of Lymington and Brockenhurst, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £394: patron, Rev. C. Shrubbs: pres. incumbent, C. Shrubbs, 1818: contains 5,216 acres: 438 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,888: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,321: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £7,780: poor rates in 1837, £938. Tithes commuted in 1811. N. 1½ m. Brockenhurst Park—(for which see BROCKENHURST.)

**BOLDRON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Bowes, western division of the

wapentake of Gilling—(which see for access, &c.): 244 miles from London, 2 from Barnard-Castle, 12 from Richmond.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---There is a daily National school here, which is a branch of the endowed school at Bowes, the trustees of which allow £10 a year to relieve the master at Boldron, and benefit the poor.---Contains 1,340 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 170.—(Other returns with the parish.)

BOLE, NORRINGHAM, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Gainsborough: 189 miles from London (coach road 147), 3 from Gainsborough, 21 from Lincoln.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Gainsborough, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Gainsborough, &c., 68 miles.---Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---There is a daily school here, with a small endowment for the education of four children.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, a peculiar formerly in the diocese of York, now in that of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, J. H. Willan, 1837: contains 1,250 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 191: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,537: poor rates in 1837, £50.

BOLEHALL AND GLASCOTE, WARWICK, a township in the parish of Tamworth, Tamworth division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hemlingford: the place, in fact, forms part of the extremity of the town of Tamworth: 111 miles from London (coach road 114), 8 from Lichfield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Tamworth, thence 1 mile: from Derby, to Tamworth, &c., 25 miles.---Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 92 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 484: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 556: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,965: poor rates in 1837, £257.

BOLINGBROKE, LINCOLN, a market town and parish in the western division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 154 miles from London (coach road 130), 4 from Spilsby, 7 from Horncastle.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge, Peterborough, and Boston, to Tattershall, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Tattershall, &c., 73 miles.---Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---William de Romara built a castle here, in which Henry IV. was born, and from which circumstance he was called Henry of Bolingbroke. The mound and moat alone remain. The family of St. John take the title of Viscount from this place. The church suffered much during the civil wars of Charles I. There is a daily school here, which is endowed with lands for the instruction of the children of Bolingbroke and Hareby.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, united with Hareby (since 1739), in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 19s. 4d.: pres. net income, £454: patron, Sir John Smith, in Dorsetshire: pres. incumbent, E. S. Boesauquet, 1841: contains 2,570 acres: 160 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 500: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 600: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,950: poor rates in 1837, £366.---Fair, St. Peter's day.---Inns: Black Horse, and Duke's Head.

BOLLEN-FEE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Wimalow, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Macclesfield: 190 miles from London (coach road 170), 3 from Macclesfield, 8 from Stockport.---Ner. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Buxton and Uttoxeter to Macclesfield, &c., 74 miles.---Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk and woollen manufacture. Besides other schools, there is one attended by as many as 245 children on Sundays, which has a lending library attached to it.---Contains 2,360 acres: 339 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,052: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,359: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,341: poor rates in 1837, £411.

BOLLINGTON, CHESTER, a township, partly in the parish of Bowden, partly in that of Rosthern, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bucklow—(which see for access, &c.): 180 miles from London, 6 from Knutsford, 11 from Warrington.---Money orders issued at Knutsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 400 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 308: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 354: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,097.

BOLLINGTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Prestbury, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Macclesfield: 190 miles from London (coach road 170), 3 from Macclesfield, 10 from Buxton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Macclesfield, thence 4 miles: from Prestbury station, 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Uttoxeter to Macclesfield, &c., 74 miles.---Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The Macclesfield Canal runs by the township. There is a new church here, which has been built by the church-building commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of about £4,000. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1807. The Roman Catholics have also a chapel here.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Prestbury: pres. incumbent, George Palmer, 1839: contains 1,000 acres: 900 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 4,350: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 5,002: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,067: poor rates in 1837, £82.

BOLNEY. See HARPSDEN WITH BOLNEY.

BOLNEY, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield: 41 miles from London (coach road 39), 4 from Cuckfield, 14 from Brighton.---Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Haywards Heath, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 173 miles.---Money orders issued at Cuckfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £5. 12s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £162: patron, Prebendary in Chichester Cathedral: pres. incumbent, W. St. A. Vincent, 1827: contains 3,550 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 713: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 820: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,066: poor rates in 1837, £404.---Bolney Place, the seat of William Marshall, Esq.; and Bolney Lodge, the property of Sir Richard Ryecroft—the present occupant is James Slater, Esq.

BOLNHURST, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>.



of Stodden, union of Bedford: 69 miles from London (coach road 58), 7 from Bedford, 7 from Kimbolton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Rugby to Bedford, &c., 108 miles. — Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — There is an endowed day and Sunday school in the parish. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £150: patron, Rev. H. W. Gery: pres. incumbent, H. W. Gery, 1828: contains 2,130 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 344: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 395: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,968: poor rates in 1837, £238. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector and lay impropriator, were commuted in 1778.

**BOLSOVER, DERRY**, a parish, and once a market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale: the parish contains part of the township of Glapwell: 156 miles from London (coach road 146), 10 from Mansfield, 6 from Chesterfield. — Nor West. Rail. through Rugby to Chesterfield, thence 6 miles: from Derby to Chesterfield, &c., 31 miles. — Money orders issued at Mansfield. — When the Norman survey was made, of which Domesday-book is the register, this manor belonged to William Peveril, who built a castle near the spot now occupied by a mansion which was erected early in the seventeenth century, and which is distinguished by the title of Bolsover Castle. The ancient fortress passed, with the estates of the Peverils, to John of Mortaigne, during the absence of his brother Richard I. in the crusades, and was, by him, committed to the care of Richard del Pec. Soon after John's accession to the throne, William Brivere, his favourite, was appointed governor. When the contest between the king and his nobles began, it was seized by the disaffected barons, in whose power it remained till 1215, when, according to the *Chronicle of Dunstaple*, it was retaken by the Earl of Derby. During the reign of Henry III. it was granted to John Scott, Earl of Chester, who died without issue, and Bolsover was allotted as a portion to Ada, his fourth sister and co-heir, who married Henry de Hastings, Lord Abergavenny, but it again became invested in the crown through a compulsory exchange. It subsequently passed to the Howards, and from them to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who gave it to Sir Charles Cavendish. Henry, the second duke of Newcastle, who was a grandson of Sir Charles, dying without male issue, the manor became the property of Margaret, his sister, who was married to John Hollis, Earl of Clare. They had an only daughter, who married Harley, Earl of Oxford, from whom, by a daughter also, it was conveyed to the Bentincks, dukes of Portland. In the time of Leland the castle was in ruins, and vestiges of it are now remaining in the lower story. The building now called the castle is a domestic residence, standing upon a height from which a great extent of country can be viewed. It was built in the year 1613, by Sir Charles Cavendish, and is a square lofty-embattled structure of brown stone, having a tower at each angle, that to the north-east being much larger and higher than the others. A flight of steps on the east side leads through a passage to the hall, the roof of which is supported

by stone pillars, and thence to the only room intended for habitation on that floor. This apartment, now the drawing-room, has an arched ceiling which is sustained by a pillar in the centre, round which there is a circular table. The upper rooms are not numerous, but the ceilings are of stone. A magnificent entertainment was given in the hall of Bolsover in 1633, by William, Marquis of Newcastle, to Charles I. and his queen, and such was the splendour of the festivity, that the expenses came to as much as £15,000. All the neighbouring gentry were there, and the scenery and the speeches were devised by Ben Jonson; the duke on this occasion resigned his seat at Welbeck for the service of the king and his suite, he himself residing at Bolsover. The marquis, who was son and successor to Sir Charles Cavendish, was one of the most distinguished leaders on the side of Charles during the civil war, and suffered more than any other individual in the royal cause, his losses being estimated at little less than £950,000. After the restoration of Charles II. he began a very magnificent building at Bolsover, to the west of the old fabric, but it was never completed, and the outside walls are the only parts that remain. The site of the intended structure may be surmised from that of the gallery, which is 220 feet long by 28 wide. In the church there is a noble monument to the memory of Sir Charles Cavendish, with a long inscription recording his numerous virtues. Bolsover was at one time highly celebrated for the manufacture of steel buckles, and the test of their excellent temper is still reported in the traditional assertion, that if the wheel of a loaded waggon were to pass over a Bolsover buckle, it would not, in consequence of its elasticity, suffer any permanent change of shape. But the trade has greatly declined, and the making of tobacco-pipes is that which now is most active in the place, a kind of clay peculiarly suited to the purpose being found in the neighbourhood. The fire-bricks made here are also held in high repute. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independants each have places of worship here. There is a very fine building stone found in the neighbourhood, and the committee of scientific men who were appointed to examine the qualities of the stone quarried in the different parts of the kingdom for durability and appearance, unanimously preferred that from Bolsover for the purpose. In their report they say — *Having weighed to the best of their judgment the evidence in favour of the various building stones which has been brought under their consideration, and freely admitting that many sandstones as well as limestones possess very great advantages as building materials, they feel bound to state, that for durability, for crystalline character, combined with a close approach to the equivalent proportions of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia; for uniformity of structure, facility and economy in conversion; and for advantage of colour, the magnesian limestone, or dolomite of Bolsover moor and its neighbourhood, is, in their opinion, the most fit and proper material to be employed in the proposed new houses of parliament.* The report was acted upon, and all the outer portions of the magnificent pile of architecture on the banks of the Thames at Westminster are, with the exception of the base, built of Bolsover stone. The parochial charities, including a legacy of £3,308. 4s. 3d.

consols, bequeathed by Mrs. Isabella Smithson, produce about £104 per annum.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £5. 19s. 4d.: pres. net income, £111: patron, Duke of Portland: pres. incumbent, J. H. Gray, 1831: contains 6,060 acres: 513 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,512: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,739: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,280: poor rates in 1837, £535. The great and small tithes of Bolsover, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1778.---Fair, Easter-Monday.

BOLTBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Felix-Kirk, wapentake of Bridforth---(which see for access, &c.): 222 miles from London, 5 from Thirsk, 10 from Northallerton.---Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>h</sup> a.m.: post closes 8<sup>h</sup> p.m.---Weaving has been almost discontinued in this chapelry, and the population has accordingly declined. The devisees of the late Edward Manners, Esq., pay £5 a year for the teaching of five children.---The living, a curacy united with the vicarage of Felix-Kirk, having jointly a pres. net income of £450: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, C. V. B. Johnstone, 1827: contains 3,140 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 393: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 350: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,912: poor rates in 1837, £187.

BOLTON, CUMBERLAND, a parish in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, union of Wigton, consisting of the townships of Bolton High-side and Bolton Low-side: 324 miles from London (coach road 303), 8 from Wigton, 9 from Cockermouth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Carlisle, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Wigton, &c., 216 miles.---Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5<sup>h</sup> p.m.---Coal and limestone are found here in great abundance, and a copper mine has within these last few years been opened. A copper battle-axe was found in the moss of Bolton Wood.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £19. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £512: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, H. Lowther, 1822: contains 8,760 acres: 225 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,211: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,393: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,157: poor rates in 1837, £416.

BOLTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Eldingham, northern division of the ward of Cotesdale: 346 miles from London (coach road 314), 6 from Alnwick.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Leasbury station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 214 miles.---Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>h</sup> p.m.: post closes 6<sup>h</sup> p.m.---Several remains of antiquity have been found in this place. Tanner in speaking of it says---*Here was a collegiate church, or rather an hospital, founded by Robert Boos of Hamdale before the year 1225, for a master or prior, three chaplains, thirteen leprous men and lay brethren. The abbot of Ryevall and the prior of Kirkham were by the founder appointed governors of this house, which was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, or rather to the Holy Trinity. The Earl of Surrey held a congress here on the 5th of September,*

1513, before the battle of Flodden, which was attended by noblemen and gentlemen who, with their followers, made up a number of 24,000 men. The village is situate on the north bank of the Alne.---The living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Edlingham: contains 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 134: poor rates in 1837, £131.---Bolton Hall.---Showdon Hall.

BOLTON, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Bishop-Wilton, Wilton beacon division, wapentake of Harthill: 238 miles from London (coach road 215), 3 from Pocklington, 11 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Pocklington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York to Pocklington, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Pocklington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Pocklington: contains 960 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 118: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,042: poor rates in 1837, £78.

BOLTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Calverley, wapentake of Morley: 221 miles from London (coach road 198), 3 from Bradford, 9 from Leeds.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Bolton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Leeds, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>h</sup> a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a daily school here, at which sixty children are instructed.---Contains 510 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 771: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 886: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,344: poor rates in 1837, £169.

BOLTON-ABBAY (or EAST BOLTON), WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Skipton, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross: 238 miles from London (coach road 215), 7 from Skipton, 14 from Ripley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Skipton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Leeds, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1<sup>h</sup> p.m.---The abbey is part of the conventual church of the ancient priory. According to Dr. Whittaker, this priory was founded by William de Meschines and his wife Cecilia, at Embsay, in the year 1121, and continued there about thirty-three years, when it is said by tradition to have been transferred to Bolton, in consequence of the unhappy fate of the Boy of Egremond, as he was called, who, surviving his elder brother, became the last hope of his family. But that hope was destined to be frustrated, for, being out coursing with a greyhound in the leash, he inconsiderately leapt across a narrow but deep brook, called the Strid, without loosing the dog; the animal hung back, and his unfortunate master was drawn into the torrent and drowned. Wordsworth's poem of 'The White Doe of Rylstone' is founded on a tradition connected with the priory churchyard; and the same author has also written a poem of great beauty, of which the Boy of Egremond is the subject. The neighbourhood is exceedingly beautiful and romantic, and especially in the vicinity of the river Wharfe. The remains of the priory, Mr. Baines says, being surrounded by bold and majestic high grounds, are scarcely seen until the traveller ar-

rives upon the spot. Bolton Priory stands upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharfe, on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect. In the latter respect, it has no equal among the northern houses, perhaps not in the kingdom. Opposite to the east window of the priory church the river washes the rock, which is there nearly perpendicular. To the south all is soft and delicious; but the glories of Bolton are on the north. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape, is not only found here, but found in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, with native elm, ash, &c., of the finest growth; on the right, a skirting oak wood, with jutting points of grey rock; on the left, a rising copse. Still forward are seen the aged groves of Bolton Park, the growth of centuries; and farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simonseat and Bardenfell, contrasted with the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below. About half a mile above Bolton the valley closes, and either side of the Wharfe is overhung by deep and solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals. Here a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen, to mingle its waters with the Wharfe. There the river itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft of the rock, and next becomes a horned flood enclosing a woody island. Sometimes it reposes for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, impetuous. The cleft mentioned above is the tremendous Strid. This chasm, being incapable of receiving the winter floods, has formed on either side a broad strand of native gritstone, full of rock-basins, or 'pots of the lin,' which bear witness to the restless impetuosity of so many northern torrents. But if the Wharfe is here lost to the eye, it repays another sense by its deep and solemn roar, like the voice of 'the angry spirit of the waters,' heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods. The terminating objects of the landscape are the remains of Bardon tower, interesting from their form and situation, but still more so from the recollections which they excite. The principal remains of Bolton Priory now standing, were parts of the church, and the nave is still used as a parochial chapel. There are two escutcheons over the west door: that on the north side displays the arms of the Cliffords; that on the south, a cross formée; parts of the nave and choir also remain, though much mutilated. There is also one of the gates left, which, by stopping up its openings, has been converted into a dwelling-house; the ground-floor being one large room, which is occasionally used as a residence by the Duke of Devonshire. The priory was dissolved in 1540; and, in 1543, was granted to Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in whose family it remained till 1635, when Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heiress of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, having married Richard, the first Earl of Burlington, conveyed the demesnes into that family. Charlotte, the daughter and sole heiress of the earl, in 1748, married the Duke of Devonshire, to whose descendant, the present duke, the property now belongs. The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £32. 10s.: pres. net income,

£111: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, John Umpleby, 1843: contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 127: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,165: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND** (or **WEST BOLTON**), **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Clitheroe, on the northern bank of the river Ribble: 228 miles from London (coach road 223), 13 from Skipton, 6 from Clitheroe. Nor. West. Rail. through Manchester and Blackburn to Clitheroe, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Manchester to Clitheroe, &c., 130 miles. Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.: post closes 12 noon. There is a school here, supported by a small endowment. The other parochial charities produce about £12 a year. The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £11. 13s.: pres. net income, £335: patron, Mrs. A. Littledale: pres. incumbent, T. Staniforth, 1831: contains 4,940 acres: 199 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 933: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,073: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,249. Bolton Hall is the seat of Lord Bolton, whose principal seat is Hackwood House, Hants—(which see for the family history.)

**BOLTON-CASTLE**, **NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Wensley, western division of the wapentake of Hang—(which see for access, &c.): 239 miles from London, 7 from Middleham, 6 from Askrigg. Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. The inhabitants have the privilege of sending four boys to the free school of the adjoining township of Redmire. Here are the ruins of the castle of Lord Scrope; and it is from it, and the surrounding estates, that the present Lord Bolton and his ancestors have derived their titles. Bolton Hall, the family mansion, stands three miles farther down the stream, in the preceding parish. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £115: patron, Rector of Wensley: pres. incumbent, J. Calvert, 1827: contains 5,160 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 230: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,585: poor rates in 1837, £115.

**BOLTON-IN-COPELAND.** See **GOSEFORTH**.

**BOLTON-LE-MOORS**, **LANCASTER**, a very large parish, and a recently-enfranchised borough, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Salford, poor-law union of Bolton: the parish forms the north-west part of the hundred, and comprises the chapelries of Blackrod, Little Bolton, Bradshaw, Darcy-Lever, Rivington, and Turton; and the townships of Anglezarke, Great Bolton, Breightmet, Edgeworth, Entwistle, Harwood, Little Lever, Longworth, Quarlton, Sharples, and Tonge with Haulgh, and the hamlet of Lostock: 200 miles from London (coach road 197), 11 from Manchester. Nor. West. Rail. to Bolton: from Derby, through Manchester to Bolton, 115 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m. and 7½ p.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. and 9.45 p.m. The town derives its name from its situation in the moors. From the earliest records which we have of the history of the town, it is evident that the manor was one of great antiquity;

but the first precise notice that we have of it, is in the statement that it was alienated by Roger de Maresay, with his other lands between the Mersey and the Ribble, to Ralph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, for 240 marks of silver, and a pair of white gloves, to be presented annually at Easter. It afterwards became the property of the families of Ferrers and Pilkington, but was confiscated to the Crown, on the attainder of Sir Thomas Pilkington, in the first year of the reign of Henry VII., for his adherence to Richard III. and appearance at the battle of Bosworth. Henry granted it to his relative Thomas, Lord Stanley, whom he then created Earl of Derby. After the death of the gallant nobleman spoken of below, a considerable portion of the property was confiscated by parliament; and the manor of Bolton is now held by five different lords in unequal proportions. The town was of but little importance until about the year 1337, when some emigrant Flemings fixed their abode here, and introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth. That laid the foundation of its future standing as a manufacturing town; and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, many of the French refugees, being attracted by the likelihood of employment which the trade of the town afforded, flocked to it, and thus increased both its population and its business. When the civil war broke out between Charles I. and his parliament, the inhabitants of Bolton took the side of the latter; and the town was garrisoned and kept until 1644 by the republican troops. But in that year Prince Rupert advanced into the neighbourhood with an army of 10,000 men to relieve Latham House, which was then beset by 2,000 of the Parliamentarians, compelled them to raise the siege, and retire into Bolton. Being joined by the Earl of Derby from the Isle of Man, the prince marched his army upon the moors to the south-west of the town, and there held a council of war, the conclusion of which was a determination to storm the place. An assault was accordingly made with remarkable energy and intrepidity, but it was met by the troopers from within with equal perseverance and courage; and the garrison, at that time amounting to 3,000, signally repulsed the royalists, who retired with the loss of more than 200 men. Another council of war was then held, at which it was determined to repeat the attack; and, at his own earnest request, the Earl of Derby was ordered to lead the force. Placing himself at the head of 200 Lancashire men, chiefly his own tenants and their sons, he marched directly to the walls, where the contest was for some time carried on with the most obstinate fury, and prodigious acts of valour were performed on both sides; but the earl, bearing down all opposition, burst his way into the place, and the whole garrison fled in the utmost consternation. The royalists pursued them in all directions, killing every man they could overtake, and ultimately plundered the town. Bolton continued for some time in the possession of Charles's adherents, but was ultimately given up to the parliament. During Charles II.'s ineffective descent in the time of the Protectorate, the Earl of Derby joined his standard, and was present at the battle of Worcester, but was unfortunately taken prisoner, condemned by a military tribunal at Chester, and

sent under an escort to Bolton, where he was beheaded. The town comprises the townships of Great and Little Bolton, which are separated by the river Croal, and has been greatly enlarged under the authority of an act of parliament, obtained in 1792, for enlarging Bolton Moor, two hundred and fifty acres of which were divided into allotments, and part of these are now covered with buildings. By a subsequent act, obtained in 1817, the power of the commissioners were enlarged, since which time three spacious squares, several ranges of buildings, and some public offices, have been erected. In order to show the advance of the place, it may be stated, that in the year 1823 alone, 428 houses were built in Great Bolton, and 196 in Little Bolton, while very considerable improvement was made in the roads leading to the town. The town is well lighted with gas, the company for effecting which was incorporated in 1820; and it is well supplied with excellent water, brought from a distance of a mile and a half in earthenware pipes, into a reservoir twenty acres in extent. From that reservoir it is conveyed through a main, thirteen inches in diameter, to all parts of the town; and the water, descending from a height of seven hundred feet, rushes through the main with a force sufficient to raise it to the height of eighty feet, without the aid of any engine, so that the upper stories of all the houses can with the greatest facility be served. This great convenience for the inhabitants was obtained at an expense of £40,000, subscribed by a company in 1824, in £50 shares. The company was incorporated by act of parliament; and a handsome stone building was erected for their use, in the front of which there is an emblematical tablet, representing a Naiad, seated by a fountain, pouring water from a ewer to a thirsty child. There are three public libraries, one of which, established within these few years, is conducted on less restrictive principles than the other two. Its stock is kept in the Exchange Buildings, a neat stone edifice, erected in 1825, with two Ionic pillars at the entrance; the lower room, which is of large dimensions, is appropriated for the transaction of general business, and is, moreover, used as a news-room; the upper floor contains the books and the reading-rooms. The principal branch of manufacture carried on here is that of cotton, and upon that the wealth, prosperity, and extent of the town have been built. Sir Richard Arkwright became a resident here, and here brought the spinning-jenny and water-frame machines to their perfection; he afterwards established his works at Derby and Nottingham. But he was subsequently exceeded by another ingenious inhabitant of this place, named Samuel Crompton, who combined the qualities of both in a machine which he called a mule; and for the invention of which he received a donation from his fellow-townsmen, first of £105, another afterwards of £400; and, subsequently, parliament made him a grant of £5,000, as a reward for the benefit which he had conferred upon the trade of the country. Before the introduction of the cotton business, however, some weavers, who came to this country from the palatinate of the Rhine, had added to the manufacture of woollen cloth, which was already in existence here, that of a fabric composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, and also another of

linen yarns. The principal articles that were made were jean, thickset, and fustian; velvet, entirely of cotton, was first made here in 1756; and dimity, quilting, and muslin succeeded. After the introduction of the cotton trade, the manufactories rapidly spread; but having no motive power but that of water, they were necessarily conducted on a comparatively small scale: as soon as steam was rendered the active agent in propelling machinery, the plants were immediately increased in number, and greatly enlarged in extent. There are now more than twenty factories with steam-engines, comprising an aggregate of nearly 1,000 horse power; and the other establishments are both numerous and important. The bleaching grounds are very extensive, and more than 10,000,000 pieces of cloth are bleached in a twelvemonth. Among the several bleaching establishments, there are three, in each of which from 130,000 to 150,000 pieces are bleached every month. There are several very extensive iron foundries, in one of which between three and four hundred hands are constantly employed, the main business being the making of steam-engines. Machinery of all kinds, and mills also of every description, are made to a great extent. The neighbourhood of Bolton abounds with coal, which is brought into the town, at comparatively little expense, by a railway, which communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Leigh, about eight miles distant. This work was begun in 1825, under an act of parliament, at a time when such attempts were considered the boldest of enterprises; it was completed at an expense of £80,000, by a company whose shares were £100 each. The canal from Bolton to Manchester was formed in 1791; a branch of it to Bury diverges from the main stream at Little Lever, in this parish; while the railway communication opened up to the town, adds wonderful facilities for the transit of passengers and commercial property. Veins of lead ore and calamine were discovered at Rivington, and were worked for some time, but did not prove productive. The market is held in the area of the new square, in the centre of which there is a handsome cast-iron column, thirty feet high, placed upon a pedestal, and on the top of it there is a large lantern lighted with gas. A very neat and commodious edifice has been erected in Little Bolton for a town-hall; and it is in contemplation to build another in Great Bolton, to supersede the present somewhat inconvenient rooms which are now used for the transaction of public business. The old church is large, and is principally in the style of the later English architecture: it contains some interesting monuments in the chancel. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1825 at an expense of £13,500, at the cost of the parliamentary commissioners; it is a handsome structure, with a tower, and, like the old church, it is in the later style of English architecture: the living is a perpetual curacy, the net income of which is £121, and it is under the patronage of the vicar. There is a church in Little Bolton, dedicated to St. George, which was erected in 1796; it has a perpetual curacy, under the patronage of the vicar, the net income being £168 a year. The chapel of All Saints, in Little Bolton, has been rebuilt within

these few years; the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £128, and the patron is T. Tipping, Esq. The free grammar-school was founded in 1641 by Robert Lever, Esq., a citizen of London, who bequeathed estates for its endowment, which now produce £400 a year; to this the income belonging to a former school has since been attached; and the whole revenue of the institution, therefore, is now £485 a year: it is under the direction and control of a body of governors, incorporated in 1784, who appoint the head master, with a salary of £160 per annum; a second master, with a salary of £100 per annum; and a writing master, who receives £75 for his services. There is a small exhibition to each of the universities. Mr. Robert Ainsworth, author of the Latin Dictionary, and Dr. Lempriere, compiler of the Classical Dictionary, were both masters of this school, and the former was educated here. In 1693, a charity school was founded here by Mr. Nathaniel Hulton, for the instruction of 30 boys and 30 girls, the income of which is now about £277 per annum; it is under the management of trustees, who appoint a master and mistress, the former with a salary of £45, and the latter with one of £25 a year. In 1714, a school for the clothing and instruction of poor children was founded here by Thomas Marsden, Esq., who endowed it with £150, which, by judicious management, now produces £14. 10s. a year; ten guineas is paid to the master, and the rest is expended in repairs. There are Sunday schools connected with the Established Church and all the churches, and the numerous dissenting congregations in the town, in which more than 7,000 children are instructed; that in connection with the parish church is a large and handsome erection of freestone, built in a style to correspond with the church; it was erected in 1819 by public subscription, at a cost of £1,800, and contains a good organ. A dispensary was established here in 1814, which is very liberally supported by voluntary contributions; the building, which cost £1,700, is neat and appropriate in appearance. There is a clothing society, supported chiefly by ladies; and a society, also, for the relief of poor women during childbirth, was established in 1798. There are two chapels each for the Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians; and one each for the Society of Friends, the Swedenborgians, and the Roman Catholics, and seven for several denominations of Methodists. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, one of whom attends every Monday to adjudicate upon cases of inferior importance; and a petty session for the division is held here every Monday and Friday. A boroughreeve, two constables, and a deputy-constable, are chosen for each of the townships of Great and Little Bolton, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Bolton was constituted a borough by the act 2d William IV. c. 45, with the privilege of returning two members to parliament, the right of election being vested in £10 householders: the limits of the borough comprise 1,748 acres. At the first general election, the number of voters registered was 1,040; and £210. 15s. 6d. was the amount paid for expenses by the boroughreeves, who are the returning officers. — The living, a vicarage in the diocese

of Manchester, is valued at £10. 3s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £464: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, James Slade, 1817: contains 31,390 acres: 10,866 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 73,905: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £320,467: poor rates in 1837, £9,071.---Market days, Saturday and Monday. Fairs: July 30th and 31st; October 13th and 14th, for cattle, horses, and cheese: fortnightly fair, Wednesday, from Jan. 5 to May 12.---Bankers: Hardcastle & Co.—draw on Jones, Lloyd, & Co.; Bank of Bolton—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.---Inns: Swan Hotel, Lever's Arms, Commercial Inn.

**BOLTON-ON-DEARNE**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster: 181 miles from London (coach road 169), 7 from Rotherham, 9 from Doncaster.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Rotherham, to Wath-upon-Deane, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 49 miles.---Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £11. 12s. per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £19 a year.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £6. 15s. 5d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, Executors of W. H. Marsden, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. J. D. Marsden, 1848: contains 2,390 acres: 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 671: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 771: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,247: poor rates in 1837, £266.---A statute fair, second Thursday in November, for hiring servants.

**BOLTON-PERCY**, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the ainstry of the city: it includes the townships of Appleton-Roebeck, Bolton-Percy, Colton, and Steeton: 212 miles from London (coach road 194), 8 from York, 8 from Selby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Normanton, to Bolton-Percy station: from Derby, through Chesterfield, Normanton, &c., 80 miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The church is an ancient and noble structure, with much painted glass in the windows. It was erected by Thomas Parker, the incumbent, in 1423, and contains several monuments to members of the Fairfax family. Great part of the timber grown in a wood here, was used in the building of York cathedral. The Lords Beaumont had formerly a mansion here, the foundations of which may still be perceived. The parochial charities produce £30. 16s. per annum.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £39. 15s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £1,540: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, W. V. Harcourt, 1837: contains 7,320 acres: 201 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,040: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,196: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,887. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1797.

**BOLTON-PERCY**, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 2,170 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 253: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,346: poor rates in 1837, £610.

**BOLTON-LE-SANDS**, LANCASTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lonsdale, south of the sands: it comprises the chapelry of Over-Kellet, and the townships of Bolton-le-Sands, Nether-Kellet, and Styne

with Hest: 235 miles from London (coach road 245), 5 from Lancaster, 12 from Kirkby-Lonsdale.---Nor. West. Rail. to Lancaster, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Manchester to Lancaster, &c., 135 miles.---Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The church has recently been rebuilt. There are seven schools in the parish, two of which are endowed. The parochial charities produce £125 a year.---The living, a dioc<sup>e</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £4. 15s.: pres. net income, £169: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, R. Gibson, 1824: contains 7,630 acres: 345 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,774: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,040: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,630: poor rates in 1837, £1,249.

**BOLTON-LE-SANDS**, LANCASTER, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 1,370 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 799: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 919: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,009: poor rates in 1837, £384.

**BOLTON-IN-THE-SANDS**, WESTMORELAND, a chapelry in the parish of Morland, West ward: 283 miles from London (coach road 274), 4 from Appleby, 10 from Penrith.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Clifton station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Lancaster, &c., 183 miles.---Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m.---The chapel has been recently rebuilt. The Methodists have a chapel here. There are three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £13 a year, for the instruction of thirteen children. Beeley Castle, in the vicinity, was anciently one of the residences of the Bishop of Carlisle, but is now occupied as a farm-house.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £19. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Morland: pres. incumbent, William Shepherd: contains 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 383: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 440: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,019: poor rates in 1837, £197. All the tithes of Bolton manor, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, the vicar, and perpetual curate, were commuted in 1808.

**BOLTON-UPON-SWALE**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Catterick, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling---(which see for access, &c.): comprises the townships of Scarton, Uckerby, Bolton, Whitwell, Ellerton, and Kiplin: 230 miles from London, 2 from Catterick, 6 from Richmond.---Money orders issued at Catterick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There is a school here, eighteen of the scholars of which are instructed through funds provided by the Earl and Countess of Tyrconnell. The charities of the chapelry produce about £17 a year. Henry Jenkins, who lived to the amazing age of 169 years, was a native of this place. He died on the 6th December, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, but was buried in the churchyard here; and a handsome monument, to record the fact, has been erected in the church.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese

of Ripon, is valued at £17. 5s.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Vicar of Catterick: pres. incumbent, A. Cumby, 1836: contains 500 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 96: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,214: poor rates in 1837, £64.---The statistical details comprise the accounts both of the chapelry and the township of Bolton-in-Swale.---Fair, June 28, for cattle and pedlery.

BONBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey: 202 miles from London (coach road 162), 5 from Barton, 6 from Glandford Bridge.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and Peterborough to Ulceby station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, Beighton, and Retford, to Ulceby station, &c., 108 miles.---Money orders issued at Barton-on-Humber: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 7½ p.m.---There are two daily schools here. Bishop Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*The churches of Bondeby, Sazelyby, and Stamford All Saints, being granted to the priory of St. Edmund in Normandy by the priory and convent of Merton, in exchange for other revenues, in the beginning of King John's reign, there was shortly afterwards an alien priory erected at Bondeby, which was granted in the 4th year of Henry IV. to the Charleux-house at Beauval, in Nottinghamshire.*---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £233: patron, Earl of Yarborough: pres. incumbent, Weaver Walter: contains 2,900 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 386: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 444: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,535: poor rates in 1837, £123.

BONCHURCH, HAMPS, a parish in the south-eastern division of the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight: 112 miles from London (coach road 88), 10 from Newport, 7 from Brading.---Sou. West. Rail. to Portsmouth, across the channel to Newport, in the Isle of Wight, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to Portsmouth, &c., 209 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---Bonchurch is one of the most beautiful and enchanting parts of the island, concentrating all the wild and picturesque aspects that the most devoted lover of nature could desire. From the summit of the Pulpit Rock, all its varied features lie spread out before the tourist; the rich leafy landscape lying far below his feet, the road winding romantically through a grove of lofty elms, as in a narrow valley or a glen, hemmed in on one side by an abrupt declivity of the grand line of cliff, and on the other by a ridge of colossal rocks. Near a cluster of rural habitations of the peasantry, a remarkably bold crag rears up its bald brow from amid the foliage; and upon it there is a flag-staff, the platform around which is an excellent point of view. Immediately below it there is a gentleman's residence; and beyond it, nearer to the shore, embosomed in the surrounding trees, is the little ancient parish church, whose grey walls have stood the sunshine and the shade since the Norman William ruled the state; and round it, in their still repose,

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Standing on every favourable spot are the residences of several of the gentry, shaded by lofty

trees and environed by elegant shrubberies, and affluent in all the sweet witcheries of nature.

"Banks clothed with flowers, groves filled with sprightly sounds,  
The yellow tilth green meads, rocks and rising grounds;  
Streams edged with osiers, fatt'ning every field  
Where'er they flow, now seen, and now concealed."

Among other things, the presence of a fairy lake essentially contributes to the beauty of this almost unrivalled scenery; and this, combined with a single rustic cottage shaded by noble elms, a winding umbrageous road where the passer is soothed by the ripple of a pebbly brook, bold rocky banks clothed with hanging shrubs, the whole surmounted by a mountainous acclivity of lofty heights, constitute a picture as entrancing in reality as it is suitable for the painter's art. The coast is also singularly rugged and picturesque here, the rocks rising to the height of from ninety to a hundred feet.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, with the curacy of Shanklin, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £6. 15s. 5d.: pres. net income, £134: patron, Rev. W. White, and C. P. Hill, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Justly Hill, 1809: contains 150 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 302: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 347: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £464: poor rates in 1837, £43.

BONDGATE. See AIMUNDERRY.

BONDS. See BARNACRE WITH BONDS.

BONEHILL AND BANGLEY, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Tamworth, southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Offlow: 111 miles from London (coach road 115), 1 from Tamworth, 6 from Lichfield.---Nor. West. Rail. to Tamworth, thence 1 mile: from Derby to Tamworth, &c., 25 miles.---Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains, including Fazely, 2,150 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 374.---S., Drayton Manor-house, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. The new mansion, built by Sir Robert on the site of the ancient manor-house, is constructed of white stone, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It is an edifice of very imposing appearance, the towers being grouped with very picturesque effect, and it covers a large site of ground. The house is furnished with all the appliances of the most recherché taste; and the works of art are numerous and costly, in accordance with the known artistic perception and wealth of the owner. The family of Peel, Peele, or De Pele, as it was most anciently written, had long been settled in the district of Craven, in Yorkshire, before the beginning of the fifteenth century, but about that time became seized of lands in the Salesbury and Whilpshire portion of the lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, Robert Peel left East Murton, in Craven, and settled at Hole House, in the county of Lancaster, with which the family have been ever since connected. His great-grandson had two sons: the elder, Robert Peel of Peel Fold, Oswaldtwistle, who died in 1713, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His grandson it was, of whom we are about to speak in connection with that great branch of our staple trade, the manufacture of cotton, with the development of which he was so largely connected, who



stood pre-eminent, alike for fortune and character, in the great outbreak of commercial enterprise. His son, also named Robert, evinced a spirit similar to that of his father, and was created a baronet for the services which he rendered to the state, by raising a regiment at his own expense, for the defence of the country, during the early years of the French revolutionary war. The honourable baronet was a man of singularly strong character and comprehensive views. It was by no slow degrees that this remarkable family have risen to wealth, distinction, and the first rank of aristocratic influence, and have attained a station so singularly eminent, through the exercise of those powers of mind, which are at once serviceable to their possessors, and beneficial to mankind. We transcribe the following statement from a little work recently published, under the title of the 'History of Wonderful Inventions;' and as the statement there contained is illustrative of the rise of that great branch of business with which Sir Robert Peel's family have been so closely connected, we are tempted to trespass upon an interesting topic somewhat beyond our usual limits, simply premising that the term *farmer*, applied to the grandfather of the present right honourable baronet, should intimate a man of some landed substance, respectable alike from his means and his character. "Among others who began to be affected by the growing spirit of enterprise which, about the middle of the last century, pervaded the manufacturing interests throughout the north of England, was a farmer of little means, who lived at the village of Blackburn in Lancashire. He was a man of observant and inquiring mind, shrewd, diligent, and energetic. Labour was of little consequence, provided an object was attained by it. He had remarked the tediousness of the process by which the raw cotton wool was brought into a state fit for spinning by the common hand-card; and he it was, as there is almost every proof, that invented the cylinder for doing the work so much better and more expeditiously. Success attended him here sufficiently to induce him altogether to give up farming; and seeing everybody busy about him, he adapted himself to another part of the business, and the farmer turned calico-printer. He set to work, and with his own hands he cut away on blocks of wood with such tools as he could command, till he had formed the figure of a parsley leaf. At the back of each of these blocks he fastened a handle, and put a little pin of strong wire at each of the four corners in front. Each of these blocks was ten inches long and five broad. He then got a tub, into which he put some coloured mixture with a little alum in it. He then covered the tub with a woollen cloth, which sunk till it touched the colouring matter, and became saturated with it. The calico was stretched tightly across the table top, and the quondam farmer of Blackburn then touched the woollen cloth with the face of his parsley-leaf block, and soon as the figure was fairly covered with the colour, he placed it squarely on the cloth, and struck it sharply with a mallet, so that the figure of the engraving was left upon the white calico. The little points at the corners enabled him to repeat the process with regularity, and so he continued till the whole was complete. Soon as it was dry, his wife and

daughters set to work, and ironed it with the common smoothing-irons, and this they continued to do for some time. But the ingenious farmer was as little satisfied with the loss of time in this instance as he had previously been with the hand-card, and having seen the good effect of a cylinder in that case, he determined to try it in this. He had an oblong frame made with a smooth wooden bottom and upright post, and a rail on each side. Running from side to side there was a roller with a handle to turn it, and round the roller there was a rope wound round spirally. Each end of the rope was fastened to an oblong deep box, as wide and as long as the frame. It was filled with bricks, and of course was very heavy. The farmer had now a machine more forcible than the strength and warm irons of his wife and daughters. He therefore wound his pieces of calico round smooth wooden rollers, which were placed under the box, and that being drawn backwards and forwards by means of the rope round the upper roller, the which soon gave the requisite smoothness to the new work. This, in truth, was the mangle now used for domestic purposes, by which many a poor woman gains a livelihood. It was afterwards superseded by superior machinery, worked on more complex though not more scientific principles. But it answered the purpose admirably. The farmer worked on; his goods were readily bought, and he was much sought after, for the cautious fellow kept his knowledge to himself. And so he went on, step by step, till he became the head of one of the largest houses in the country. His eldest son joined him in business, and the tide of affluence flowed fast and constantly upon the firm. With the wealth thus acquired, at a time of great national emergency, the son raised, at his own expense, a regiment of horse for the general defence, and the Government made him a baronet. His son, whose name, like his own and his father's, was Robert, he brought up well and sent to college, where the young man, by good abilities and diligence, obtained great distinction. He afterwards obtained a seat in parliament, lived to sway senates by his word, and ultimately became the prime minister of an empire, whose power never was excelled, and the extent of which never was equalled. The name of the humble farmer of Blackburn, the self-taught calico-printer, the inventor of the mangle, the founder of a family which, in two generations, has risen to an equality with the oldest nobility in the land—that farmer's name was Peel. Mr. Peel was, however, not content with hard labour, even facilitated as it was by his own inventions, and he accordingly removed to a place called Brookside, about two miles from Blackburn, for the sake of water, and there, by the assistance of his sons, extended his business very considerably. In 1778, his eldest son, Robert, who had always been his chief support, left the concern, and entered into partnership with a Mr. Yates and his uncle, whose name was Haworth, and with them carried on an extensive business at the town of Bury. Two other sons entered into partnership, and established their business at a place called Church, and were, like their elder brother and their father, eminently successful. The principle of block-printing, however, was found too slow, especially

when more than one colour was to be used, and cylinders were again adopted. The pattern to be printed was engraved on the face of a cylinder (and to the credit of this adoption, Mr. Peel appears to be peculiarly entitled), which revolves in connection with another of equal size. The lower cylinder, on which the pattern, was wrought, turns with half its circumference in a box which contains colouring matter, which in the course of its progress is shaved off by a blade of soft steel, except where the pattern is engraved. The cloth is passed between the two cylinders, and receives the impression of the pattern; it is afterwards passed over another cylinder filled with hot steam, and almost instantly dried. Where three or four colours are to be used, there must be as many cylinders; and thus a piece of calico, of twenty-eight yards in length, can be printed in various colours in about two minutes, a work which, by hand labour, could not be performed in less than a week. But another improvement was made. These cylinders had been usually made of copper, and they were not only expensive to engrave, but soon wore out; and it was therefore an immense advantage to the calico-printers when a plan was adopted for reducing that expense. This system was, to engrave a very small steel cylinder, of two or three inches in length, with the pattern desired, when the metal was in what is called the decarbonised, or softened state, after which it was tempered till it became very hard. When it was hardened to the utmost, it was worked by powerful machinery against a large cylinder, which, being duly softened, received the design; that also was in its turn hardened, and then worked against the copper roller, which received the impression as originally engraved, and thus was fitted for the printing process. At this point it was that chemistry—that strange and wonderful science, which more, perhaps, than any other, has unlocked the secrets of nature—came in to the assistance of art. A substance was discovered, called chlorine, which has the peculiar property of discharging all vegetable colours, and thus, with a magic exceeding all the tales of romance, bleached the cloth to a fairer and purer white in a few hours, than could, by the old process of exposure to the air on the grass, have been obtained in many months. And this was of inestimable value, for in order to print the richest patterns, the most perfect white that could be obtained was necessary. But a complaint was made that, however beautiful, the prints would not wash, and, consequently, when once dirtied, a dress became useless, and the earth was ransacked to obtain what are called mordants for the several colours. The term, it is needless to say, is derived from the French word *mordre*, to bite, as it seems to make the colour bite into the cloth, and become fixed; and one of the plans adopted, was to print the cloth with the mordant only, then to dip it in the dyeing vat, and afterwards wash it out, when the mordant was found to have retained the pattern in beautiful integrity. Another plan is to print the pattern with lemon juice; the piece is then steeped in the mordant, dried quickly, and dyed in the vat. When washed, the acid is found to have resisted the mordant, and the pattern stands out in pure white, all the rest of the cloth of course re-

taining the colour in which it was dyed. This is called discharge-work, and gave to the Peels an opportunity of imitating very beautifully the Indian patterns, which were at that time very much admired, and obtained for their house a character which never was lost, for it enabled them to produce goods, excellent in every respect, both for beauty and fastness of colour. There was, however, another discovery made by a person named Grouse, a commercial traveller of London, who, although utterly destitute of anything like scientific knowledge, is stated to have been fond of fire-side experiments. He sold his invention to the late Sir R. Peel, the father of the present statesman, for five pounds, and there is little doubt but the person who bought it realized more than ten thousand times that sum by it. The process is called resist-work: it consists in printing the cloth with a kind of paste, and then dyeing it with indigo; after being properly dried, it is found that the paste has resisted the colouring matter, and the pattern is left of a pure and beautiful white colour. Without the paste, the indigo would not wash out, and this is the means through which those beautiful blue dresses with the white spots, which no one can see without admiring, are made. All this, however, was not sufficient. It was not enough to have utility, durability, and neatness, for beauty of design was also requisite to satisfy the ripening faculties, and the improving character, which a long period of peace has brought out, and all the efforts of the most ingenious artists have been put into requisition to attain that object." In a publication avowedly divested of everything like party feeling or political tendency, it is obviously a duty to avoid expressing any opinion of the principles, the motives, or the conduct, of any one distinguished in the political world; but to omit all notice of the long career of the great statesman whose fame has now for so many years been world wide, and who has now for more than thirty years taken such a large share in the government of this great empire, would be unpardonable. Having distinguished himself greatly at the university of Oxford, and having taken his degree as a double first classman, Mr. Peel entered parliament, and soon became noted as one of the most eminent among the many eminent men who were members of the House of Commons, about the conclusion of the great continental war. He was first returned for Cashel, in 1809, and in a few years was promoted to office, being made under-secretary of state for the home department; not long afterwards he became secretary for Ireland; and in 1822, succeeded Lord Sidmouth as principal secretary of state for the home department, having been elected as its representative by his own university. Sir Robert continued in the office of home secretary, until the break-up of the Liverpool administration in 1827, when he resigned, and remained out of place till the formation of the Wellington cabinet, when he again returned to the post which he had previously occupied. In 1828, in conjunction with the Duke of Wellington, he brought in the bill for giving to Roman Catholics a right to sit in parliament. In 1830, he was returned for Tamworth, for which borough he has ever since sat. In that year he succeeded to the

baronetcy. On the termination of the Duke of Wellington's premiership, Sir Robert also retired, and some time afterwards went for a tour upon the continent; but on the sudden dissolution of the cabinet of Earl Grey, who, up to the latter end of 1834, had held the reins of power, a messenger was despatched to request his return. He left Rome immediately upon the call of duty, and was installed as prime minister of the crown. He retained office, however, only for a few months, having been placed in a minority upon a resolution moved by Lord John Russell, for the appropriation of Irish church lands for the general purposes of the state. On the breaking up of Lord Melbourne's administration, in 1841, Sir Robert once more resumed the office of first lord of the treasury, which he retained until July, 1846. From the eminent position which he has for so many years held, Sir Robert Peel has of course largely participated in all the great political occurrences which have taken place during the last forty years. The first of the great changes of which he has been the author, was the reformation of our currency system. By an order in council, in 1797, Mr. Pitt, on the urgent representations of the directors of the Bank of England, suspended gold payments, and paper money gradually grew all over the country, until the guineas became worth 28s. and 30s. a piece. A parliamentary committee sat for several years to investigate the subject, and they ultimately recommended a metallic standard for our monetary circulation. Sir Robert carried a bill through parliament to accomplish that object, which came into full effect in 1825, no doubt altering all the previous pecuniary and commercial relations of the country. Sir Robert's next great object was the criminal law, which he revised, and consolidated, and amended, to such an extent, as to confer a benefit upon society, which would alone have been sufficient to shed a lustre over the course of any ordinary statesman. He then rearranged the system of metropolitan police, and converted it from being the very worst into the very best in Europe. His next great measure was in connection with the claims of the Roman Catholic portion of the British population for admission to the legislature. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts had already broken down that barrier of exclusiveness, by which theretofore all the places of emolument and trust in the civil departments of the public service had been confined to those who were, or professed to be, members of the Church of England. Sir Robert Peel carried the principle of that measure farther. He introduced the Catholic Relief Bill, or, as it is more popularly called, the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and succeeded in carrying it through both houses of parliament; and although great discontent was experienced for some time, the act by which the spiritual subjects of the Bishop of Rome were admitted to seats in the parliament of the sovereign of Britain, has not been as yet, at any rate, productive of the various evils which its opponents predicted. To the passing of the Reform Bill, that great social yet bloodless revolution, Sir Robert was a determined opponent. Whiggism and toryism, as such, were for ever banished, and parties were broken up. Then ap-

peared before the general public the consummate generalship for which he is remarkable, and by which he organised a new party, which gradually grew in strength and energy, till it became powerful enough, after only four years' exclusion from power, to justify the resumption of the reins of government. He acceded to the wishes of the king, William IV., and took office; but finding those who thought differently from him still so numerically great, as to outnumber him on great questions of national polity, he scorned to retain his place without the necessary influence to render it available for the public good, and retired from the cares of Downing Street, to the refined luxuriance of Whitehall and the tranquil beauties of Drayton. Still, during the six years through which the Melbourne ministry existed, his voice was heard, and his weight was felt in every great senatorial encounter, and at length, in 1841, he was again called to the head of his sovereign's councils. One of his first measures, after again taking his place on the treasury benches, was to pass an act for granting a sum of money annually for the erection of chapels of ease, in connection with the church, wherever the inhabitants of a district should evince, by their subscriptions, a desire to enjoy the advantages of Christian observances according to the rites of the establishment. Two years afterwards, the term for considering the charter of the Bank of England having arrived, Sir Robert again went through the whole of the subject of the currency, and after long, animated, and renewed debates, once more succeeded, through the will of the legislature, in affirming the doctrines which he had originally declared to be the sound principles on which the monetary dealings of a great empire ought to be based. In the following session he did for the Roman Catholics what he had previously done for the Church of England. He obtained a vote from parliament for increasing the government grant to Maynooth College, the leading seminary of that body in Ireland: to this he added a further grant, through the aid of which, four other colleges are in course of establishment there, without regard to religious or political feeling. Sir Robert next addressed himself to the state of the commercial relations of the country, and ventured upon that great step which was a second time to gainsay the repeated asseverations of long years of official aptitude; and with a boldness, an address, and a singular fascination over his audience, which has rarely, very rarely, been equalled, and never surpassed, he propounded the grand theory, that, whatever be the advantages possessed by foreigners, however little they might be inclined to reciprocate our good-will, or return the benefits thrown open to them by this country, the energies and capabilities of Englishmen were competent, overloaded as they were with debt, to meet and overcome every emergency which might arise in consequence of the disadvantages under which they might be placed; and the decree was passed which altogether annihilated that protection from foreign competition which the agricultural community of the realm had previously enjoyed. Sir Robert had, however, prepared for this by a revision of the whole British tariff of commercial duties, altogether striking out, or greatly reducing,

the imposts upon no less than twelve hundred articles of merchandise, liberating the business of the country from great burdens. To enter upon his great financial operations, through the agency of one of which he at once reduced the interest of the public debt by more than £1,200,000 a year, would be evidently beyond our limits, and it may therefore suffice to say, that shortly after the abolition of the corn duties, Sir Robert retired from office—still, however, taking an interested and large share in the parliamentary debates; and every sentence that falls from him retaining its wonted influence.

**BONGATE.** See **APFLEY.**

**BONINGALE.** See **STOCKTON.**

**BONNINGTON, KENT,** a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Street, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford: 75 miles from London (coach road 60), 7 from Hythe, 7 from Ashford.---**Sou. East. Rail.** to Ashford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 207 miles.---**Money orders issued at Hythe:** London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---**The parish is intersected by the Royal Military Canal, dug to convey stores, and for the defence of the coast during the late war.**---**The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £10. 12s. 8d.: pres. net income, £206: patron, T. Papillon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Clarke, 1841: contains 1,810 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 155: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,747: poor rates in 1837, £86.**

**BONTESHALL (or BONSALL), DERBY,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirksworth, on the western bank of the river Derwent, and in the vicinity of the Cromford Canal: 161 miles from London (coach road 143), 2 from Matlock, 3 from Wirksworth.---**Nor. West. Rail.** through Rugby and Derby to Ambergate station, thence 8 miles: from Derby through Ambergate, &c., 19 miles.---**Money orders issued at Matlock:** London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---**The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower and spire. There is a school here, with an income of £100 per annum; it was founded and endowed, in 1704, by Mr. William Cragge and his wife, and it received a further endowment of land, in 1763, from Mrs. Elizabeth Turner. The master receives £46 a year, and the remainder is spent in the purchase of religious books and the apprenticing of boys in the parish; the school generally contains about 100 children. There is a Baptist chapel here. Some mines of lead and zinc are wrought in the neighbourhood, and there are also caulk-mills here, for grinding and converting caulk into an article but little inferior to white-lead; there are also some cupolas for melting lead ore.**---**The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £9. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £201: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, E. S. Greville, 1838: contains 2,750 acres: 278 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 1,496: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 1,720: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,886: poor rates in 1837, £386.**

**BONVILSTON, GLAMORGAN,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, South Wales: 153 miles from London (coach road 168), 8 from Cardiff, 5 from Cowbridge.---**Gt. West.**

**Rail.** to Weston-super-Mare, across the Bristol Channel to Cardiff, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 171 miles.---**Money orders issued at Cardiff:** London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---**The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Llandaff: pres. net income, £83: patron, J. J. Basset, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Evans, 1811: contains 50 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 263.**

**BONWICK, EAST RIDING, YORK,** a township in the parish of Skipton, northern division of the wapentake of Holderness—(which see for access, &c.): 192 miles from London, 4 from Hornsea, 11 from Driffeld.---**Money orders issued at Hull:** London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1½ p.m.---**Contains 920 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 25: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £948: poor rates in 1837, £19.**

**BOOKHAM (GREAT), SURREY,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Effingham, union of Epsom: 26 miles from London (coach road 22), 3 from Leatherhead, 5 from Dorking.---**Epsom Rail.** to Epsom, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 158 miles.---**Money orders issued at Leatherhead:** London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---**There are two day and Sunday National schools here, for this and the adjoining parishes of Little Bookham and Fetcham. Tanner is of opinion that there was anciently an hospital here, dedicated to St. Anthony. The villas of the gentry here are very numerous.**---**The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £9. 17s. 3d.: patron, W. Heberden, Esq., M.D.: pres. incumbent, William Heberden, jun., 1821: contains 3,170 acres: 157 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 963: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 1,107: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,867: poor rates in 1837, £421.**---**E., Eastwick Place.**---**Fair, Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle, horses, &c.**

**BOOKHAM (LITTLE), SURREY,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Effingham, union of Epsom: 23 miles from London, 4 from Leatherhead, 5 from Cobham.---**(For access, &c., see preceding article.)**---**The living, a discharged rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £6. 15s. 7d.: pres. net income, £156: patron, Representatives of Rev. G. P. B. Pollen: pres. incumbent, D. S. Halkett, 1848: contains 950 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 237: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £990: poor rates in 1837, £61.**

**BOOLEY, SALOP,** a township in the parish of Stanton-upon-Hine-heath, Whitechurch division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Bradford,—(which see for access, &c.): 152 miles from London, 5 from Wem, 9 from Shrewsbury.---**Money orders issued at Shrewsbury:** London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---**Contains 25 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 158.**

**BOOTHBY, LINCOLN,** a parish in the union of Lincoln, higher division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven: 177 miles from London (coach road 125), 9 from Lincoln, 10 from Sleaford.---**Nor. and East. Co. Rail.** through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Newark to Lincoln, &c., 58 miles.---**Money orders issued at Lincoln:** London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---**The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at**

£11. 12s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £638: patron, J. Fullerton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Pen. Latour, 1801: contains 2,850 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 214: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,876: poor rates in 1837, £90. Tithes commuted in 1771.

**BOOTHBY-PAGNELL, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham: 132 miles from London (coach road 109), 7 from Colsterworth, 7 from Grantham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Syston to Stamford, &c., 84 miles.---Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £11. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £375: patron, T Fardell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. C. Newcome, 1846: contains 2,560 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,598: poor rates in 1837, £51.

**BOOTHEN.** See **PENKULL** and **BOOTHEN**.

**BOOTHIS (HIGHER), LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Whalley, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackburn: 216 miles from London (coach road 215), 4 from Burnley, 10 from Colne.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Manchester, and Bury, to Accrington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Manchester, &c., 118.---Money orders issued at Burnley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---This parish has increased very greatly of late years by the promotion of cotton manufactories. There are seven daily, six Sunday, and four infant schools here.---Contains 2,000 acres: 728 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,999: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,749: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,096: poor rates in 1837, £522.

**BOOTHIS (LOWER), LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Whalley, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackburn: 207 miles from London, 4 from Burnley, 10 from Blackburn.---(For access, &c., see preceding article.)---The inhabitants of this township are also chiefly engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics.---Contains 630 acres: 395 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,504: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,880: poor rates in 1837, including Dunnoekshaw, £338.

**BOOTLE, CUMMERLAND**, a parish and market town in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, union of Bootle: 274 miles from London (coach road 290), 7 from Ravenglaas, 17 from Ulverstone.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Liverpool to Fleetwood, thence across Morecambe Bay to Piele, whence by railway to Bootle station: from Derby, through Crewe, Fleetwood, &c., 166 miles.---Money orders issued at Ravenglaas: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---The town consists of a single well built street, and for its size has a considerable trade with Liverpool, in corn, pork, and bacon. There is an independent chapel here, and Bootle is one of the polling-places for the western division of the county. There are some remains of a Benedictine monastery at Seton, in this parish, which was founded by Gunild, daughter of Henry de Boyville, fourth lord of Millom. In the time of Henry IV. it was annexed to the hospital of St. Leonard, in Lancaster, and the revenues, at its dissolution,

amounted to £13. 17s. 4d. One of the schools here has an endowment of £16. 3s. per annum. In the immediate vicinity of the town, the scenery is very bold, the Corney and Bootle Fells being almost immediately adjoining, and among them is the lofty mountain of Black Comb, which rises to the height of 1919 feet above the level of the sea. The Bootle poor-law union comprises twelve parishes, with an aggregate population of something more than 5,000 souls.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £19. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £470: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, Arthur Wilkin, 1847: contains 6,652 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 696: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 800: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,965: poor rates in 1837, £283.---Fairs: April 5th, September 24th, corn; April 25th, August 3d, horses, cattle, and sheep.

**BOOTLE WITH LINACRE, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Walton-on-the-hill, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby: 284 miles from London (coach road 207), 3 from Liverpool, 9 from Prescott.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Liverpool, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 104 miles.---Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The village is a place of great resort of the inhabitants of Liverpool during the summer months for sea-bathing.---The living (St. Mary) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £164: patron, W. S. Millar, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Crump, 1846: contains 1,050 acres: 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,962: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,256: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,197: poor rates in 1837, £287.

**BOOTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Erpingham, union of St. Faith's: 141 miles from London (coach road 113), 2 from Reepham, 13 from Norwich.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 181 miles.---Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £228: patron, H. Elwin, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Caleb Elwin, 1804: contains 1,030 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 241: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,150: poor rates in 1837, £191.---Booton Hall, a handsome building, the seat of Samuel Bircham, Esq., stands upon a handsome lawn near the centre of the town.

**BORDEAN.** See **EAST MEON**.

**BORDEN, KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Milton, lathe of Scray: 41 miles from London (coach road 39), 3 from Sittingbourne, 10 from Maidstone.---Gravesend Rail. to Rochester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 173 miles.---Money orders issued at Sittingbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The church is ancient and interesting, and still contains a portion of its Saxon masonry. Sutton-Baron Manor-house was the birth-place of Dr. Robert Plot, the natural historian of the counties of Oxford and Stafford, to whose memory there is a mural monument in the church.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury,

is valued at £8. 10s.: pres. net income, £250: patron, J. Musgrave, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. M. Musgrave, 1838: contains 2,010 acres: 164 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 860: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 989: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,122: poor rates in 1837, £293.

**BORDESLEY** (see ASTON), WARWICKSHIRE, a chapelry in the parish of Aston, forming part of the town of Birmingham: 113½ miles from London (coach road 109), 1 from Birmingham, 6 from Solihull. — Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 1 mile: from Derby to Birmingham, &c., 42½ miles. — Money orders issued at Birmingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.

**BORDESLEY**, WORCESTER, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Tardebigg, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire—(which see for access, &c.): 114 miles from London, 2 from Redditch, 12 from Birmingham. — Money orders issued at Redditch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Maud, the empress, built, A.D. 1138, a Cistercian abbey here to the honour of the blessed Virgin. Its yearly revenues, not long before the suppression, amounted to £392. 8s. 6d. The site of this monastery was granted, in the 34th year of Henry VIII., to Andrew, Lord Windsor. The chapel was a part of the ancient abbey.* — The living, a curacy not in charge.

**BOREHAM**, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Chelmsford: 33 miles from London (coach road 32), 4 from Chelmsford, 7 from Maldon. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 165 miles. — Money orders issued at Chelmsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The church contains some monuments to the Radcliffes, Earls of Sussex. In this parish there is a mansion called New Hall, which was erected in the time of Henry VII. It was successively occupied by the Princess Mary, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Cromwell, and the Duke of Albemarle. It is now inhabited by a community of English nuns, who were driven from Liege during the first French revolution, and are now chiefly occupied in superintending the education of Roman Catholic ladies. A school here is endowed with rents of lands for teaching and clothing 25 children of the parishes of Boreham and Baddow. The Independents have a place of worship here. — The living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £432: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, Henry Brown, 1845: contains 3,820 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,054: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,212: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,411: poor rates in 1837, £644.

**BORESFORD AND PEDWARDINE**, HEREFORD, a township in the parish of Brampton-Bryan, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore—(which see for access, &c.): 155 miles from London, 4 from Presteign, 13 from Ludlow. — Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes at noon. — Contains, including the township of Brampton-Bryan, 3,190 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 125.

**BORLEY**, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford, union of Sudbury: 62 miles from Lon-

don (coach road 54), 3 from Sudbury, 7 from Headingham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Marks-Tey station, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles. — Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — In the church there are some splendid monuments of the Waldegrave family. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £240: patron, Earl Waldegrave: pres. incumbent, J. P. Herringham, 1822: contains 730 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 188: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,335: poor rates in 1837, £65.

**BORLEY**. See OMBERSLEY.

**BOROUGH, CARMARTHEN**, a hamlet in the parish of Llanelly, hun<sup>d</sup> of Carnwallan, South Wales: 215 miles from London (coach road 221), 9 from Kidwelly. — Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Bristol channel to Penarth, thence by rail to Merthyr-Tydvil, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 227 miles. — Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The inhabitants are chiefly miners and sailors. Excellent coal is found in the neighbourhood. — Contains 736 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,798: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,518.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Aldborough, lower division of the wapentake of Claro: 240 miles from London (coach road 206), 24 from York. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, by Raskelth, to Boroughbridge: from Derby, through York, &c., 108 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Boroughbridge stands on the southern bank of the Ure, which is navigable here, and over which a stone bridge has been thrown. The town derives its name from a bridge over the Ure, erected very shortly after the Norman conquest. In 1322 a battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the army of Edward II. and the forces of the Duke of Lancaster. It was formerly a borough—the elective franchise having been conferred by a charter of Queen Mary, under which two members were returned to parliament, until it was placed in schedule A, by the Reform Bill; the right of election, until it was disfranchised, was held by about seventy-four individuals on burgage tenures, all of whom were entirely under the control of the Duke of Newcastle. The church is a small building, with a tower at the west end. In the market-place, which is about the centre of the town, there is a lofty stone cross formed of eight columns, united by a foliated capital. There is some trade in hardware, but until lately the town derived its chief support from the travellers who constantly passed through, it being situated on the great north road from London to Edinburgh. There is a Methodist chapel here, and the Independents and Baptists have each places of worship here; the Baptist church was formed in 1836. The chapelry is well supplied with schools. About half a mile south of the town there are three rude stone obelisks, which are called the devil's arrows; they are said to be monumental pillars, and are respectively 18, 22, and 31 feet in height. They are

formed of the common ragstone, and that portion of them which is below the ground has evidently been wrought with a chisel. Dr. Stukeley, in speaking of them, says—*Here was, in ancient British times, the great Panegyre of the Druids—the midsummer meeting of all the country round to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with games, sports, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity. This was like the Panathenæan, the Olympian, Nemæan meetings and games among the Grecians. These obelisks were as the meta of the races; the remembrance hereof is transmitted in the great fair held here on St. Barnabas'-day.* Dr. Stillingfleet regarded them as ancient British deities, but Leland, Drake, and Camden supposed them to have been works of the Romans, many relics of that people having been found in the neighbourhood, and it is known that they had a station at Aldborough. Races are held annually in the neighbourhood. —The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £82: patron, Vicar of Aldborough: pres. incumbent, J. Hartley, 1805: contains 220 acres: 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,024: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,178: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £894: poor rates in 1837, £374. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs: April 27 and 28, June 22 and 23, Oct. 23, for cattle and horses. —Bankers, York City and County Banking Co.—draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co. —Inns: Crown, Greyhound, and White Horse.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE, SOMERSET**, a chapelry in the parishes of Ling, Othery, Middlezoy, and West Zoyland, hun<sup>d</sup> of Andersfield and Whitby—(which see for access, &c.): 131 miles from London, 6 from Langport, 10 from Taunton. —Money orders issued at Langport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The village stands on the eastern bank of the river Parret, which is navigable here. The chapel is an ancient cruciform structure, now in ruins; but a church has, within these last few years, been built for the accommodation of the residents, which is capable of containing 360 persons. There is a Baptist chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1837. Warner, in speaking of the place, says—*Close to the hamlet of Boroughbridge, and near to the conflux of the Parret and the Thone, a large mound or barrow to the left hand, which gives name to the neighbouring village, attracted our attention. From the regularity of its form, we immediately judged it to be at least partly artificial; and this idea of its origin was strongly confirmed, when we learnt that the materials of which it is composed are not found within three miles of the spot where the barrow is situated. Its summit is crowned by an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Michael, who, by-the-by, seems to have been complimented with these elevated situations, probably from his being the head or chief of the angelical hierarchies. Having fallen into ruins, it has of late years been repaired and modernized. From the loftiness of this mound, swelling boldly out of a wide level, and towering far above the adjoining country, it appeared to be peculiarly adapted for the use to which it was originally dedicated; for as the district around exhibited only a woody marsh, without roads cut through it to any particular spot, it was indispensable to place the*

*house of worship in a conspicuous situation, that the inhabitants might more easily find their way to this place of public meeting. The barrow, however, does not appear to have been always the pacific scene of prayer and thanksgiving. During the disturbances of the seventeenth century, it served for different purposes, and echoed the tumults of warfare, the shouts of triumph, and the cry of defeat. Goring having seized its summit, garrisoned it with 120 men, and made a gallant and successful resistance against the parliamentary forces. Nor was it taken from the royalists till after the battle of Langport, when all hope of relief being extinguished, and a formidable body of forces being prepared to attack it, the governor was compelled to surrender the place he had so long and so nobly defended.* —(Returns with Ling and the other parishes.)

**BOROUGH-FEN (VILLE), NORTHAMPTON**, an extra parochial district in the liberty of Peterborough: 108 miles from London, 5 from Peterborough. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Peterborough, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Stamford to Peterborough, &c., 88 miles. —Money orders issued at Peterborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —Contains 3,130 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 230: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,196.

**BOROUGH-GREEN.** See BURROUGH-GREEN.

**BOROUGH-GREEN, KENT**, a hamlet in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Wrotham, lath<sup>s</sup> of Aylesford—(which see for access, &c.): 26 miles from London, 1 from Ightham, 4 from Seal. —Money orders issued at Seven Oaks: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**BORRAS-BOVAGH, DENBIGH**, a township in the parish of Wrexham, hun<sup>d</sup> of Bromfield, North Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 176 miles from London, 1 from Wrexham, 11 from Chester. —Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 51: poor rates in 1837, £43.

**BORRAS-RIFFREY, DENBIGH**, a township in the parish of Gresford, hun<sup>d</sup> of Bromfield, North Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 181 miles from London, 5 from Wrexham, 6 from Chester. —Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —Contains 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 47.

**BORROWBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Leak, wapentake of Allertonsshire: 239 miles from London (coach road 222), 6 from Thirsk, 8 from Northallerton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Thirsk, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leeds and Thirsk, &c., 107 miles. —Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —Contains 1,280 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,405: poor rates in 1837, £98.

**BORROWBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Lythe, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh: 286 miles from London (coach road 245), 10 from Whitby, 12 from Gisborough. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby,



Derby, and York, to Whitby, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and York, &c., 154 miles. Money orders issued at Whitby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes at noon. Contains 650 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 78: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £804: poor rates in 1837, £16.

**BORROWDALE, CUMBERLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale above Derwent: 359 miles from London, 7 from Keswick. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, Carlisle, and Whitehaven, to Cockermouth, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Lancaster, &c., 276 miles. Money orders issued at Keswick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. There are two daily schools here, and at Grange and Crosthwaite the dissenters have a chapel. The chapelry of Borrowdale is celebrated for the production of the first plumbago in the world; and a very considerable business in the manufacture of lead pencils has consequently arisen in the district. The mineral is found embedded in nodules in grey felspar porphyry: the whole of it is sent to London; and even the pencil-makers of Keswick must apply to the makers in the metropolis for any supply they may require. The mine is only opened once a year, when a sufficient quantity is extracted to supply the market during the whole of the ensuing twelve months. The product is carried in small pieces of about three or four inches long to London, where they are exposed to sale in the black-lead market, held at a public-house in Essex Street, Strand, on the first Monday in every month. There are not more than seven or eight buyers, who investigate the quality of the lead by testing its hardness, that which is too soft being considered of inferior value. The individual who has the first choice pays 45s. a pound for the mineral; the others pay 30s.: but as this is the only opportunity of purchasing the material during the year, the several lots, as the sale draws to a conclusion, are again and again examined, in order to secure the best of those which remain: the sale generally produces about £3,000. No fresh supply has been brought into the market for some considerable time, with a view to using up the stock on hand, which accounts for the great deterioration in drawing-pencils so much complained of, an inferior quality being obtained on each succeeding visit to the store. Science has lately been brought to the aid of nature: the lumps of plumbago are pulverised and cleared from the grit, which is the great defect, constituting inferior quality; and in order to restore it to the solid form, without the admixture of any extraneous substance to bind it, the powder is submitted to immense hydrostatic pressure, uniting it into a mass, which is cut into slips to make pencils. A mark made with a pure plumbago pencil is entirely removed by the application of india-rubber; but a pencil made by using any adhesive mixture to bind the black material of which it is formed, leaves a stain which cannot be altogether effaced. There are the remains of an ancient fort here; and at the lower extremity of the dale there is a mineral spring, the properties of which are similar in some respect to those of the Cheltenham waters. The country in the vicinity of the chapelry is remarkably grand and picturesque.

Beyond Waterlath to the west, there is the tremendous pass opening out of the amphitheatre of hills which bind the head of Derwent water. *Dark caverns yawn at its entrance, terrific as the wildness of a maniac, and disclose a narrow strait running up between mountains of granite, that are shook into almost every possible form of horror, and resemble the accumulations of an earthquake, splintered, shivered, piled, amassed.* Through this region of desolation, which furnishes such a succession of romantic and picturesque scenes, that their features can in force and impressiveness be hardly paralleled anywhere in Britain, the river Derwent urges onward its headlong course—here struggling with torrent-like but impotent fury through some narrow passage, to which the clifly banks confine its course—there, brawling with a hoarse but not unmusical sound over its shallow bed, impeded by huge boulders and fallen masses of granite; or leaping from rock to rock, giving a lively animation to its rude, horrid, or fantastic boundaries. Near the entrance of the gorge there is a detached mountain, which derived its name from a fortress that once stood upon its summit to guard this pass, which, in the time of the border warfare, was all-important. At its foot is the romantic village or hamlet of Grange, placed among the woods and meadows which there skirt the Derwent. The views from the top of Castle Crag are singular and remarkably striking. On one side stretch out the vale and lake of Keswick, with all their varied beauty of rocks, islands, villages, seats, farm-houses, and cottages, with the lofty brow of Skiddaw overlooking his rugged neighbours in the back ground; on the other lie the straits of Borrowdale, where immense mountains, broken and jagged in their outline, are huddled together in the most singular manner, *as if emerging from, or returning to, the wildest chaos; rock riots over rock, and mountain triumphs over mountain*, until the eye is wearied in the endeavour to trace out the order in this apparent "confusion worse confounded." The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, not in charge: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Crosthwaite: pres. incumbent, G. Newby, 1838: contains 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 369: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 424: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,043: poor rates in 1837, £113. Fair, September, for sheep.

**BORROWDEN (or BURRADON), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Allenton, western division of Coquetdale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 310 miles from London, 7 from Rothbury, 16 from Alnwick. Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 199: poor rates in 1837, £79.

**BORSTALL (or BOARSTALL, sometimes written BURGHSTALL), BUCKINGHAM**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, union of Bicester: 72 miles from London (coach road 52), 8 from Thame, 9 from Oxford. Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 104 miles. Money orders issued at Thame: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The chapel was rebuilt in 1818, by Sir John Aubrey, several monuments of whose family it contains. The charitable bequests of the

chapelry produce about £20 a year. There is a well-authenticated tradition, that Bernwood forest was, in the time of Edward the Confessor, infested by a powerful wild boar, which was at last slain by a huntsman named Nigel, when the king, in consideration of his service, granted him some lands in the forest, to be held by cornage, or the service of a horn. On the lands thus granted, Nigel erected a manor-house, and called it Bore-stall, or Boar-stall, in memory of the event. The estate has descended in uninterrupted succession, by several heirs female, from the family of Nigel to that of Aubrey; and the original horn by which it was conveyed to the former is still in the possession of Sir Thomas Aubrey. The horn is of a dark brown colour, variegated like tortoise shell, the ends being tipped with silver. During the civil wars, Borstall tower being in the vicinity of the quarters of both the royalist troopers and the parliamentary forces, it was frequently the scene of contest. It was early garrisoned for the king, but was reduced in 1646 by General Fairfax. Sir Thomas's principal seat is in Wales, and he has another residence at Chalton, in this county. There is an ancient decoy-pond for wild ducks within the lordship. The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, united with that of Brill, and having jointly a pres. net income of £101: patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart.: pres. incumbent, J. S. Baron, 1814: contains 3,080 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,530: poor rates in 1837, £242.

**BORWICK, LANCASTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Warton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, south of the Sands: 254 miles from London (coach road 249), 7 from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 9 from Lancaster. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Burton station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Lancaster, &c., 144 miles. Money orders issued at Kirkby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. Contains 820 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 310: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 356: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,085: poor rates in 1837, £228.

**BOSBURY WITH UPLEADER, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radlow, union of Ledbury: 132 miles from London (coach road 124), 4 from Ledbury, 8 from Bromyard. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 85 miles. Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a school here, endowed by Sir Rowland Morton; but the property having got into Chancery, the revenues are swallowed up by the law expenses; the houses are dilapidated, the school-room is shut up, and the tenants now refuse to pay the rents. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £10. 3s. 8d.: pres. net income, £337: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, J. H. Underwood, 1830: contains 5,200 acres: 224 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,137: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,307: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £576: poor rates in 1837, £718.

**BOSCASTLE (or BOTTEREAUX CASTLE), CORNWALL**, a small port on the Bristol Channel, in the

parishes of Forrabury and Minster, hun<sup>d</sup> of Lesnewth. (Returns with the parish of Forrabury and Minster.) The place is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by mountains, the eminences of which are clothed with brushwood. There was formerly a castle, belonging to the family of Bottereaux, who settled here in the time of Henry II., and gave their name to the place. The old chapel is now in ruins. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

**BOSCOBEL, SALOP**, an extra parochial liberty in the division of Hales-Owen, hun<sup>d</sup> of Brimstree: 136 miles from London, 7 from Shifnal, 10 from Newport. Money orders issued at Shifnal: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The manor-house, now much altered, was the place to which King Charles II. retreated after his defeat by Cromwell, at the battle of Worcester, on the 3d of September, 1651; and a large oak tree was long shown in the grounds as the place where he found an effectual concealment during the pursuit of the republican forces on the following day. The particulars of his flight and concealment in this neighbourhood, were very graphically given in a narrative, published during the year of the king's restoration, and is singularly curious. From it we learn, that immediately after the fight was over, when he quitted his court and lodgings, he rallied the most faithful and distinguished of his followers, and those who chose to share his flight. Colonel Careless, who was among the number, undertook to check the pursuit, which he did with great gallantry and success, no doubt saving the life of the fugitive monarch; and the Earl of Derby, who afterwards paid the penalty of his loyalty with his life, recommended the king to one Charles Gifford, Esq., a person of note in that county, as the conductor of his escape; and Francis Yates, a follower of that gentleman, acted as guide. After a rapid ride of twenty-five miles, the king and his party arrived, about three o'clock in the morning, at a house called White Ladies, which was about three quarters of a mile from Boscobel. *The White Ladies was a house belonging to one Fitzherbert, where one George Penderell, hearing somebody knocking at the gate so early, and, opening the window, espied the aforesaid Francis Yates, who was his brother-in-law, with Mr. Gifford, to whom he presently opened the door, and inquired of his brother Yates what news from Worcester, who told him that the king was defeated, and in pursuit; and therefore bade him haste and put on his clothes. But before he could make himself ready, the king, with most of his lords, had entered the house, and come into the hall, where, after a short consultation held among them, the Earl of Derby called for William Penderell, the eldest brother, who, being come, George was sent to Tonge to one Robert Beard, an honest subject, to inquire of him whether there were any scattered parties of the king's thereabouts, or any of the enemy's appearing, who brought word that the coast was yet clear, and no parties at all to be seen. Having thus, for a time, obtained the assurance of safety, they set about disguising Charles; one gave him a hat, another a coat, another a pair of breeches, whilst a fourth acted the part of a tonsor, and cut off his hair close to the crown, so that he soon assumed the appearance of a very respectable woodman.*

But their perils were not yet over, the huntsman was soon upon their heels, and the only means of secrecy appeared to be the branches of an oak in Boscobel Park. In one of Pepys' manuscripts, entitled "An account of his Majesty's escape from Worcester, dictated by the King himself," there is a detail of the adventure. It says—*Major Careless told me (Charles) that it would be very dangerous for me either to stop in that house, or to go into the wood, there being a great wood hard by Boscobel; that he knew but one way how to pass the next day, and that was to get up into a great oak, in a pretty plain place, where we might see round about us, for the enemy would certainly search at the wood for people that had made their escape. Of which proposition of his, I approving, we (that is to say, Careless and I), went, and carried up with us some victuals for the whole day, viz., bread, cheese, and small beer, and nothing else, and got up into a great oak that had been lopped three or four hundred years before, and being grown out again, very bushy and thick, could not be seen through, and here we staid all the day. I having, in the meantime, sent Penderell's brother to Mr. Pitchcroft's (Whitgreave?), Penderell's brother, to know whether my Lord Wilmot was there or no; and had word brought me by him at night, that my lord was there—that there was a very secure hiding-hole in Mr. Pitchcroft's house, and that he desired me to come thither to him. Memorandum, That while we were in the tree, we see soldiers going up and down in the thick of the wood, searching for persons escaped, we seeing them, now and then, peep out of the wood. That night, Richard Penderell and I went to Mr. Pitchcroft's, about six or seven miles off. There were six brothers of the Penderells, who all appear to have been acquainted with the place of the king's concealment; but Richard and William were chiefly instrumental in aiding his escape. The former was known by the name of "Trusty Richard." Some of the brothers were taken into the royal service; and in 1680, Humphrey, the miller, who had, at White Ladies, lent the king his hat, turned up on all sides, was a footman to the Queen at Somerset House. It would appear from the numerous engravings of Richard and William Penderell, noticed in Granger, under the head of "persons remarkable for a single circumstance in their lives," they were popular characters, and well known in London. Richard died there, and lies buried in the church of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, where a monument has been erected to his memory, and has the following inscription upon it:—"Here lieth the body of Richard Penderell, preserver and conductor to his sacred Majesty King Charles of Great Britain, after his escape from Worcester fight, in the year 1651, who died February 8, 1671," together with some lines, which, "as they are curious in themselves, and as singular a piece of bombast as we are likely to meet with, we will transcribe:—"*

"Hold, passenger, here's shrouded in this herse,  
Unparalleled Penderell, thro' the Universe;  
Like when the Eastern Star from Heav'n gave Light  
To three lost Kings, so he, in such dark night,  
To Britain's monarch, lost by adverse War,  
On Earth appeared a second Eastern Star;  
A Pole star, in her rebellious Maia,  
A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign;  
Now to triumph in Heaven's eternal sphere,  
He's hence advanced for his just steerage here,  
Whilst Albion's Chronicle, with matchless Fame,  
Embals the story of Great PENDERELL'S name."

Who was the author of the precious morceau, has never yet been ascertained; but if the lines were not Sir Richard Blackmore's, they ought to have been. Charles, afterwards, when jocosely "fighting his battles o'er again," among his gay companions, used to say that the rustling of Richard's calveskin breeches was the best guide for him during that dark night's walk. To facilitate his escape, after reaching Mr. Pitchcroft's, Mrs. Woolf discoloured his hands with walnut juice, to render their appearance more in consonance with his other disguise; and William Penderell's wife regaled him with a homely posset of skimmed milk and small beer, in all probability not the least acceptable part of his entertainment in his perilous position; and as his host could find no other shoes to exchange for those taken from his dripping feet, the kind-hearted woman put hot embers into them to evaporate the damp. Her husband then shaved the king, and cut off most of his hair, as short as the scissors could shear it, leaving it longer, however, about the ears, in order to render his countenance as much like that of a Roundhead as possible, and according to the fashion of the lower orders of the people in that country. The king enjoined his faithful subject to burn the hair which he had cut off, lest a discovery should ensue; but William was a wiser man than to obey such an injunction. He buried it, and when the good time came round for such a purpose, as Blount says, "with parts of it he pleased some persons of honour;" and, doubtless, as the applicants were numerous in those days of rising loyalty, as in the case of Shakspeare's mulberry tree, "there was a good deal of it;" and William's stock would not be very soon at an end. The oak at Boscobel, to which the name of Royal Oak is now given, is supposed to have sprung from an acorn from the very tree in which the king was concealed.—(Pop<sup>n</sup> included with that of Donnington parish.)

BOSCOMBE, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Amesbury: 105 miles from London (coach road 174), 5 from Amesbury, 9 from Salisbury. —Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 194 miles. —Money orders issued at Amesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £13. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £330: patron, Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, C. Fawcett, 1830: contains 2,000 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 156: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,023: poor rates in 1837, £19.

BOSHAM, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bosham, rape of Chichester, union of West Hampnett: 82 miles from London (coach road 66), 3 from Chichester, 14 from Portsmouth. —Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. through Chichester to Bosham station: from Derby, through London, &c., 214 miles. —Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The colossal head of a rude Saxon idol was found here in the churchyard. There is a school here, endowed with £5 per annum. The Independents have a chapel here. The manor of Bosham or Bosenham was one of the lordships of the see of Canterbury, till, through a clever but deceitful de-

vice, Godwin, Earl of Kent, obtained it for himself. Having a great desire to obtain the manor, Godwin met the archbishop on a certain occasion, in a particular place, when, addressing him with a feigned countenance, he said, *Da mi Basium*; i. e. 'Give me a kiss,' with which the prelate immediately complied; but the wily noble chose to put another construction upon the word, took the act as a confirmation of the grant, and immediately with his dependents assumed possession, thanking the archbishop for his munificent present, and thenceforth kept it peaceably. The editors of Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, in speaking of the place, after detailing this anecdote, say that—*Harold, his son, inherited it after him, but as it was unlawfully gotten it proved fatal to him and his family; for, retreating hither upon a time, as he used to do, for a privacy, because it is situated between woods and arms of the sea, he in a pinnace put to sea for his pleasure, and the wind turning on a sudden, he was driven ashore at Ponthieu in France, where, being taken prisoner, he was forced to pretend that he was sent of a private message to the Duke of Normandy, which he could not deliver to him unless that the duke would get his release, which he soon did, and Harold was carried into Normandy, where he behaved himself so well, that the duke was in love with him. Harold, it is probable, had then no thoughts of being king, but being desirous to ingratiate himself as much as he could with the duke, promised him to deliver the castle of Dover (which was then his own estate) to him, and to contribute his assistance to make him King of England, after Edward the Confessor's death, which last promise he confirmed by oath, and so was dismissed to England. King Edward died a little after, and Harold possessed himself of the throne, which William, Duke of Normandy, being enraged at, not so much for Harold's breach of oath, as for his own disappointment, raised an army, and having conquered Harold, made himself king. This manor, upon this revolution, was given by the Conqueror to William Fitz-Aucher and his heirs, in fee-farm, paying out of it yearly into the exchequer forty pounds of silver tried and weighed. After him it was the inheritance of William Marshall, and from him it passed to the family of Berkleys; for Maurice, Lord Berkley, having recovered it from those to whom his brother William had given it, died possessed of it and other estates in the 22d year of Henry VII. Herbert de Bosham was a native of this place; he was a good scholar, and amanuensis to Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. He was present at the murder of his master, but had that discretion to make no resistance lest he should suffer the same fate. He wrote many books, and among the rest, one of his master's sufferings and death; after which, going over into Italy, the pope made him bishop of Benevento, and afterwards a cardinal. His death is not known as to the time. Tanner, in speaking of the ecclesiastical history of this place, says—*Upon St. Wilfrid coming among the South Saxons, about A.D. 681, he found, as venerable Bede says, here a small monastery of five or six religious, under the government of one Licul, a Scottish monk. After the Conquest, William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, obtained of King Henry I. the grant of this place to himself and successors, who were patrons and visitors of the secular canons or prebendaries founded by that bishop in the choir of the parish church here, which was look-**

*upon as a royal free chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester and his archdeacon. The bishop of Exeter was in the place of dean or provost; the prebends of Waleton, Chedeham, Westbrook, Fountington, and Apulderham, are mentioned in the Lincoln taxation, and some show of a collegiate church remained here till the general dissolution. The site of this free chapel or college was granted, in the 6th year of Elizabeth, to Vincent Calmady, and the next year to the dean and chapter of Chichester.*—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £6. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chichester: pres. incumbent, Henry Mitchell, 1845: contains 3,860 acres: 211 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,091: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,255: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,545: poor rates in 1837, £429.

BOSHESSTON, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Castle-Martin, union of Pembroke, South Wales: 234 miles from London (coach road 277), 6 from Pembroke, 9 from Milford. —Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, across the Bristol Channel to Penarth, by rail to Merthyr-Tydvil, and thence 50 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Weston, &c., 237 miles. —Money orders issued at Pembroke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —There is a cave, or rather a deep pit here, wide at the bottom but narrow at the top, called Bocheston Meer, which is of great depth, and communicates with the sea, into which the waters rush with violence at full tides, with a noise equal to that of the Bullers of Buchan in Scotland; and there are instances on record, in which, when the sea has been swollen and impelled by heavy gales, the waves within the confined space have been so agitated, as to cast up a column of foam more than thirty feet above the top of the pit. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £11. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £175: patron, Earl Cawdor: pres. incumbent, Wm. Allan, 1831: contains 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 225: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £603: poor rates in 1837, £105.

BOSLEY, CHESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, hund<sup>d</sup>. of Macclesfield: 188 miles from London (coach road 162), 5 from Congleton, 6 from Macclesfield. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Uttoxeter, to Eaton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Uttoxeter, &c., 56 miles. —Money orders issued at Congleton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chester, is valued at £3. 10s.: pres. net income, £110: patron, Vicar of Prestbury: pres. incumbent, Wm. Sutcliffe, 1833: contains 3,180 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 552: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 634: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,541: poor rates in 1837, £196.

BOSSALL, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish, partly in the union of York, partly in the wapentake of Birdforth, and partly in that of Bulmer: it contains the chapelry of Sand-Hutton, and the townships of Bossall, Butter-Crambe, Claxton, Harton, Sand-Hutton, and a part of Flaxton-on-the-Moor: 238 miles from London (coach road 206), 10 from York, 11 from Pocklington. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Kirkham

station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, York, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The church, which is cruciform, is an elegant edifice.---The living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Sand-Hutton, Flaxton, and Butter-Crambe annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £445: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, S. Gamlen, 1836: contains 9,820 acres: 248 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,184: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,362: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £11,866: poor rates in 1837, £564.

BOSSALL, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish---(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 1,090 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87.

BOSSINEY. See TINTAGELL AND BOSSINEY.

BOSSINGTON, HANTS, a chapelry in the parish of Broughton---(which see for access, &c.)---hun<sup>d</sup> of Thorngate, Andover division of the county, on the western bank of the river Anton, and in the vicinity of the Andover Canal: 75 miles from London, 4 from Stockbridge, 11 from Winchester.---Money orders issued at Stockbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 1,500 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 60: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £986: poor rates in 1837, £25.

BOSTOCK, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Davenham, hun<sup>d</sup> of Northwich: 166½ miles from London (coach road 170), 3 from Middlewich, 3 from Northwich.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Winsford station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 67 miles.---Money orders issued at Middlewich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 930 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 251: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,363: poor rates in 1837, £158.

BOSTON, LINCOLN, a parish, borough, port, and market town in the wapentake of Skirbeck, union of Boston, parts of Kesteven and Holland: 136 miles from London (coach road 149), 36 from Lincoln.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge and Peterborough to station: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough, &c., 116 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The name of the town is supposed to be derived from a contraction of Botolph's town, a monastery having been founded here in the year 650 by the Saxon king St. Botolph, and in the Ordinatio Stapularium of Edward III. it is termed St. Botolph. Such indeed would appear to have been its original designation, and that it was changed or corrupted by degrees, for Lambard says---*St. Botulphes now Bostonstow. A good towne in Lincolnshyre, commonly and corruptlye called Boston, wheare, whiles men weare occupi<sup>d</sup>. at a faire holden in tyme of Edward I., one Robert Chambers and his companions set fyre on sundry partes of the same; and when they of the towne leavinge their bouthes did their best to quenche it, he ran upon them, and killing them, spoiled their goods, 1288. Vide Part 2, Bale 27, of another Botulphes within the jurisdiction of Lincolnne towne, &c.* During one of the incursions of the Danes in 870, at that time so frequent along the eastern coast of England, the whole town was

sacked, plundered, and burnt, but the monastery was shortly afterwards rebuilt to the north of the church, and its remains are still visible in a dwelling-house which is called Botolph's priory. Dr. Stukeley expresses an opinion that a ferry formerly existed here, across the river Witham, a supposition which is extremely probable, as this must have been the great line of communication on the eastern coast. Boston must always have been a place of considerable importance, as it offered the best entrepôt both for merchandise and passengers, south of the Humber, on that margin of the sea, to all the vessels coming from Holland and the coast of France; and accordingly, we find that, in 1204, the town paid £780 of duty, while London in that year paid only £836, so that it must have ranked in commercial estimate next to the metropolis itself. But it had many checks to its prosperity, for it suffered not only, as has just been stated, by fire, in the time of Edward I., but also, three years before, from a dreadful inundation, and its wealth and importance rapidly declined. To revive these, however, in the 27th year of Edward I., it was made a staple for wool, leather, lead, tin, and other mercantile goods; and the Hanseatic merchants having settled a guild here, its welfare was rapidly advanced, so that in the time of Edward III. it was able to send sixteen vessels towards an armament for the invasion of Brittany. But the mouth of the Witham becoming choked, the navigation was impeded by muddy shoals; and when Leland wrote in 1530, notwithstanding the patronage of Henry VIII., and afterwards of his daughter Elizabeth, it again sunk to comparative littleness. The town is, however, now more elevated than ever it was; the port has been improved, the harbour and the place enjoy the benefit of railway communication, and Boston cannot but very speedily become one of the most important coasting towns of England. An Augustine friary was founded here in 1307, the site and revenues of which were granted in the 37th year of Henry VIII. to the mayor and burgesses for the benefit of the town; a Dominican monastery, founded about 1288, was granted in the 32d year of the same sovereign to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the king's brother-in-law; and a Franciscan monastery, founded by the Esterling merchants, with a Carmelite friary, was also granted in the 37th of Henry VIII. to the mayor and burgesses. The town is well built, contains many handsome houses, is well supplied with shops, abounds with granaries and warehouses for the stowage of mercantile commodities, and wears altogether the air of a thriving, active, bustling place of business. It is excellently paved and well lighted with gas, under the provision of a local act, but hitherto the efforts, numerous and expensive as they have been, to obtain a good supply of water have been abortive, as is the case with most coastwise towns. In the markets, large quantities of poultry and fish are weekly placed; the greater portion of the former is bought up for the London consumption; but the latter is chiefly sent to the midland counties. An extensive business is also done in corn and wool, a great portion of the former going to Manchester, and of the latter to Leeds. The cattle market, which is held always once, sometimes

twice a week, is upon an open space to the north-eastern end of the town, called the Lower Bargate. Since the middle of the last century, the depositions in the Lower Witham have been removed, its bed has been equally deepened, and a canal has been carried from it to Dogdyke with the most beneficial consequences, not only to the town, but to the whole of the surrounding district. The quay is now accessible to vessels of 100 tons burthen; the river has been made navigable as far as Lincoln, whence there is a vast inland communication with the Trent, and, through it and its contingents, with the whole of the manufacturing districts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties, as well as with Birmingham and the south. Extensive powers are granted to the mayor and burgesses, under two local acts, for the improvement of the port and harbour, and their authority has not been suffered to lie useless. By those acts they are authorised to collect tonnage, wharfage, and lastage, from vessels coming into the harbour, according to certain specified rates, which have lately been reduced, the proceeds of which, after paying all necessary expenses, are to be applied to deepening, cleansing, and improving the harbour. The expenditure, under these acts, from 1812 to 1832, was something under £90,000, and the vessels now belonging to the port are about 200. There are no manufactures, properly so called, carried on in the town, but there are two iron foundries, and three building yards, one of which has a patent slip, where vessels of 200 tons burden, and under, are continually in course of construction. The tide rises thirteen feet in the harbour, but when the great improvements on the Wash have been completed, it is expected that a tidal depth of nineteen feet will be obtained. The export trade consists chiefly in carrying the produce of the rich agricultural district by which Boston is surrounded; and this has increased greatly since the draining of the extensive fens in the neighbourhood, from which upwards of 70,000 acres of good land have been recovered. There is a custom-house and pilot-office here. The church is a handsome and spacious structure; the tower is 262 feet high, and resembles that of the cathedral at Antwerp. It forms an excellent guide for sailors, being visible as far as forty miles out at sea, and is surmounted by an elegant octagonal lantern, which seems designed to have been lighted up at night as a sea-mark. The church was founded in 1309, it is supposed, by Sir John Tilney and his lady, whose effigies are placed in the church. The burial-ground of St. John's has been disused, the church dedicated to that saint having long since been removed. The chapel of ease, erected in 1822, is a perpetual curacy, of the value of £100 per annum, and is under the patronage of trustees. The Independents, the Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodists, the General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Unitarians, all have places of worship here. In 1554, Queen Mary founded a free grammar-school here, the head master of which receives £100 a year, and the usher £60, under the direction of the corporation, who are the trustees. In 1707, a school for twenty-five boys was founded by Mr. Laughton, each of whom, at the age of fourteen, is

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apprenticed to a free burgess, and is entitled to have a fee of £15 paid for him; the original endowment was only £50 a year. There are also a National and a blue-coat school, the latter of which is partly supported by the produce from bequests; and there is a dispensary in the town. Boston is a borough by prescription, but has received numerous charters to secure and define its privileges, and is chiefly governed by that of the 37th of Henry VIII., confirmed and extended by one granted by Queen Elizabeth. The other charters bear the dates of the 3d of Elizabeth, 2d of James I., 3d of Charles I., 1st of James II., and 4th of James II.; the freedom of the town is acquired by birth, servitude, gift, and purchase. By the general municipal act of 1835, the town has been divided into two wards—those of Boston West ward, and Bargate ward. The mayor is, *ex officio*, general escheator, returning officer at elections for members of parliament, and clerk of the market; a commission of the peace having been granted to the town, he is of course by right a magistrate. Under the charter of Queen Elizabeth, the corporation had a right to hold admiralty courts for the neighbouring coast; quarterly courts of session, and other courts for the recovery of small debts, were also held in the borough. Petty sessions are now held every Friday. By the local act passed in the 47th of George III., a court of requests was established for the recovery of small debts, not only in the borough, but also in the parish of Boston, and in the hundreds of Skirbeck and Kirton, except in the parishes of Gosberton and Surfleet; and a court of pie-powder is held at each of the fairs, at which the mayor presides. There are also here the house of correction for the parts of Holland, the borough gaol, and the guild-hall, which is an ancient building. The two former stand upon ground known as the Dock Pasture, which is the property of the corporation; it is detached from other buildings, but is very insecure, owing to the want of a boundary wall. It is a plain building of three stories, the cells of the prisoners being ranged along central passages. The keeper is allowed sixpence a day for the maintenance of each of the prisoners. The tread-wheel for the male and female prisoners is on the same shaft, and of course moves with the same velocity in both departments of the prison. Before the wheel for the men, there was a novel and not unamusing plan adopted for keeping the prisoners at work—a pit or trough of water, about three feet deep, extends the whole length of the wheel, to prevent them from jumping off. In ordinary periods, the total number of prisoners is about 130. The Boston poor-law union comprehends twenty-seven parishes, spread over an area of 163 miles, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. The average annual expenditure on the poor, previous to the passing of the poor law, was £16,705, which was afterwards reduced to £10,161. Although a borough by prescription, the direct right of returning two members to parliament was conferred in the reign of Edward VI., from which time Boston has always returned two, the right of election being vested in the resident freemen paying scot and lot, who were about 400 in number; and, during the old regime, bribery prevailed to a tremendous extent, it being, it appears, the regular

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custom to give five guineas for a single vote, and ten guineas for a plumper. By the Reform Bill, the limits of the old borough were extended; they now comprise the parish of Skirbeck, and the hamlet of Skirbeck quarter, exclusive of the fen-allotment of that parish, and these together now return two members to parliament. The Irby family derive the title of Viscount from the town. There are penny-posts to Leak, Leverton, Bennington, Wrangle, Sutterton, Gosberton, Wanfleet, and Friskney. Boston is a polling-place for the members of the parts of Kesteven. John of Boston, sometimes called Boston of Bury, the celebrated ancient ecclesiastical writer, was a native of this place. The editors of Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, in the Edinburgh edition of 1738, say of him, that—*He travelled all over England, and exactly perused the libraries in all monasteries, whereby he was enabled to write a catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, as well foreign as English, extant in his age, in which he was so accurate as not only to give us the general titles, but the initial words of every book, and the place in each library where they are to be found, which was a great help to John Leland. His manuscript was never printed, but the Archbishop of Armagh is said to have rejoiced much in this,—that he had the best copy of it in Europe. It is certain that the lovers of antiquities value it as a rarity of rarities. It was dedicated to Henry IV., king of England, in whose reign he flourished, and finished this work in the year 1410, or thereabouts.* But Boston was also the birth-place of a more celebrated and far more useful man, John Fox, the author of the 'Book of Martyrs.' He was born in 1517, and educated at Oxford. Applying himself early and diligently to the study of theology, he became a sincere convert to the principles of the Reformation, was in consequence expelled from his college for heresy, and suffered great privations. Some time before the death of Henry VIII., he was employed as a tutor in the family of the Duchess of Richmond, to educate the children of her brother, the gallant and refined Earl of Surrey, at that time a state prisoner through the jealousy of some of the tyrant's minions. Shortly after Edward VI. ascended the throne, he was restored to his fellowship; but on the accession of Mary, deemed it prudent to retire to the continent, where he obtained a livelihood by acting as a corrector of the press, for an eminent printer at Basle. When the tyranny of popery had passed away, he returned to England, and settled in the family of his former pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, where he remained till his death, receiving shortly after his return a prebendal stall in Salisbury Cathedral. He was the author of many controversial tracts; but the work on which his fame rests—and it is a world-wide fame—is his details of the sufferings, the patience, and the fortitude of those heroic men, who did not hesitate to seal their faith with their blood, and to pass through the fire at the stake to their promised inheritance, during the reign of the bloody and unhappy Mary. Fox died in 1587, at the age of 69.—The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £36. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Mayor and Corporation: pres. incumbent, J. F. Ogle, 1838: contains 5,220 acres: 2,437 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 12,942: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in

1849, 14,883: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,423: poor rates in 1837, £5,051. The great and small tithes of East Boston, the property of the corporation, were commuted in 1810; and all tithes of Fen, West Boston, the property of the mayor and burgesses, were commuted in 1771.—Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, May 4 and 5, cattle; Aug. 4, sheep; Aug. 5, fat cattle; Nov. 18, horses; Dec. 11.—Bankers: Garfitt, Claypons, & Co.—draw on Masterman & Co.; Gee and Co.—draw on Roberts, Curtis, and Co.; National Provincial Bank—draw on Spooner, Attwoods, & Co.; Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.—Inns: Peacock, White Hart, and Red Lion.

BOSTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a hamlet in the parish of Bramham, wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, on the southern bank of the river Wharfe—which see for access, &c.): 196 miles from London, 4 from Tadcaster.—Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The town is well built, and highly respectable in appearance. The church is a very handsome modern structure, with a tower at the west end. There is a saline spring here, the qualities of which were first discovered in 1744: its waters are conveyed by the agency of a small pump into a room, for the convenience of visitors; and immediately adjoining this room, hot and cold baths have been prepared. The discovery of this spring, and the sweetly picturesque beauty of the scenery around the village, have attracted many strangers, and the place is now a favourite resort for the whole district.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York: pres. net income, £146: patron, Vicar of Bramham: pres. incumbent, T. Brounrigg, 1818.—(Other returns with the parish.)

BOSWORTH (HUSBANDS), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough: 92 miles from London (coach road 83), 6 from Market-Harborough, 6 from Lutterworth.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Bosworth: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 59 miles.—Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—There is a school here endowed with £15 a year, and two others are respectively supported by private benevolence. The other parochial charities produce about £79 a year. A Baptist congregation was formed here in 1793, and the Roman Catholics also have a chapel.—The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £24. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £929: patron, Rev. J. T. Maine: pres. incumbent, H. P. Costobadie, 1843: contains 3,870 acres: 177 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 953: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,095: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,875: poor rates in 1837, £510. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1794.—Fair, Oct. 16, for cattle and sheep.

BOSWORTH (MARKET), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sparkenhoe, union of Market-Bosworth: it comprises the market town of Bosworth, the chapelries of Barleston, Carlton, Shenton, and Sutton-Cheney, the township of Barton-in-the-Beans, and part of the township of Osbaston: 114



miles from London (coach road 106), 7 from Hinckley, 14 from Leicester. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester, to Desford station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 41 miles. — Money orders issued at Hinckley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The church contains some interesting monuments of the Dixie family, and has a fine spire. The Baptists and Independents have chapels here. There is a grammar-school here, free for the children of all residents, which was founded in 1592 by Sir Wolstan Dixie, who had been lord mayor of London; but the property attached to it has been long in Chancery: tuition has consequently been suspended, and the funds have accumulated to the amount of £20,000: the governors are ten in number, including the rector and the churchwardens of the parish. Connected with the school there are two fellowships of £30 each, and four scholarships of £10 each, all founded by Sir Wolstan Dixie. The Rev. Anthony Blackhall was one of its masters; and among its ushers it numbered the great lexicographer and moralist, Dr. Johnson; and the celebrated mathematician, John Simpson, who was a native of the town. The inhabitants have a right of sending six poor widows to the hospital founded by Mr. Ferrand Spence, near Skipton, in Yorkshire, and at the present time the whole number are there housed; each of them has a separate apartment, and an income of £21 a year. At Sutton-Cheney there is an almshouse for six poor men, and other parochial charities produce about £60 a year. The poor-law union, of which Market-Bosworth is the chief place, comprises 28 parishes, extending over an area of 79 square miles, with a population of about 12,000 souls. Previous to the formation of the union, the expenditure in the district for relief was about £7,000 a year; afterwards it was reduced to about £5,500. The charter for the market was granted by Edward I. There are some manufactures of coarse woollen here; and the Aahby Canal passes near the town. John Simpson, the celebrated mathematician alluded to above, was born here in 1710; and from an humble origin and extreme poverty, rose to fame, respectability, and competence, through the energetic application of his mental endowments. Though precluded from a scholastic education by the penury of his parents, he ultimately became a proficient in mathematical learning. Of what his early predilections were, we have no account, but his genius, if latent, appears first to have been roused when he was about fourteen years of age, by an eclipse of the sun, which greatly excited his curiosity, and induced him to enter upon that study which stimulated, whilst it gratified, his mental appetite. From one of those itinerant pedlars and astrologers, who were the medium of transmitting the superstitions of the seventeenth century to that which followed, he obtained some knowledge of arithmetic and the occult sciences, and he then determined to try his fortune in London. Poverty, however, was for some time an insuperable bar to the gratification of his wishes; but this was at last surmounted by the friendly assistance of a shopkeeper in the town, who had long seen the lad's predilections, and had had an inkling, as they would say in that part of the country, of his after

success—a presentiment of his future fame. In 1732 he made his way to this Babylon of aspiring spirits, broken hearts, and lofty attainments, and obtained subsistence as a silk-weaver in Spital-fields, eking out his little earnings by giving instructions in the mathematics to those more ignorant than himself; and to enable him to do so, constantly keeping a book open upon his loom. Diligence is never without its reward. His progress was so rapid, that by the year 1737 he had written, and contrived, through friendly assistance, to publish, his excellent treatise on Fluxions. It should be recollected that the man who wrote it was only twenty-seven, and was a weaver earning his daily bread. That work established his fame, and its success induced him to prepare another work on Chances and Annuities, which he published in 1740, but which involved him in a controversy with Demolivre. Three years afterwards he was appointed professor of mathematics to the military school at Woolwich. Not long after that, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died in 1761, and his widow had a pension granted to her by the Crown. Beside these works, he wrote several papers which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, and a treatise on the Elements of Geometry and Algebra, which was, and still is, a university tuition-book. His remains were interred in Sutton-Cheney churchyard, yet no appropriate memorial has been raised to his memory; but, as in the case of Sir Christopher Wren,

"Si monumentum requirita, circumspecte;"

his fame is his constant epitaph; and, as Shree said of Sir Joshua Reynolds,

"Genius, like Egypt's monarchs, timely wise,  
Constructs its own memorial ere it dies;  
Leaves its best image in its works enshrined,  
And makes a mausoleum of mankind."

Adjoining the town is Bosworth House, the seat of Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart., a descendant of the Sir Wolstan Dixie spoken of above, who presented the estate at Bosworth to his great nephew, Sir Wolstan Dixie, descended from Wolstan Dixie of Chatsworth, in the county of Huntingdon, living in the time of Edward III., and who seated himself at Bosworth in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The son of that gentleman, Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt., warmly embraced the cause of the king on the breaking out of the civil war; and Charles, in grateful acknowledgment for his services, presented him with the patent for a baronetcy, which, however, owing to the confusion of the times, was not taken out until after the Restoration, in 1660. From that gentleman, Sir Wolstan, the eighth baronet, the present proprietor of Bosworth, is lineally descended. On an extensive moor in the neighbourhood, between Bosworth and Hinckley, was fought the celebrated battle between Henry of Richmond and Richard III., which put an end to the contest of the Roses that had for nearly a century desolated the country with rapine and bloodshed. It was fought on the 22d of August, 1485. The well at which the king refreshed himself is still in existence, and bears a Latin inscription from the classic pen of Dr. Parr. Henry, Earl of Richmond, landed at Milford on the 6th of August, and arrived at Tamworth on the 18th.

On the 19th he had an interview with his father-in-law, Lord Stanley, when the measures were concerted for their future operations—operations which were destined to leave Richard a corpse, and wreath the brow of Richmond with a crown. On the 20th he encamped at Atherstone, and on the 21st both armies were in sight of each other the whole day. Richard had entered Leicester with his army on the 16th; he slept at Elmesthorpe on the night of the 17th; and on the 18th he arrived at Stapleton, where he continued till Sunday the 21st. The number of his troops exceeded 16,000, while those of Richmond were only 5,000; but crime has its attending evil waiting only for the moment to destroy. Richard was able, enterprising, brave as his own sword; but the spirit of the man had oozed through his hypocrisy; the cool, calculating covetousness of wealth and honour, which prompted the cold-blooded murder of his innocent nephews, had not been overlooked by an all-seeing Providence. The nobles avoided him, the middle classes hated him, and by all he was feared though not despised. The Duke of Norfolk alone was the only peer that held steadfastly to his cause, and he died for his fidelity. The only person of ability he could trust was Lord Stanley, the near relative of the man who was come to drive him from his throne. That nobleman leaving his son, Lord Strange, as a hostage for his good conduct, went into the west to raise troops, and soon gathered 7000 men. With these he waited on the confine of the battle-field, anxious to serve Richmond, but fearful for his son. This disposition was suspected, if not seen, by Richard; but the paucity of his noble followers obliged him to put up with that, which, had circumstances been different, would speedily have cost Stanley his head: confident in the numbers of his men, he conceived that he might neglect the circumstance for a moment, to punish it, in all probability, with the greater severity at an after-time. The night before the battle was an awful period of suspense. The prize was a country and a crown. Life and death, honour and interminable disgrace, hung upon the issue. Richmond appears to have been calm, cool, and vigilant; while the fiery nature of Richard, stung with the insult of the incursion, and lashed by the remorse of conscience, left him no repose. He is represented as passing the greater portion of the night in his tent, ruminating on the coming contest; and, harassed by the deep obscurity around, as he looks out upon the darkness, and listens to the sounds borne upon the air from the opposing camps, exclaims—

*"How awful is this gibom! and hark, from camp to camp  
The hum of either army stilly sounds,  
That the fix'd sentinels almost receive  
The secret whisper of each other's watch.  
Steeds threaten steed in high and boastful neighings,  
Piercing the night's dull ear. Hark, from the tents  
The armourers accomplishing the knights,  
With clink of hammers closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation; while some,  
Like sacrifices by the fires of watch,  
With patience sit, and idly ruminate  
The morning's danger."*

On each side the leader addressed his troops, which, says an old historian, *was scarcely finished, but the one army espied the other. Conscience! how hastily the soldiers buckled their helmets! how quickly the archers bent their bows and brushed their feathers!*

*how readily the billmen shook their bills and proved their staves, ready to approach and join when the terrible trumpet should sound the bloody blast to victory or death!* Very shortly after the commencement of the engagement, Lord Stanley joined Richmond, and thus almost equalised the forces of the two parties, encouraging one and dispiriting the other. Richard performed prodigies of valour; but his troops gradually gave way. Urged on by his natural impetuosity, he sought a contest with Richmond himself, who was by no means disinclined to the combat. Hewing his way through the contending hosts, he endeavoured to meet his foe, in doing which he slew Sir William Brandon, Richmond's standard-bearer, and Sir John Cheney, who endeavoured to cover his commander; but Sir William Stanley hemmed him in with his troops, and he fell covered with wounds. His corpse, after the battle, was thrown carelessly across the back of a horse, carried to Leicester, and buried there in the Greyfriars' church. He was the only English monarch who fell in battle since the Conquest, and the second who entered the field with his crown, Henry V. having appeared at Agincourt in his, which was the means of saving his life, as it was cleft by the blow of a battle-axe, and thus prevented it from dividing his skull. Richard's fell off during the engagement, was taken up and secreted in a bush, where it was found by Sir Reginald Bray, and placed upon Henry's head; and thence it was, that the device of a crown in a hawthorn bush was sculptured on Henry's tomb in Westminster Abbey. The battle lasted not more than two hours; but, during that time, 1000 of Richard's men were slain, although the loss on Richmond's side did not amount to more than one-tenth of that number. In 1644, Bosworth field was again the scene of contest, a sharp skirmish having occurred there between the parliamentarians and the royalists, in which the latter were defeated. The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, with the curacies of Sutton, Barleston, Carlton, and Shelton annexed, is valued at £55. 18s. 4d., having jointly a pres. net income of £903: patron, Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart.: pros. incumbent, N. P. Small, 1847: contains 8,040 acres: 523 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,531: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,911: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,982: poor rates in 1837, £611. Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: May 8, July 10, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. Bosworth Park.

**BOTCHARDBY, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, within the liberties of the city of Carlisle—(which see for access, &c.): 302 miles from London, 1 from Carlisle, 10 from Brampton. Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 165.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOTCHESTON AND NEWTON, LEICESTER**, a township in the parish of Rathy, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sparkenhoe—(which see for access, &c.): 104 miles from London: 8 from Leicester, 9 from Hinckley. Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,168.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOTESDALE** (or **BOTULPH'S DALE**), **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Hartismere: 93 miles from London (coach road 86), 6 from Diss. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. by Haughley Road station to Thranleston, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Thranleston, &c., 189 miles. —The town consists of one long street, with a few cross minor thoroughfares, which extends into the parishes of Upper and Lower Rickinghall. The chapel contains the remains of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of the great philosopher, Lord Bacon, and of Lord Chief Justice Holt, two of the greatest lawyers and most upright judges that ever sat upon the bench; and there are monuments to their memory. There is a free grammar-school here, which was founded and endowed in 1576 by Sir Nicholas Bacon; it has six exhibitions at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. There are also a day and Sunday school, at which about 150 children are taught, through a bequest of sixteen acres of land by J. Dyas, Esq. Botesdale is a polling-place for the western division of Suffolk. Sir Nicholas Bacon was the first lord-keeper who was ranked as Lord High Chancellor; he died in 1579. Sir John Holt, celebrated alike for his firmness, integrity, and great legal knowledge, was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, in 1642; he remained some time at Oriel College, Oxford, and then became a member of Gray's Inn. For about a year and a half he filled the office of Recorder of London, but his uncompromising opposition to the repeal of the Test Act exciting much enmity, induced him to resign his civic duties. He afterwards entered the House of Commons, and distinguished himself so much by his exertions and ability, in what was called the convention parliament, that on the accession of William III. he was made Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. On the retirement of Lord Somers from the woolsack, he was offered the chancellorship, but he declined it, and continued to discharge his official functions with an uprightness and readiness which gained him great popularity whilst living, and secured him the respect of posterity after death. He died in 1709. —The living is a curacy in the diocese of Norwich, annexed to Redgrave, and having jointly a pres. net income of £777: patron, G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. D. H. Wilson, 1844: contains 540 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 633: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 728: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,565: poor rates in 1837, £310. —Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, for cattle and toys. —N., Redgrave Hall.

**BOTHAL**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a parish and township in the eastern division of the ward and union of Morpeth: it comprises the townships of Ashington with Shipwash, Bothal-Demesne, Longhirst, Old Moor, Pegswood, and Hebburn Chapelry, in the west division of the ward: 323 miles from London (coach road 291), 3 from Morpeth, 15 from Shields. —Nor. West Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Morpeth, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, York, &c., 191 miles. —Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 1½ p.m. —Bothal was made the head of a barony by Richard I., and was for some time in the possession of the Bertram family; from whom it passed by

the marriage of Helen, daughter and heiress of Robert Bertram, who was sheriff of Northumberland in the time of Edward III., with Sir Robert Ogle, who bequeathed his paternal estate to his son Robert, and his barony of Bothal to his younger son John. The former, levying a force of two hundred men, took possession of it by force of arms, but was subsequently ejected from it by parliament. Having, however, greatly distinguished himself on the side of the house of York during the war of the Roses, he was created Baron of Bothal and first Lord Ogle of Ogle, and retained possession of the barony. From the Ogles it passed to the Cavenishes, and subsequently to the family of the Duke of Portland, whose property it is at the present time. The village stands in a small vale on the north bank of the river Wansbeck, sheltered on three of its sides by a fine range of hills, which rise about it in the form of an amphitheatre. The country around it is delightfully varied, and abounds in rich and picturesque scenery. On the north bank of the Wansbeck, between Bothal and Morpeth, there are the remains of an ancient oratory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The greater portion of the old baronial castle is in ruins, but the keep has within these few years been repaired and fitted up as a residence for the agent, William Sample, Esq. In a survey, called the "Booke of Bothool Baronrye," we find this building thus spoken of—the period referred to is 1576—*Ane castell, in circumference 480 foote, wharto belongeth aue castell, great chaulmer, parlor, vii bed chaulmers, one galore, butterie, pantrie, lardener, kitchinge, backhouse, brewhouse, a stable, an court called the yett-house, wharein there is a prison, a porter-loge, and diuerse faire chaulmering, an common stable, and a toure called Blanke toure, a gardine, aue nurice, chapel, and an toure called Ogle's toure, and pastrie, with many other prittie beauldings herenot specified, faire gardinges, and orchetts, wharin growes all kind of hearbes and floures and fine apples, plumbes of all kynde, peeres, damaskes, nuttes, wardens, cherries to the black and reede, wallnuttes, and also licoris varie fyne, worth by the years xxx.* The ancient church of the Holy Sepulchre at Shipwash, which formerly stood two miles lower down the river, has disappeared. The other ruined churches are Our Lady Chapel, in Bothal Wood; and a chapel built on a site where the remains of St. Cuthbert rested, on the occasion of the memorable flight of the monks of Durham. The two rectories were united between 1691 and 1736, during the incumbency of the Rev. Christopher Stafford, who was succeeded by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Hay Drummond, who was presented to the united rectories, and was afterwards Lord Bishop of Asaph, and then Lord Archbishop of York. There are three parochial schools, patronised by the Duke of Portland, viz., at Bothal, Longhirst, and Tridington; that at Longhirst was built by the Rev. Henry Hopwood in 1847. The other parochial charities produce about £25 a year. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lindisfarne, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £25, having jointly a pres. net income of £1,307: patron, Duke of Portland: pres. incumbent, Henry Hopwood, 1845: contains 15,130 acres: 249 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 800: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 920: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £18,236: poor rates in 1837, £663.

**BOTHAL-DEMESNE**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 261: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,895: poor rates in 1837, £80.

**BOTHAMSALL** (or **BOTHUMSELL**), NOTTS, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, on the northern bank of the river Meden; 138 miles from London, 4 from Ollerton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Nottingham, and Newark, to Darlton, thence 6 miles.—Money orders issued at Ollerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—There are two small daily schools in this parish, the inhabitants of which have a right to send their children to the free school at Haughton with Serlby.—The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £21. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £52: patron, Duke of Newcastle: pres. incumbent, G. Rawlinson, 1848: contains 1,630 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 374: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,810: poor rates in 1837, £122.—W. 1 m. Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, is situated in a district which has not inaptly been termed the Dukery, the parks of the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Portland, and the Duke of Norfolk, lying so as almost to join each other; so that the tourist or the passer-by may, for a distance of several miles, traverse nothing but parklike scenery, where he may, in some places, almost conceive himself rambling amidst Transatlantic forests. Around him rise—

"Majestic woods of every vigorous green,  
Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills;  
Or to the wide horizon, far diffused,  
A boundless deep immensity of shade."

The mansion stands in an open and rather low situation, near the centre of the park, backed by rising grounds well covered with wood. The old house was burnt to the ground in 1745, and the present was erected upon its site by the Duke of Kingston, the grandfather of the present noble proprietor. The basement is rustic, of stone, adorned with a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order; the upper stories are of brick. The principal entrance is in the basement, and leads to a fine hall, in which there is a staircase, which, after the first flight, diverges two ways, and gives access to a circular apartment called the dome, which is lighted by a lofty skylight. The dome is supported by fourteen pillars of factitious verd antique marble, alternately round and square, which contrast handsomely with the scagliola marble of the walls. Upon these pillars a balustraded gallery rests, from which admittance is obtained to the upper apartments. The house is handsomely furnished; and while there is every appearance of the most refined luxury, there is also an air of the most complete comfort shed over its internal aspect. The works of art are numerous and interesting, and the gardens are very fine, some of them having been laid out, under the directions of the late duchess, in the German style, with numerous arbours and trellised foliage. In the shrubbery, a cascade forms a beautiful object from the windows of the back front. The park, which is thirteen miles round, contains several sheets of water: the

lake near the house, which is very fine, is laid out to seem like an extensive river, and, being surrounded on every side by sloping lawns, gives to the miniature vessels which ride upon its bosom a very fine effect. The most immediate ancestor of the present noble proprietor of Thoresby, was Daniel Meadows, Esq., who, in 1630, purchased the lordship of Whitnesham from Sir Robert Hitcham, and was the father of Sir Philip Meadows, knight-marshal of the king's palace, and ambassador to the courts of Sweden and Denmark. His son, Sir Philip, married Dorothy, sister of Hugh Boscawen, first Viscount Falmouth. The son of that gentleman, Philip Meadows, Esq., was deputy-ranger of Richmond Park, and married Frances, daughter of William Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston, eldest son of Evelyn, Marquis of Dorchester, who was afterwards created Duke of Kingston. Charles, his eldest son, in 1788, assumed, by sign-manual, the surname and arms of Pierrepont, in consequence of having inherited the estates of his uncle, whose dukedom, with its inferior honours, became extinct at his death. Mr. Pierrepont represented the county of Nottingham in parliament from 1778 to 1796, when he was elevated to the peerage by the titles of Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark; and was created Earl Manvers in 1806, in which title he was succeeded by his second son, Charles Herbert Pierrepont, ten years later.—N.W. 2 m. Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle—(for which see **CARBURTON**.)

**BOTHEL AND THREAPLAND**, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale below Derwent: 325 miles from London (coach road 305), 7 from Cockermouth, 10 from Wigton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Carlisle to Aspatria, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c., 226 miles.—Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—There is a school here, endowed with £42 a year; attached to it there is a lending library, the gift of Sir W. Lawson.—Contains 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 466: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 535: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,758: poor rates in 1837, £158.

**BOTHENHAMPTON**, DORSET, a parish in the liberty of Bothenhampton and Lodors, Bridport union and division of the county: 156 miles from London (coach road 135), 1 from Bridport, 15 from Dorchester.—Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Basingstoke, to Dorchester, &c., 248 miles.—Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, not in charge: pres. net income, £46: patron, Sir H. M. Nepean: pres. incumbent, Alfred Fisher: contains 600 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 533: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 613: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,927: poor rates in 1837, £161.

**BOTH-HERGESTS**, HERTSFORD, a township in the parish of Kington, hund<sup>l</sup> of Huntingdon—(which see for access, &c.): 163 miles from London, 2½ miles from Kington.—Money orders issued at Kington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post

closes 2 p.m.—Contains 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 182.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOTLEY, BERKS**, a tithing in the parish of Cumnor, hun<sup>d</sup> of Hormer—(which see for access, &c.): 55 miles from London, 2 from Oxford, 7 from Abingdon.—Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 153.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOTLEY.** See **CHESHAM**.

**BOTLEY, HANTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Mansbridge, union of South Stoneham, Fawley division of the county: 79 miles from London (coach road 76), 4 from Bishop's-Waltham, 7 from Southampton.—Sou. West. Rail. to Botley station: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Bishopstoke, to Botley, 166 miles.—Money orders issued at Bishop's-Waltham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The church contains a curious and ancient font. The Independents have a place of worship here, and the schools are numerous for the parish. A very good market is held here every other Monday. There are some flour-mills on the river Hamble, within its boundaries.—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £5. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £290: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, Richard Baker, 1803: contains 1,800 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 904: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 780: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,660: poor rates in 1837, £399.—Fairs, Feb. 20, and May 28, for cheese; July 23, Aug. 20, and Nov. 30, for cattle.

**BOTOLPH (Str.)** See **LONDON**.

**BOTOLPH-BRIDGE.** See **ORTON-LONGVILLE**.

**BOTOLPHS.** See **BUTTOLPHS**.

**BOTTESFORD WITH NORMANTON AND EASTTHORPE, LEICESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Grantham, in the vale of Belvoir, and intersected by the Grantham Canal: 143 miles from London (coach road 117), 7 from Grantham, 16 from Melton.—Nor. West. Rail. to Nottingham, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 29 miles.—Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The church is a large and handsome building, with a lofty spire. It is peculiarly rich in the monumental remains of the Manners family, and contains many to the earls and dukes of Rutland, and their countesses and their duchesses. The present incumbent of Bottesford is a nephew of the Duke of Rutland, and his lady (the Lady Adeliza) one of his Grace's daughters. A school here has an endowment of thirty-two acres of land. There is an hospital here, founded and endowed by Roger, Earl of Rutland, in 1612, the emoluments of which were subsequently enriched by successive earls and dukes of Rutland; and by an order of the trustees, in 1821, the number of the recipients was subsequently increased to seventeen, each pensioner receiving the annual allowance of £23. 16s. 8d.; a matron is attached to the establishment, who receives a salary of £15 a year. There is also an hospital for six poor widows, founded and endowed by Samuel Fleming, a rector of Bottesford, who died in 1620, the whole of the income of which amounts to £132. 17s. 8d. per annum. The

other parochial charities produce £78. 8s. 3d. a year.—The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £51. 5s.: pres. net income, £993: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, F. J. Norman, 1846: contains 5,010 acres: 277 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,375: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,581: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,825: poor rates in 1837, £413. Tithes commuted in 1770.

**BOTTESFORD, LINCOLN**, a parish, partly in the northern, and partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg: it contains the chapelry of Burringham, the townships of Ashby, Bottesford, and the hamlets of Holm and Yaddletorpe: 208 miles from London (coach road 158), 7 from Glandford-Brigg, 14 from Gainsborough.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Lincoln, and Gainsborough, to Glandford-Brigg, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Glandford-Brigg, &c., 88 miles.—Money orders issued at Glandford-Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the diocese of Lincoln, united in 1727 to that of Messingham, and having jointly a pres. net income of £698: patron, the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, alternately: pres. incumbent, John Bowstead, 1840: contains 8,210 acres: 233 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,586: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,824: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,213: poor rates in 1837, £509. All tithes of the township of Bottesford and hamlet of Yaddletorpe, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and the vicar, were commuted in 1794.—E. ¼ m. Holm Hall.

**BOTTESFORD, LINCOLN**, a township in the above parish.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 329: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 378: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,188: poor rates in 1837, £44.

**BOTTESLAW, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill—(which see for access, &c.): 150 miles from London, 2 from Newcastle, 10 from Cheadle.—Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Staine, union of Newmarket: 64 miles from London (coach road 57), 6 from Newmarket, 6 from Cambridge.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 132 miles.—Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The church is an ancient and interesting structure, and contains the remains of Elias de Beekingham, who was chief justice in the time of Edward I. Henry I. founded here a small priory of Augustine canons, some parts of which are yet visible. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, and its revenues, at the dissolution, were £149. 18s. 6d.; a farm-house now stands upon its site. Sir Roger Jenyns, in 1730, endowed a school here with £20 per annum, for the instruction of sixteen boys and four girls; the master and

scholars are appointed by the proprietor of Bottisham Hall. The village was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1712. The Baptists and Independents each have chapels here. The petty sessions are occasionally held here. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Ely, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £268: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, J. Hailstone: contains 4,700 acres: 255 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,497: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,721: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,597: poor rates in 1837, £668. Tithes commuted in 1801. N., Bottisham Hall, the seat of the Rev. G. L. Jenyns. Mr. Jenyns has an ancient lineage. In the year 1563, Sir William St. Loe, Knt., resigned all his right in the manor of Churchill, in Somersetshire, to Ralph Jenyns of Islington, in Middlesex, whose descendant, Richard Jenyns, sold it to John Churchill, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. His son and representative, Sir John Jenyns, was knighted in 1603; and the son of that gentleman, again, was created a K.B. by Charles, Prince of Wales; and he served as the sheriff of Hertfordshire, and M.P. for St. Albans, in 1626. The great-grandson of that gentleman purchased Bottisham Hall and the contiguous estate. He died in 1740, and left as his successor the celebrated writer, Mr. Soame Jenyns. Mr. Jenyns entered early into life as the representative of the county of Cambridge, and began his career by supporting the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole; and, in the course of time, was rewarded with a commissionership of the Board of Trade, which he held for more than twenty years. Mr. Jenyns was highly distinguished as a magistrate and country gentleman, but his chief celebrity was derived from his writings. As an author, he was witty, shrewd, and terse. His chief works are 'Poems,' in two vols.; 'An Inquiry into the Origin of Evil,' and 'A view of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion.' He died in 1787, childless; and, after the decease of his widow, his estates descended to his cousin, the present proprietor.

**BOTTWNOG, CARNARVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Gafflogian, union of Pwllheli, North Wales: 278 miles from London (coach road 254), 10 from Pwllheli, 8 from Nevin. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe to Bangor, &c., 177 miles. Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon. The congregation of the Calvinistic Methodists, who have a chapel here, was formed in 1784. There is a daily school here, with an endowment of £170 a year, in which sixty boys are educated. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Bangor, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Meylltyme, and having jointly a pres. net income of £178: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, R. Jones, 1848: contains 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 191: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £450: poor rates in 1837, £77.

**BOTUSFLEMING, CORNWALL**, a parish in the southern division of East hun<sup>d</sup>, union of St. Germans: 255 miles from London (coach road 223), 3 from Saltash, 6 from Callington. Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c.,

272 miles. Money orders issued at Plymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £16. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £250: pres. incumbent, H. Sweeting, 1845: contains 1,290 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 232: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: poor rates in 1837, £213. Hatt, the seat of William Symons, Esq.—Moditonham House, the residence of Frederick Crosswell, Esq.

**BOTULPH'S DALE.** See **BOTESDALE.**

**BOUGHROOD, RADNOR**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pains-Castle, South Wales: 178 miles from London (coach road 165), 9 from Hay, 14 from Brecknock. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 60 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 131 miles. Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. The parish is beautifully situated on the northern bank of the Wye, in a picturesque glen, where the Machwy and the Caletwhr fall into the river just opposite to each other. The dingle of the Machwy, which is noted for the beauty of its scenery, is terminated by an enormous rock, on the summit of which there are the remains of an ancient rude structure, the singularity of which greatly excites the curiosity of tourists. A bridge has been built over the Wye here, under the authority of an act of parliament. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Brecon, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £12. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £213: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, W. de Winton, 1816: contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 322: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 370: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,480: poor rates in 1837, £168. Boughrood Castle.—W., Llangore Castle.

**BOUGHTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Clackclose: 95 miles from London (coach road 90), 2 from Stoke-Ferry, 7 from Downham. Nor. and East. Rail. through Cambridge and Ely to Downham-Market, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Ely, to Downham, &c., 135 miles. Money orders issued at Brandon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The name of the several places which bear it, is supposed to have been derived from the Saxon *boc*, signifying a charter, and *ton*, a town, that is, a place held by a charter. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £400: patron, Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart.: pres. incumbent, George Hunt, 1820: contains 1,500 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 209: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,880: poor rates in 1837, £115.

**BOUGHTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Spelhoe, union of Brixworth: 72 miles from London (coach road 70), 4 from Northampton, 14 from Market-Harborough. Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth station to Northampton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Weedon to Northampton, &c., 77 miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The church is in ruins, but a chapel has been erected for the celebration of divine worship. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £296:

patron, R. W. H. Vyse, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. S. H. Vyse, 1843: contains 1,400 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 389: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 447: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,495: poor rates in 1837, £207.---N., Boughton Lodge, the residence of the present Rector.

BOUGHTON, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell: 1.69 miles from London (coach road 138), 2 from Ollerton, 7 from Tuxford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Nottingham, and Newark, to Tuxford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Mansfield, &c., 44 miles.---Money orders issued at Ollerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The church is in ruins. The congregation of the Baptist chapel here was formed in 1806.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, united with Kneesall, is valued at £10, having jointly a pres. net income of £150, patron, Chapter of the Collegiate Church, Southwell: pres. incumbent, John Chell, 1843: contains 1,630 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 309: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 355: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,331: poor rates in 1837, £102.

BOUGHTON-ALUPH, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wye, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford: 73 miles from London (coach road 53), 4 from Ashford, 10 from Canterbury.---Sou. East. Rail. through Ashford to Wye station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 205 miles.---Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The church, a spacious cruciform structure, with a low central tower, is built of flint and ashlar stone. The river Stour flows on the eastern side of the parish, within the boundaries of which there are, on an average, about thirty-five acres under hop cultivation.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £6. 5s.: pres. net income, £216: patron, Trustees of Dr. Breton: pres. incumbent, J. Billington, 1822: contains 2,200 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 524: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 603: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,193: poor rates in 1837, £489.---Fair, Monday after June 29.---E. 1 m. Eastwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham—(for which see EASTWELL.)

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, KENT, a parish and village in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Boughton, lathe of Scray, union of Faversham: 86 miles from London (coach road 50), 3 from Faversham, 5 from Canterbury.---Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 218 miles.---Money orders issued at Faversham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The church contains several ancient monuments; the tower formerly sustained a spire, which fell down towards the close of the 16th century. There are two charity schools for girls and boys, and an almshouse, consisting of two tenements. The skeleton of a human being, by the side of which there was a sword, and a brass Roman coin of the reign of Antoninus Pius, was dug up in the vicinity some years since. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. Hasted, in speaking of this parish, says—*The house at Nash, commonly*

*called Nash Court (which is at present in Chancery, and seemeth fast going to decay), was plundered by the neighbourhood in the year 1715, during the ferment the nation was thrown into on account of the rebellion in Scotland, in consequence of the family of Hawkins, who then held it, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Every part of the furniture, family pictures, writings of the estates and family, were burnt, with an excellent library of books; and the family-plate was carried off, and never heard of afterwards. It was rebuilt, however, by the owner, who lived to the great age of 92, and died in the year 1766. Great, however, as his age was, we find, by an inscription upon one of the tombs, that it was excelled by one of his predecessors. He was in the service of King Henry VIII., who made him well to do in his latter days; was to him a gracious prince, and placed him in positions which won him fame; he was of high stature, with body long and strong, excelling all that lived in his time. He died in his 102d year. About 800 acres of land in this parish are cultivated for the growth of hops. Blean forest, from which the village derives its peculiar name, was anciently the resort of wolves, wild boars, and other wild beasts of the chase. Boughton hill, which stands at the distance of about three quarters of a mile, is said to command a more extensive prospect than any other hill in the kingdom.---The living, a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £9. 4s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, T. W. Wrighte, 1803: contains 2,390 acres: 261 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 1,373: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 1,578: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,295: poor rates in 1837, £696.*

BOUGHTON (GREAT), CHESTER, a township in the parish of Aldford, hund<sup>d</sup> of Broxton: 180 miles from London (coach road 182), 1 from Chester, 10 from Overton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Chester, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, Chester, &c., 81 miles.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The township is intersected by two highroads, one from Chester and the other from Nantwich, at the junction of which this considerable village has been built, which now unites with one of the streets of Chester. The river Dee adjoins it on the west, and it is also intersected by the Chester and Nantwich Canal. Across the middle of the township, a belt of rich loam stretches, which is let out at high rates for garden ground. The remainder is a clayey soil, occupied by butchers, milkmen, and others, who supply the inhabitants of Chester.---Contains 840 acres: 181 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 1,035: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 1,190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,440: poor rates in 1837, £269.

BOUGHTON-MALHERBE, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn: 62 miles from London (coach road 43), 5 from Charing, 9 from Maidstone.---Sou. East. Rail. to Headcorn station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles.---Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---This place, like most of the others bearing a similar designation, is variously written in ancient deeds as Botton and Boughton, from the circumstance stated



above relative to the name. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square western tower; it stands on the summit of a hilly ridge which divides the parish into two parts, termed respectively Boughton Upland and Boughton Weald, the latter being so called from its situation within the Weald of Kent: it contains several rich monuments to members of the family of Wotton, the most remarkable being a splendid marble one, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Wotton, and a very rich one to the memory of Sir Edward Wotton. The hall was for a considerable period the residence of that family, and the most accomplished member of it, Sir Henry Wotton, was born there. The remains of the mansion, on a panel of which there is the date of 1553, has been converted into a farmhouse. Something more than a hundred acres of land in the parish are under hop cultivation. Sir Henry Wotton, distinguished both as a diplomatist and a political writer, was born in 1568. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and after the completion of his academic course became the secretary of the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expeditions against the Spaniards, and into Ireland. On the fall of that nobleman he went to reside at Florence, after which he was employed by James I. in several important diplomatic missions both to Italy and Germany. He was made provost of Eton College, and died in 1624. His principal works are "The State of Christendom," "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," and the "Elements of Architecture."—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Maidstone, and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £13. 15s.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Earl Cornwallis: pres. incumbent, Edward Moore, 1843: contains 2,666 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 466: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,894: poor rates in 1837, £514.—Chilston Park is the residence of James Stoddart Douglas, Esq., formerly M.P. for Rochester.

**BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA, KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Maidstone: 60 miles from London (coach road 38), 4 from Maidstone, 8 from Cranbrook.—Sou. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 192 miles.—Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The name of this parish is written in Doomsday-book, Boltone, and in later records, Bocton, and sometimes West Bocton: its addition of Monchelsea is derived from the name of its ancient possessors, whose principal seat was at Swanscombe, in this county. The church was almost destroyed by fire during the winter of 1832. The schools are numerous. The parish is intersected by a lofty ridge, on the summit of which is the northern boundary of the Weald of Kent; on its southern declivity there are some quarries of ragstone. About 250 acres of the ground in the parish are under hop cultivation.—The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £7. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £395: patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester: pres. incumbent, J. D. Haslewood, 1823: contains 1,740 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,106: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,272: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,014: poor rates in 1837, £685.

**BOULBY.** See EASINGTON.

**BOULDON, SALOR**, a township in the parish of Holdgate, hun<sup>d</sup> of Munslow—(which see for access, &c.): 150 miles from London, 11 from Ludlow, 1 from Holgate.—Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes at noon.—Contains 240 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 56.

**BOULGE, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wilford, union of Woodbridge—(which see for access, &c.): 79 miles from London, 3 from Woodbridge, 10 from Ipswich.—Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with that of Debach, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £3. 12s. 1d., and having jointly a pres. net income of £222: patron, Rev. O. S. Reynolds: pres. incumbent, O. S. Reynolds, 1817: contains 700 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 45: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £988: poor rates in 1837, £15.

**BOULMER AND SEATON-HOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Longhoughton, southern division of Bamrough ward—(which see for access, &c.): 309 miles from London, 4 from Alnwick, 9 from Felton.—Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The village is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, whose boats are moored in Boulmer bay, which is a natural basin, eight hundred yards long, and four hundred broad: it is surrounded by rocks, having an entrance with water of twelve feet depth at ebb tide.—Contains 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £474: poor rates in 1837, £44.

**BOULSTON (or BULLSTON), PEMBROKE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dungleddy, union of Haverford-West, South Wales: 254 miles from London (coach road 270), 5 from Haverford, 13 from Newport.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel to Penarth by rail to Merthyr Tydvil, thence 80 miles: from Derby, through Bristol to Weston, &c., 267 miles.—Money orders issued at Haverford-West: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—In the church there are several monuments to the Wogans, a branch of the Wiston family, the ruins of whose mansion stand in the neighbourhood.—The living, a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £25: patron, R. J. Ackland: pres. incumbent, James Phillips, 1841: contains 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 367: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,030: poor rates in 1837, £53.

**BOULTHAM, LINCOLN**, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union of Lincoln: 170 miles from London (coach road 132), 2 from Lincoln, 11 from Wragby.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>l</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Newark to Lincoln, &c., 51 miles.—Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 15s. 2d.: pres. net income, £126: patron, R. Ellison, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Newmarch, 1829: contains 1,210 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 72: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,502: poor rates in 1837, £81. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803.

BOULTON, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch—(which see for access, &c.): 135 miles from London, 3 from Derby. Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £120: patron, Proprietors of land: pres. incumbent, Edward Poole, 1838: contains 1,240 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: poor rates in 1837, £133.

BOURN (or BURN), CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Long-Stow, union of Caxton and Arrington: 67½ miles from London (coach road 47), 2 from Caxton, 10 from Cambridge. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, &c., 137 miles. Money orders issued at Caxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Bourn was, according to Blomfield, in 870, the lordship of Morcar, who had a numerous and warlike family, but he and most of them were killed in battle by the Danes. It afterwards became the barony of Picott, sheriff of the county and of the Peverells, by one of whose daughters it was conveyed to Sir Gilbert Peche, who, having provided for the children of his second wife, left his remaining possessions to Edward I. Since his time the manor has been successively held by the Beeches, Burnwyses, and Hagars, whose mansion-house stood on a rising ground, in the middle of the ancient works which formerly surrounded the castle erected by Picott. The castle itself was burnt by Ribald de Lisle, in the reign of Henry III., during the contest with the barons. There is a daily school here, endowed by the Countess De la Warr with £20 a year. There was formerly a mineral spring here in high repute, but it has of late years been entirely neglected. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £9. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £161: patron, Christ College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, C. Holworthy, 1795: contains 4,073 acres: 152 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 909: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,045: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,427: poor rates in 1837, £373. Bourn Hall is a seat of the Earl of De la Warr, whose principal residence is Buckhurst, in the parish of Witheyam in Surrey—which see for the family history.

BOURN. See WRECKLESHAM AND BOURN.

BOURN-MOOR, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, northern division of Easington ward: 295 miles from London (coach road 267), 8 from Durham, 2 from Houghton. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Durham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York to Durham, &c., 163 miles. Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here, with a Sunday school attached, as is the case with most of their chapels. At New Lambton, in this township, there is a brine well, 97 fathoms deep, where salt works were established in 1815. Contains 450 acres: 194 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,079: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,240: poor rates in 1837, £552.

BOURN, LINCOLN, a parish and market town in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn: it comprises the hamlets of Bourn with Tongue-End, Cawthorpe, and Dyke: 116 miles from London (coach road 97), 35 from Lincoln. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and Peterborough to Helpstone station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Stamford to Helpstone, &c., 89 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. Bourn is situated in a flat country on the border of the fens, and close by the town is a spring, which is of sufficient force to discharge water enough to turn three mills near its source. The earliest record we have respecting this place is an assertion of Camden's, made, however, on the authority of Leland. It had become notable from the inauguration of Edmund, king of the East Angles, in the year 838. Mr. Gough disputes this, and says that the Saxon monarch was crowned at a place called Buers, in Suffolk; but he does not give any sufficient data to establish his opinion. Certain it is that the place is of great antiquity, and that an abbey was in very early times founded here; for Ingulphus, after noticing several benefactions to it in his History of Crowland, says—*Leofric, lord of the castle of Brunn, a famous and valiant soldier, kinsman to the great Count Rudin, who married King Edward's sister Godo, gave many possessions to this abbey, and, on many occasions, assisted the monks with his counsel and favour. This Leofric had a son, Werward, possessed of the castle and estates of Burn, or Brunn, who dying without issue, they were presented by William Rufus to Walter Fitzgilbert, or Fitzgilebert.* The next notice we have of the place is in the statement that Baldwin Lord Wake, in 1279, in the time of King Edward I., obtained a license for a market weekly, on Saturdays, and for one annual fair. But this has been only a life-grant, as the same privilege was bestowed on the place at the request of his grandson, Thomas Lord Wake, in the second year of King Edward II. The abbey appears to have been founded here, about the year 1138, by Baldwin, son of that Baldwin Fitzgilebert, who obtained a grant of the manor from William Rufus, and he placed in it an abbot and canons of the Augustine order, whose revenues, at its dissolution, according to Dugdale, amounted to £167. 14s. 6d. per annum. Scarcely a vestige either of the castle or the abbey now remain, the only evidence there of the existence of the former being some portion of the foundation, now called the Trenches. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure. It formerly had two large towers at the west end; but one of them has become gradually dilapidated, and is nearly down. The nave is separated from the aisles by plain circular arches, which spring from large columns, and exhibit a striking specimen of the early Norman style. In the centre of the town-hall there was an ancient market-place, commonly reported to have been erected by one of the Wake family; but as the arms of the Cecils were carved upon its front, it has with more justice been assigned to the great statesman who founded that family: it was, however, taken down about thirty years ago. During the seventeenth century, Bourn was nearly twice de-

stroyed by fire. The first conflagration occurred in August, 1605, when that part of the town called Manor-street was entirely burnt down, not a single house being left standing; the next occurred in March, 1637, when the greater part of Eastgate, then called Eugate, was destroyed. The town now consists of four long streets of modern appearance, and well built. Its trade is chiefly in leather and wool stapling, but there are several extensive tanyards in the place. A canal has been formed from here to Boston, by means of which a considerable business is conducted. In a farm-yard within the town there is a medicinal spring, the waters of which are brackish, and have a purgative quality, very similar to that at Astrop, in Northamptonshire, though of far greater strength. The sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held here; and petty sessions are also held for the hundreds of Beltisloe, Ness, and Aveland, in the town-hall, built in 1820. Bourn is one of the polling-places for South Lincolnshire. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Baptists have places of worship here, the congregation of the latter having been formed in 1788, and that of the former in 1811. There is an ordinary day school, endowed with £30 a year; and another, a National school, endowed with £42 a year. The other schools, both daily and Sunday, are numerous. In 1683, an hospital was founded here for six men, by Thomas Trollope, Esq., and, in 1627, an almshouse for six women, by William Fisher, Esq. Robert Harrington, Esq. of Gray's Inn, in the year 1654, left an estate at Laytonstone, Essex, to the poor of this parish, now let at £420 per annum; and there are several smaller charities. Several Roman coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood, and a tessellated pavement was discovered some years ago in the park grounds. One of the greatest distinctions to which Bourn is entitled, arises from its having been the birth-place of Queen Elizabeth's great lord treasurer, allowed, in a critical and trying period, in an age when every country was producing its great men, to be the greatest of the great among the statesmen of his day. William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, whose loyalty, patriotism, and Christian feeling, as the minister of a great country, has never been excelled—who was destined by Providence to aid most effectually in preserving the Protestant establishment, and the civil polity of this country, from becoming the prey of papal superstition and despotism—was born in 1520, at the house of his grandfather here, David Cecil, Esq. In 1535, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where, at the early age of fifteen, he read a paper on prophecy, and, at the age of nineteen, delivered a Greek lecture. After leaving college, he applied himself to the study of the law, and with such success, that, in 1547, he was made master of requests. In the following year, he unhappily partook of the disgrace of his patron, the Duke of Somerset, and, along with him, was sent to the Tower. But after suffering three months' imprisonment, he was released, reinstated in his offices, knighted, and made a member of the privy council. In 1553, he was appointed chancellor of the order of the garter, with an annual fee of a hundred marks. On the death of the young and gentle Edward VI., he prudently

refused to take part in the ambitious projects of the Duke of Northumberland, and thus avoided sharing in the disgrace and death of Lord Dudley, his lovely and unfortunate wife, Lady Jane Grey, and their selfish father. On the accession of Mary, he was graciously received at court; but having refused to change his religion, he was dismissed from all his appointments, and remained unemployed, though safe, during that reign. On the accession of Elizabeth, speedy and ample recompense was made to him, for, a few days after she came to the throne, he was sworn in as a member of the privy council, was made her chief cabinet councillor, and installed as principal secretary of state. In 1561, he received the appointment of master of the wards, and ten years later was created Baron Lord Burleigh. The year after that, he was honoured with the order of the garter, and raised to the office of lord high treasurer of England, which position he held for seven-and-twenty years—fulfilling its duties with such consummate ability, as to excite the admiration of all men—with such dignity of character, as to secure their esteem—and with such firmness of purpose, as to place his sovereign and his country in the very highest place among the great kingdoms of Europe. He died on the 4th of August, 1598. His remains were removed for burial to Stamford, where a most magnificent monument was erected to his memory.—Another noted individual, who was a native of Bourn, was the celebrated but unhappy Dr. Dodd. He was born in 1729. His father was vicar of the parish, who brought him up to the church, which he lived to honour by his erudition and his eloquence, and to disgrace by his dissipation and gallantry. In order to set himself free from the embarrassment which his extravagance had induced, in an unfortunate moment he committed a forgery on Lord Chesterfield for £4,200. He was arrested, but every opportunity was given him to escape; the forged note was even put into his hand as he stood by a blazing fire; but, although he had so glaringly broken the laws of his country, and departed from the standard of moral rectitude, conscientiousness prevented him availing himself of the opportunity. Like Socrates, who refused to leave his prison when the doors were opened for his escape—though not with the elevation of Socrates, for he was unjustly condemned—Dodd declined the escape, braving the shame, in order that he might retain the essence of the truth, and exhibiting the heroism of the Christian in the bitter trial of earthly degradation. He was tried, convicted, and hung at Newgate.—On the site on which the abbey stood, a modern house was built by Colonel Pochin, the lord of the manor of Bourn Abbots, in the year 1764, which, with lawn, gardens, &c., attached thereto, has by exchange become vicarage property, and is occupied by the Rev. J. Dodsworth, the vicar, and is still called the Abbey.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £400: patron, Rev. J. Dodsworth: pres. incumbent, J. Dodsworth, 1842: contains 8,190 acres: 511 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,361: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,865: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,139: poor rates in 1837, £750.—Market day, Saturday. Fairs: April 6, May 7, Sept. 30, Oct. 29. BOURNE (EAST). See EASTBOURNE.

**BOURNE (St. Mary), HANTS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Evingar, King's-clere division, Whitchurch union: 68 miles from London (coach road 58), 7 from Andover, 3 from Whitchurch. —Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Basingstoke, to Andover Road, &c., 155 miles. —Money orders issued at Andover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living is a curacy in the diocese of Winchester, annexed to the vicarage of Hurstbourne-Priors, and having jointly a pres. net income of £202: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, S. J. J. Lockhart, 1843: contains 6,640 acres: 201 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,152: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,324: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,825: poor rates in 1837, £697.

**BOURNE (West), SUSSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourne: 89 miles from London (coach road 65), 7 from Chichester, 15 from Lewes. —Brighton and South Coast Rail. through Chichester to Emsworth station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 211 miles. —Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The Westbourne poor-law union comprehends twelve parishes, spread over an area of 48 square miles, and comprises a population of about 7,000 souls. —The living, a sinecure rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £24. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Rector thereof: pres. incumbent, John Baker, 1828: contains 4,230 acres: 409 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,093: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,407: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,710: poor rates in 1837, £857.

**BOURTON, BEKS**, a tithing in the parish and hund<sup>d</sup> of Shrivenham—(which see for access, &c.): 67 miles from London, 7 from Farringdon, 9 from Lambourne. —Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Contains 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 347: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 399: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,318: poor rates in 1837, £148. The great and small tithes of Bourton and Watchfield, the property of the lay impropricators and the vicar, were commuted in 1789.

**BOURTON (or BORETON), BUCKINGHAM**, a hamlet in the borough and parish of Buckingham—(which see for access, &c.): 58 miles from London, 2 from Buckingham, 5 from Stoney-Stratford. —Money orders issued at Buckingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —Hutchins, in his history of Dorsetshire, says—*The constable is chosen yearly at the court-leet of the lord of the liberty. The tithing-man owes suit and service to the lord's court, which is called there every month, and obliged to pay yearly to the steward 6s. law-day silver. The tithing consists of copyholders.* —Contains 1,360 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOURTON, DORSET**, a chapelry in the parish and liberty of Gillingham, Shaston division: 125 miles from London (coach road 104); 4 from Wincanton, 2 from Gillingham. —Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Chippenham, &c., 187 miles. —Money orders issued at Wincanton: London

letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Sarum: pres. net income, £90: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, F. J. Newall: contains 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 901: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,036: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,464: poor rates in 1837, £222.

**BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, WARWICK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, division and union of Rugby: 102 miles from London (coach road 82), 4 from Dunchurch, 8 from Coventry. —Nor. West. Rail. to Coventry, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Coventry, &c., 68 miles. —Money orders issued at Dunchurch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £19. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, Mrs. Shuckburgh: pres. incumbent, A. R. Kenney, 1839: contains 2,520 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 390: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 448: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,401: poor rates in 1837, £244.

**BOURTON (Great and Little), OXFORD**, a hamlet in the parish of Cropredy, hund<sup>d</sup> of Banbury—(which see for access, &c.): 73 miles from London, 3 from Banbury, 8 from Deddington. —Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —There are two schools here, one endowed with £2. 10s., and the other with £10 per annum. —The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Cropredy: contains 1,380 acres: 115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 647: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 744: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,468: poor rates in 1837, £337. The great and small tithes of Great and Little Bourton, the property of the Bishop of Oxford, the lay impropricators, and the vicar, were commuted in 1777.

**BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hundreds of Tewkesbury and Westminster, union of Shipton-on-Stour: 93 miles from London (coach road 91), 2 from Moreton, 5 from Stour. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to St. Moreton-le-Marsh, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Moreton, &c., 101 miles. —Money orders issued at Moreton-le-Marsh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The village stands on the side of a hill, whence the prospect is varied and delightful. It is chiefly remarkable as having been the birth-place of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned through the infernal arts of Frances Howard, Countess of Essex, and afterwards the mistress and wife of Carr, Earl of Somerset, the discarded favourite of James I. Sir Thomas was born in 1581, and after spending three years at Queen's College, Oxford, was removed to the Temple; but not liking the legal profession, he travelled on the continent; and on his return, attached himself to Sir Richard Carr, then Viscount Rochester, through whose interest he was knighted, and his father was made one of the judges of the Marches in Wales. His honesty to his patron proved fatal to him, for, by endeavouring to persuade Carr from marrying the Countess, he made them both his enemies; and being committed to the Tower in April, 1613, he was, after six months' confinement, poisoned, and died there. The horrible practices employed to effect his death were

discovered two years afterwards, and some of the inferior agents were executed for the murder; but Carr and his paramour, though convicted on the clearest evidence, were reprieved from time to time, and ultimately pardoned by the king. Sir Thomas was the author of several pieces, both in prose and verse, and was considered one of the most accomplished men of his age. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, with the perpetual curacy of Moreton-le-Marsh annexed, is valued at £14, and having jointly a pres. net income of £675: patron, Rev. S. W. Warneford: pres. incumbent, S. W. Warneford, 1810: contains 2,960 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 542: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £623: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,221: poor rates in 1837, £239. The great and small tithes of Bourton and Moreton-le-Marsh, the property of the clerical rector and the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1821. S., Sepincote Park.

**BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold: 90 miles from London (coach road 80), 4 from Stow. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow-on-the-Wold, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stow, &c., 170 miles. Money orders issued at Moreton-in-the-Marsh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The village is agreeably situated in a very pleasant vale, and consists of detached houses, arranged on both banks of a pellucid current, raised by the confluence of several small springs, which form the north and north-west: there is a bridge over the stream, built in 1756, to form a connection between the two sides of the street. The ancient fosseway passes to the east of the village; and at a little distance there is a quadrangular camp of about sixty acres in extent, where many Roman remains have been discovered. A paved aqueduct formerly existed here. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, with the curacies of Clapton and Low-Slaughter united, is valued at £27. 2s. 8½d. and having jointly a pres. net income of £475: patron, Wadham College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, R. Waller: contains 2,290 acres: 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 943: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,084: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,088: poor rates in 1837, £249. Tithes commuted in 1778.

**BOUSTEAD-HILL, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Burgh-on-the-Sands, ward of Cumberland, intersected by the ship canal, communicating with the Solway Frith—(which see for access, &c.): 310 miles from London, 7 from Carlisle, 8 from Wigton. Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 72.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOVENY (LOWEA), BUCKINGHAM**, a chapelry in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Burnham, on the northern bank of the river Thames—(which see for access, &c.): 23 miles from London, 2 from Eton, 3 from Windsor. Money orders issued at Windsor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Burnham: contains 590 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 189: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,572: poor rates in 1837, £69.

**BOVERIDGE (or BOURIDGE), DORSET**, a hamlet in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Cranborne, Shaston division—(which see for access, &c.): 94 miles from London, 1 from Cranborne, 19 from Poole. Money orders issued at Cranborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. According to Hutchins' History of Dorsetshire—*there is here an almshouse, founded and endowed by the Hoopers, for three poor people, nominated by them, and a small stipend for a chaplain. Here is a chapel of ease, served once in three weeks by the vicar of Cranborne.* The living is a curacy in the diocese of Sarum, annexed to the vicarage of Cranborne, and having jointly a pres. net income of £151: patron, Marquis of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, J. H. Carnegie, 1842: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 174.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BOVEY (NORTH), DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Teinbridge, union of Newton-Abbot: 220 miles from London (coach road 184), 13 from Exeter, 8 from Chudleigh. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Dawlish, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Dawlish, &c., 234 miles. Money orders issued at Exeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The lords of this manor formerly exercised the power of inflicting capital punishments. Tin mines to a very considerable extent are worked in the neighbourhood. Antimony has also been discovered here, and has been worked to profit, though to no very great supply. There are also some coal mines. There is a free school here, endowed for the tuition and partial support of twenty boys; its income is about £30 per annum. A Baptist congregation was formed here in 1773; and the Wesleyan Methodists also have a place of worship here. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £22. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £263: patron, Earl of Devon: pres. incumbent, F. J. Courtenay, 1831; contains 6,600 acres: 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 660: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 759: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,870: poor rates in 1837, 293. Fair, on the first Monday after Midsummer-day, obtained through a grant petitioned for by the lord of the manor in 1250.

**BOVEY (SOUTH), or BOVEY-TRACEY, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Teinbridge, union of Newton-Abbot, on the eastern bank of the river Wrey: 221 miles from London (coach road 184), 4 from Chudleigh, 13 from Exeter. Gt. West. Rail. to Newton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Newton, &c., 235 miles. Money orders issued at Chudleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. There are two schools of industry, one of which is wholly supported by the Hon. G. Ryder. The other schools are numerous. The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £26. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, J. Macaulay, 1840: contains 6,480 acres: 319 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,823: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £2,096: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,714: poor rates in 1837, £720. Fairs: Easter-Monday, Holy Thursday, July 5.

**BOVINGDON, HERTFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Hemel-Hempstead, hun<sup>d</sup> of Dacorum—(which see for access, &c.): 24 miles from London:

2 from Hemel-Hempstead, 9 from Watford. There are two schools of industry here, one of which is wholly supported by the Hon. G. Ryder. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Rochester: patron, Hon. G. D. Ryder: pres. incumbent, A. Brooking, 1842: contains 4,160 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,072: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,232: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,451: poor rates in 1837, £414.

BOW (or NYMET-TRACER), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton: 210 miles from London (coach road 183), 8 from Crediton, 10 from Oakhampton. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Crediton, &c., 225 miles. Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.

There are independent and Baptist chapels here, the congregation of the former having been founded in 1821, and of the latter in 1773. The parochial charities produce about £40 a year. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £19. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £335: patron, F. Vandermeulen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. Vandermeulen, 1841: contains 2,740 acres: 181 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 973: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,118: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,165: poor rates in 1837, £360. Market day, Thursday. Fairs: Holy Thursday, November 22, for cattle.

BOW (or STRATFORD-LE-BOW), MIDDLESEX, a parish in the Tower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ossulstone, city of London union, 4 miles from London. Bow was originally a chapelry to the parish of Stepney, and was made parochial in 1730. The name of the place is derived from an ancient ford over the river Lea, on the line of a Roman road between London and the Eastern counties. The way was made plain by the erection of a stone bridge of three arches, said to be the oldest bridge in England, built in the early part of the eleventh century, by Matilda, queen of Henry I. A new bridge, however, of one elliptical arch, of 170 feet span, was, in 1839, substituted for the old one; its cost was about £11,000. The church, which is interesting from being an admirable specimen of the mixture of the Norman and English styles, was built in the reign of Henry II. There was formerly a manufactory of porcelain in the neighbourhood, with a large establishment; and a fair was instituted, but, from its vicinity to the metropolis, the celebration of it attracted so many persons of dubious character, that it became a nuisance, and it was suppressed by the authority of the legislature. There was also a flax mill, but the works were of inconsiderable extent. There is a free school here, founded, in 1613, by Sir John Jolles, which is now under the supervision of the Drapers' Company. In 1701, Mrs. Prisca Courborne founded a school for the tuition of fifty boys, which she endowed with land, at that time producing £40 a year, but, in consequence of improvements and the change of times, that £40 has swelled into £500 a year, and the benefits of the school have consequently been very largely extended: it is under the superintendence of the

rectors, churchwardens, and overseers of several neighbouring parishes. There are also almshouses, the benefits of which are partly applicable to the residence in this place, although the buildings in reality stand in the parish of Bromley, founded by Sir John Jolles and John Edmansson. The other parochial charities produce about £80 a year. The living is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London: pres. net income, £297: patron, Brazenose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. T. Driffield, 1844: contains 630 acres: 603 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,371: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,800: poor rates in 1837, £10,771.

BOWDEN'S-EDGE, DERBY, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak: 197 miles from London (coach road 167), 1 from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 6 from Buxton. Nor. West. Rail. to Sheffield, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 75 miles. Money orders issued at Buxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. Contains 209 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,227: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,411. (Other returns with the parish.)

BOWDEN (GREAT), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, intersected by the Union Canal: this parish includes the chapelry of Market-Harborough: 100 miles from London (coach road 86), 2 from Market-Harborough, 11 from Kettering. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Market-Harborough, &c., 68 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There was formerly a flax mill here. The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £31: pres. net income, £86: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, E. Griffin, jun., 1814: contains 3,120 acres: 678 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,698: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,253: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,501: poor rates in 1837, £720. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, were commuted in 1776.

BOWDEN (LITTLE), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, divided from Leicestershire by the river Welland: 85 miles from London, 1 from Market-Harborough. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £15. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £293: patron, Rev. J. Barlow: pres. incumbent, T. W. Barlow, 1843: contains 2,410 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 439: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 505: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,087: poor rates in 1837, £300. The great and small tithes, the property of the liberties of Little Bowden, of the dean and chapter of Oxford, and of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779.

BOWDON, CHESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bucklow, union of Altrincham, in the vicinity of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal: it comprises the chapelries of Altrincham and Carrington, and the townships of Agden, Ashley, Baguley, Bollington, Bowdon, Dunham-Massey, Hale, Partington, and Timperley: 193 miles from London, 2 from Al-

trincham, 9 from Stockport. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Stockport to Altrincham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Stockport to Altrincham, &c., 93 miles. — Money orders issued at Altrincham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>.

9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The church in old times belonged to Birkenhead priory, and was annexed to the see of Chester by Henry VIII. The rectorial tithes are now leased to the Earl of Stamford by the bishop. There are a great number of schools in the parish, which is intersected by one of the Roman roads. — The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £24: pres. net income, £460: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, W. H. G. Mann, 1821: contains 18,870 acres: 1,505 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,373: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,778: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £33,836: poor rates in 1837, £2,357.

**BOWDON, CHESTER**, a township in the above parish — (which see for access, &c.) — Contains 690 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 526: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 605: poor rates in 1837, £131.

**BOWER-CHALK, WILTS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chalk, union of Wilton: 106 miles from London (coach road 89), 8 from Wilton, 10 from Salisbury. — Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Otterbourne, to Salisbury, &c., 193 miles. — Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.

— The living, a vicarage in the diocese of Sarum, united to the rectory of Broadchalk, and having jointly a pres. net income of £336: patron, King's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, S. H. Hawtrey, 1813: contains 3,120 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 447: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 514: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,006: poor rates in 1837, £199.

**BOWER-HENTON, SOMERSET**, a hamlet in the parish and hund<sup>d</sup> of Martock — (which see for access, &c.) — 127 miles from London, 5 from Ilchester, 6 from Yeovil. — Money orders issued at Ilchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.

**BOWERS-GIFFORD, ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Barstable, union of Billericay: 32 miles from London (coach road 36), 4 from Rayleigh, 6 from Leigh. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Brentwood, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued at Ingatestone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £564: patron, Mrs. Curtis: pres. incumbent, W. W. Tireman, 1841: contains 2,230 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 249: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,582: poor rates in 1837, £128.

**BOWES, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Gilling, union of Teesdale: it comprises the townships of Boldron, Bowes, and Gilmonby: 295 miles from London (coach road 250), 4 from Barnard Castle, 10 from Brough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Darlington, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through York to Darlington, &c., 163 miles. — Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes

1 p.m. — The village consists principally of one long street, and is situated on the edge of Stanemore, a dreary mountainous tract, on which, soon after the Norman Conquest, Alan, Earl of Richmond, built a castle, the ruins of which yet remain, forming a square, each side of which is fifty-three feet long. Camden states that, in his time, there was a slab here used for a communion-table, on which there was an inscription dedicatory to the Emperor Hadrian, and this is believed to have been the Roman station, called Lavatra by Antoninus in his Itinerary. There was formerly a market and fair held in the town, but they have long since fallen into disuse. A grammar-school was founded here in 1690, by William Hutchinson, Esq. of Clement's Inn, which is free to all the children of the parish, and endowed with land which now produces £258 a year; in addition to this endowment, the Rev. Charles Parken left means for providing a scholarship at Cambridge for one of its pupils. In the vicinity there is a natural bridge of sixteen feet span, which was formed by the waters of the Greta in the limestone rock; it is called God's bridge, and is occasionally used as a carriage-way over the river. It was in this village that the tragical event occurred, on which Mallet founded his affecting ballad of Edwin and Emma. — The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £20. 15s.: pres. net income, £90: patron, T. Harrison, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Lambert, 1822: contains 19,780 acres: 185 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,019: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,172: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,948: poor rates in 1837, £359.

**BOWES, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish — (which see for access, &c.) — Contains 16,090 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,034: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,189: poor rates in 1837, £298.

**BOWLAND-FOREST (HIGH and LOW), WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township, partly in the parish of Whalley, and hund<sup>d</sup> of Blackburn, co-palatine of Lancaster, but chiefly in the parish of Slaiburn, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the above county: 227 miles from London (coach road 226), 5 from Clitheroe. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Manchester, to Clitheroe, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Manchester to Clitheroe, &c., 130 miles. — Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The office of forest-master has long been in the possession of the family of Parker of Brownesholme Hall, but the forest is now almost entirely enclosed. — Contains 25,760 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 930: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,069: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,514.

**BOWLING, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Bradford, wapentake of Morley: 226 miles from London (coach road 196), 2 from Bradford, 10 from Leeds. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Bradford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Leeds, &c., 93 miles. — Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Many of the inhabitants are employed in quarries and mines. — Contains 1,240 acres: 1,115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,851: probable pop<sup>n</sup>



in 1849, 7,878: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,548: poor rates in 1837, £450.—Bowling Hall.

**BOWNESS, CUMBERLAND**, a parish in the union of Wigton, ward of Cumberland, on the southern bank of the Solway Frith, intersected by the Ship Canal. It comprises the townships of Anthorn, Bowness, Drumburgh, and Fingland: 315 miles from London, 14 from Carlisle, 10 from Wigton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Carlisle, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., to Carlisle, &c., 215 miles.—Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—There are several daily schools here, four of which have small endowments. A gentleman named Frontbeck left a bequest which now produces £12 a year, the produce of which is distributed among the poor inhabitants. In the vicinity there are two Roman stations, called respectively Tunnocellum and Gabrosentum.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £21. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £393: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, A. Hudleston, 1828: contains 10,830 acres: 225 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,488: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,711: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,951: poor rates in 1837, £227.

**BOWNESS, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 446: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 512: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,438.

**BOWNESS, WESTMORELAND**, a hamlet to the township of Undermillbeck, parish of Windermere, Kendal ward—(which see for access, &c.): 283 miles from London, 5 from Ambleside, 8 from Kendal.—Money orders issued at Ambleside: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—Mr. Gilpin says of Bowness—*Bowness is the capital port-town of the lake, if we may adopt a dignified style which the grandeur of the scene suggests. It is the great mart for fish and charcoal; both of which commodities are largely imported here, and carried by land into the country. Its harbour is crowded by vessels of various kinds, some of which are used merely as pleasure boats in navigating the lake. The village is beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Windermere, opposite to Goat Island. The parish church is adorned with some exquisite paintings on glass, which formerly embellished Furness Abbey. A market is now held on Wednesday, and there was once a fair, but it has long since been disused.*—(Returns with the township of Undermillbeck. See WINDERMERE.)

**BOWOOD, WILTS.**, a liberty in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Calne—(which see for access, &c.): 92 miles from London, 4 from Chippenham, 6 from Melksham.—Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—There is a daily school here for the benefit of this and the adjacent places of Derryhill, Sandy-lane, and Studley, supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 93.—(Other returns with the parish.)—Bowood is the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, now President of her Majesty's councils. The domain formerly constituted a part of the royal and ancient forest of Pewisham, which extended almost all the way from Chippenham to Devizes, and from Calne

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to Lucock, being bounded on the north and west by the river Avon. The whole of its extent was a favourite resort of James I., who frequently amused himself and his courtiers by hunting deer within its precincts; but after his decease it would seem to have been disforested, one half of the land, including Bowood, being granted to Lord Audley's ancestors, and the other to the family of Carey in Devonshire; it was afterwards comprised among the estates seized by parliament as forfeitures after the establishment of the Commonwealth, when it was laid open for the general advantage. During the reign of Charles II., Bowood was granted to Sir Orlando Bridgman of Ridley, son of the Lord Keeper of the same name, one of his favourites, who dying insolvent, it was purchased of the trustees of his property by John Earl of Shelburne and Baron Wycombe, whose grandson, the present Marquis of Lansdowne, is the noble proprietor. The country around the mansion is fine and luxuriant in the extreme. The pleasure grounds and the park are extensive, greatly varied in their natural beauty, and affluent in the woods by which the mansion is surrounded. During the life of the father of the present marquis, the whole estate was noted for its singularly progressive improvement, and although for a while neglected, if not injured by the cutting down of some of the finest trees before the accession of his lordship, the waste has been abundantly supplied by his renovating exertions and refined taste. Within the boundary of the park there are nine valleys, each of which is distinguished by its own peculiar and striking feature, varying from the rugged, the wild, and the furzy shaw, to the gentle placitude of the verdant lawn. Throughout a great portion of its expanse and covering, one of its most pleasing vales, broad and irregular in their outline, the pellucid waters of a lake, with their fairy ripples, wash its gentle banks. Beyond and around, broken into clumps, or gathered in enormous masses of various-coloured foliage, the giant woods of Bowood protect the mansion. The house stands on an elevated piece of ground overlooking the lake, and is backed by a depth of forest in which every species of the oak is to be found glinting in their many-hued greens, as they laugh back the summer sunlight, or throwing about their dark and gnarled arms as they answer to the wintry tempest, in every aspect delightful, magnificent, and impressive. The mansion has been built at different periods, and, in consequence, presents an irregular though not an incongruous mass of architecture, imposing from its extent, and pleasing from the richness of its domestic style. Its principal portion was erected by John Earl of Shelburne, after a design of the Adams's, and wears the aspect of an Italian villa, not altogether in keeping with its size; but it nevertheless has all the air of a British nobleman's residence, and gives the assurance of luxuriant comfort and classical adornment. After the finish of the edifice, the first marquis, with a judgment far superior to that of the architect, added a wing of about three hundred feet in extent, the elevation of which is an imitation of the wing of Diocletian's palace at Spalatro; it forms the southern side of two quadrangular courts, which are surrounded by the

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domestic offices. The third portion, to the north of the house, consists of a series of domestic apartments, which are separate from what are called the state-rooms. The principal front faces the south, and commands a rich and diversified prospect over a vast extent of country. It is embellished by a large portico of ten columns of the Doric order, which support a pediment, where the family arms are sculptured in very bold relief. The entrance-hall, which is approached by the portico, is paved with tessellated marble, and the other apartments are finished and furnished in a style which evinces the taste, and shows the wealth of their noble proprietor. The principal collection of the marquis's pictures is deposited at Lansdowne House in London, but here the works of art are of rare and costly excellence; among them are specimens of the skill of Gainsborough, Sebastian del Piombo, Rubens, Guercino, Albano, and others of the old masters. The walks around the mansion are fresh and pleasing in the extreme. The lake, as it winds through the grounds, is divided into two parts; here hidden by a rising knoll of bluff land, there spread out in its breadth as a translucent mirror, and again lost among the woods which margin its expanse. At its lower extremity is the feature which gives it its most animating effect; it is a cascade formed by a head of rock, through the fissures of which the waters rush with hasty and turbulent brilliancy in several broken streams, the principal sheet falling, after a few yards of descent, against a projecting rock, and large irregular masses of stone. Under the rocks there are several excavations and subterranean passages, the dark openings of which present a pleasing seclusion, not disagreeably broken by the splashing and burley tumult of the waters, so that the lover of the picturesque can enjoy all that the most active imagination could desire. The only building in the grounds is a mausoleum, which John Earl of Shelburne erected for himself, and which was afterwards consecrated to his memory. It stands upon a rising ground, deeply embosomed in a shady wood, and contains a marble monument, which, from the eminence of the great statesman and accomplished nobleman whose bodily remains lie enshrined in that stilly quietude, so far removed from the busy world, in which, while living, he took so active and influential a part, deserve transcription; it is as follows, and is a remarkable instance of elegant, concise, and respectful, but not fawnish, biography:—

"To the memory of JOHN PETTY, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice, Baron of Dunkerron, in Ireland, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council, Baron Wycombe of Chipping-Wycombe, in Great Britain. He was the son of Thomas Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kerry, to whom the titles of Kerry and Lixnaw had lineally descended through four-and-twenty generations, and of Anne, the only daughter of Sir William Petty, his lady, Baroness of Shelburne; a man whom eminent faculties of mind never made ambitious; whom abundant affluence of fortune never made dissolute; whom extensive influence of power never made arrogant; who lived with no other endeavour than to advance the happiness of others by kindness and charity, and improve their sentiments by good example; who died with no wish to be remembered but as a man of worth and a Christian of sincerity. He departed this life the 10th day of May, 1761, aged 55 years."

The present marquis has recently erected, on the highest spot on the neighbouring Downs, and at the extremity of the estate, which was purchased by the fortune this eminent man bequeathed to his family, an obelisk, 130 feet in height, which

it is proposed to dedicate to his memory. The family of the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose second title is Earl of Kerry, trace their origin, in common with the houses of Fitzgerald, Carew, Mackenzie, and several other ancient and noble families to Walter Fitz-Otho, castellan of Windsor in the 11th century, whose eldest son, Gerald Fitzwalter, obtained a grant from Henry I. of Molesford, in the county of Berks. His eldest son, Maurice Fitzgerald, was ancestor of the ducal house of Leinster; his second son, William, was sent into Ireland by Earl Strongbow, where he assisted in the reduction of that kingdom. His great grandson, Thomas, assumed the surname of Fitzmaurice, and became Lord Kerry of Lixnaw. His son, the second Lord Kerry, attended the parliament at Dublin, on a writ of summons, in 1295, and two years afterwards followed Edward I. into Scotland with horse and arms. From him the title descended to Thomas, 21st Lord Kerry, who, in 1722, was created Viscount Clanmaurice and Earl of Kerry. His lordship had, in 1692, married Anne, only daughter of Sir William Petty, physician-general to the army in 1652, so celebrated for his extraordinary talents and surprising fortune. He was the son of a Mr. Anthony Petty, a clothier, who lived at Rumsay, in Hampshire, where he was born in 1623. At a very early age he evinced a peculiar genius for mechanics, and having acquired the rudiments of education in his native village, was entered at the university of Oxford. He there obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and French languages, as also of those branches of geometry and astronomy most necessary for surveying and dialling. With these accomplishments he obtained an appointment in the Royal Navy, in which he served for some years; but on the breaking out of the civil war, he went upon the continent, and studied medicine at several of the universities there. In 1647, he returned to England, procured a patent for his invention of double writing, and began to practice in his profession at Oxford. In 1649, he was admitted to his physician's degree, and made deputy-professor of anatomy to the university. About the same time he was elected a fellow of Brasenose College, chosen a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and appointed lecturer on music in Gresham College. In 1652, he went to Ireland as physician-general of the army; and having been long resident in Dublin, was appointed a member of the Privy Council, and secretary to the Lord Protector. Shortly after that, he entered upon his "Political Survey" of the sister country, on which he was engaged between eleven and twelve years. He was a celebrated member of the only parliament ever called by Richard Cromwell; but on the deposition of that individual, he returned to Ireland, where he remained till the restoration of Charles II., who created him a knight the year after his accession to the throne. In 1666, he had surveyed 2,800,000 acres of the forfeited estates in the sister country; and as he was to have a penny for every acre that he surveyed, he realised, by that business alone, an estate which brought him in £6,000 a year. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and an original member of the College of Physicians, as

embodied under patent in 1667. He died of a gangrene in his foot, in 1687. Thomas, the grandson of the first earl, dying without issue, his honours devolved upon his cousin Henry, the present Marquis of Lansdowne. The Hon. John Fitzmaurice, having inherited the Petty estates on the death of his maternal uncle, the Earl of Shelburne, in 1751, assumed the surname and arms of Petty; and was in that year advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the titles of Baron Dunkerron and Viscount Fitzmaurice, and was further promoted, in 1753, to the earldom of Shelburne. In 1760, the earl was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Wycombe of Chipping-Wycombe. He was succeeded in his honours, in the following year, by the celebrated statesman who occupied so large a portion of public attention towards the close of the last century. Distinguished for his eloquence, tact, and self-possession, he was soon employed in state business; and on the accession of the Marquis of Rockingham to the premiership, was made secretary for foreign affairs; on the demise of that nobleman, he held the place of first lord of the treasury, until the united efforts of Mr. Fox and his friends compelled him to retire from power. In 1784, he was advanced to the dignities of Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Causton, and Marquis of Lansdowne. His lordship was succeeded, in 1805, by his eldest son, John, the second marquis, who dying without issue four years afterwards, the honours descended to Lord Henry Petty, his brother, the present marquis, who had long been distinguished as a member of the House of Commons, as an able and eloquent debater, a statesman of enlarged views, and a man of the highest education and refinement. His lordship early attained great celebrity as a politician, and has been a consistent and steady supporter of the party to which he attached himself; and is, perhaps, almost more than any other member of it, entitled to the appellation of the classical orator of the House of Lords. His lordship has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, beside his present high office in the cabinet, is lord-lieutenant of Wiltshire.

**BOWTHORP.** See **BAWBURGH**.

**BOX, WILTS.** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chippenham, union of Chippenham: 101½ miles from London (coach road 100), 8 from Chippenham, 6 from Bath. — Gt. West. Rail. to Box station: from Derby, through Stonehouse and Bristol to Box station, 147 miles. — Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Box is a small village, situated on the confines of the county, and has become a place of some importance, from being a high station on the Great Western Railway, as it formerly was, being placed on a convenient spot on the high road from London to Bath, when coaches and four were the glory of the country. The valley in which it is partly built is highly picturesque; it consists of a fine tract of meadow-land, watered by a sweet little rivulet, which derives its name from the village, bounded by almost parallel lines of undulating, but in some places abrupt hills, the sides of which are diversified by hamlets, villas, and plantations, beautifully disposed. The soil on the higher ranges of land is that which, in the neigh-

bourhood, is commonly called stone-brush, a term which means a sort of loam, mixed lightly with rubble-stones of a compound nature, being partly calcareous and partly silicious. The under stratum is an extensive bed of freestone of oolitic character, and which is commonly known by the name of Bath-stone, from the circumstance of the greater part of the city of Bath having been built from the quarries dug about a mile to the eastward of this place. As in all quarries of the same character, the stone here lies very little inclined from the horizontal; and being, previous to its exposure to the air, very pervious to water, is easily raised in any required shape and size; but after it has been subject for some time to the action of the atmosphere, it acquires immense hardness and durability, and is therefore admirably adapted for building purposes. In addition to its term of Bath-stone, it is also known among builders as *ashlar*, probably from the hamlet of Ashley, which adjoins Box, and which, by the inhabitants, is constantly termed *Ashlar*. There is a charity school here, which is endowed with about £65 a year. The village is overlooked by a singular-looking eminence, called Tautney Hill. According to tradition, this was a Roman station or residence; and the opinion is countenanced by the fact, that remains of baths and other Roman relics have constantly been met with in the place and neighbourhood; and above all, in the vicinity, several stone coffins have been discovered in the churchyard, each of which was hewn out of the solid rock. Box Hill, in this parish, is a large tract of elevated ground, lying about midway between Chippenham and Bath, which consists almost entirely of beds of freestone. It presented one of the most formidable obstacles with which the eminent engineer of the Great Western Railway, Mr. Brunel, had to contend; but he at length overcame it, by piercing the rock with one of the longest tunnels in the kingdom. — The living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £15. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £348: patron, Rev. H. D. C. S. Horlock, D.D.: pres. incumbent, H. D. C. S. Horlock, 1831: contains 4,130 acres: 271 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,274: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,615: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £8,345: poor rates in 1837, £538.

**BOXFORD cum WESTBROOK, BERKS.** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Faircross, union of Newbury, on the eastern bank of the river Lambourn: 57 miles from London (coach road 60), 4 from Newbury, 4 from Beeton. — Gt. West. Rail. to Newbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Banbury, Oxford, and Reading, to Newbury, &c., 144 miles. — Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The parish is well off for schools. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £761: patron, Rev. Mr. Wells: pres. incumbent, G. Wells, 1843: contains 2,880 acres: 126 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 612: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 704: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,095: poor rates in 1837, £346.

**BOXFORD, SUFFOLK.** a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cosford, and partly in that of Babergh,

union of Cosford: it includes the hamlet of Hadleigh: 74 miles from London (coach road 59), 6 from Hadleigh, 16 from Ipswich. — East. Co. Rail. to Hadleigh, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 206 miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The church is a spacious building, with a spire. The schools are numerous, and one of them was endowed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by herself. The Independents have a chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, but now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £710: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, Hon. A. F. Phipps: contains 2,450 acres: 220 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,289: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,102: poor rates in 1837, £368. — Fairs: Easter-Monday, and Dec. 21.

BOXGROVE, Sussex, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, union of West Hampnett: 83 miles from London (coach road 61), 4 from Chichester, 6 from Arundel. — Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Chichester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles. — Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The church formerly belonged to the ancient priory, and now contains several altar-tombs, one of which is said to cover the remains of Queen Adeliza. Tanner says of the priory—*There was an alien priory here, subordinate to the Abbey de L'Essay in Normandy, to which it was first given by Robert de Heya, in the time of Henry I. From three Benedictine monks, by the benefactions of the St. John family, the number was raised at one time to sixteen, but was reduced to nine not long before the dissolution. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaise, and was made 'prioratus indigena,' in the 13th year of Edward VI. In the 26th of Henry VIII., its yearly revenues were valued at £185. 19s. 8d. The site was granted in exchange to Henry Earl of Arundel, in the 3d year of Elizabeth.* —

The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £9. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £687: patron, Duke of Richmond: pres. incumbent, W. Turner, 1848: contains 3,410 acres: 153 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 736: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 846: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,423: poor rates in 1837, £477. — N. ¼ m. Halmaker House. — N.W. 1 m. Goodwood Park, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. The mansion is most delightfully situated in a spacious park, and commands some most extensive and beautiful views. The estate formerly belonged to the noble family of Percy, but being purchased by the great-grandfather of the present duke, he pulled down the old Gothic structure, and erected a new house for a hunting seat. To that edifice the late duke made great additions, under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, until, early in the present century, it assumed all the aspect of a ducal residence. The principal front and the west wing are new. The former, which looks to the south, comprises only one story in its elevation, having at each end a circular tower of two stories, each of which is surmounted by a low dome. The centre is formed of a portico of

six Ionic columns, which support an upper tier of Doric pillars of Portland stone, surmounted by a balustrade. Each of the wings forms an obtuse angle with the front, and has a circular tower at its extremity. The old house now forms the west wing; it is a plain edifice of Portland stone, with a pediment in its centre. The drawing-room is a noble apartment, 58 feet long by 36 wide; the dining-room is also very spacious, being about 40 feet in length. The stables and their offices stand to the westward of the house: they are formed in a handsome quadrangular building, and are not inferior, if they are not superior, to any of the kind in the kingdom. The kennel also, which the late duke built for his foxhounds, is believed to exceed in magnificence and convenience, for the creatures housed there, everything of the kind in the kingdom, or perhaps that was ever raised for the housing of such tenants. All the new part of the mansion is built of small flints, which were collected from the South Downs, and have the superiority, not only in hardness, over the Portland stone, but also in the circumstance, that the longer they are exposed to the atmosphere, the whiter they become. The gardens, which are at some distance from the mansion, are very extensive and very beautifully laid out. The park comprises about 2000 acres; and at the upper end of it there is a beautiful pleasure-house, called Cairney Seat, which was built of the materials that formerly composed the tower of Hoove church, an elegant structure of Caen stone, on the fall of which they were removed to this site, and applied to the building of this house. Being built on a considerable elevation, it commands a most magnificent view, comprising the whole of the beautifully undulated plain beneath, the varied outline of the coast from Brighton to Portsmouth, with the English Channel spread out beyond, and on the other side a large tract of the country northward of the Downs. On a hill adjoining the park, the late duke formed an excellent course, the races on which rank among the first in the kingdom; they are now generally held in July, and last three days. Among the curiosities in the vicinity of Goodwood is the lion carved in wood, which formed the figure-head of Commodore Anson's ship, the Centurion, during his circumnavigation of the globe. It is set up next the Duke of Richmond Hill, on a pedestal of stone, with an inscription to the following effect:—

"Stay, traveller, awhile, and view one who has travelled more than you:  
Quits round the globe in each degree, Anson and I have ploughed the sea;  
Torrid and frigid zones have passed, and safe ashore arrived at last—  
In ease and dignity appear; He in the House of Lords—  
I here."

The ancestor of his grace the Duke of Richmond was Charles Lennox, a son of Charles II. by Louise Renée de Perrencourt of Querevalle, in France, who was created, by the king, Duchess of Portsmouth, Countess of Farnham, and Baroness of Petersfield; and by Louis XIV., Duchess of Aubigny in France. He was enrolled among the peers of Britain, in 1675, by the titles of Baron Settrington, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond, in Yorkshire; and in the same year, among the peers of Scotland, by

the titles of Baron Methven of Torbolton, Earl of Darnley, and Duke of Lennox, which titles his grace the present Duke of Richmond has inherited. His grace, like his ancestors, have always held high positions in the state. He was postmaster-general in the administration of Earl Grey; is a colonel in the army, and distinguished himself greatly during the Peninsular war. His grace's other residences are Gordon Castle, in Aberdeenshire, and 51 Portland Place. He is lord-lieutenant of the county of Sussex, colonel of the Sussex Militia, and high-steward of Chichester.

BOXLEY, KENT, written in the 'Textus Roffensis': Boxele, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn: 59 miles from London (coach road 37), 3 from Maidstone, 6 from Rochester. —Sou. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 191 miles. —Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The village is situated at the foot of the chalk hills, over which the parish extends to a considerable distance. Here are the extensive paper mills, so celebrated for the manufacture of Whatman's original post. They were, before the decline of the woollen business in the south part of the country, used as fulling mills; but in 1739 were purchased by Mr. Whatman, and have ever since been applied to their present purpose. Within these few years there has still been a woollen mill; but the business done in it, though no doubt remunerative to the proprietor, was of insignificant extent. Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, speaking of this place, says—*William de Ipre, Earl of Kent, who afterwards became a monk himself at Laon in France, founded here, A.D. 1146, an abbey of Cistercian monks from Claville in Burgundy, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin; yet, from the famous rood here, it is in some records called Abbatia S. Crucis de Gratiis. It was endowed with £218. 19s. 10d., and granted, in the 32d year of Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet. Henry III. granted a weekly market to the abbey; and, in the reign of Edward I., the abbot was summoned to parliament. The rood or crucifix of this abbey, called, as just stated, the Rood of Grace, appears to have been of singular mechanical construction, very ingeniously put together, and would seem to have been largely used for imposing the fallacies of papal superstition on the ignorant commonalty; for, during the progress of the dissolution of the monasteries, it was publicly exposed at St. Paul's Cross, in London, to an immense multitude of persons, and subsequently destroyed. Some small remains of the conventual buildings may yet be perceived; and at a little distance, in the immediate vicinity, there is still a rabbit warren, which formerly belonged to the abbot and monks of the establishment. About half a mile from the abbey is the famous Penenden or Pickenden Heath, which forms part of the parish, and which has, from time immemorial, been used as the place for the great county meetings. —The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £12. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £834: patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester: pres. incumbent, John Griffith, 1832: contains 5,670 acres: 214 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,*

1,398: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,608: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £8,230: poor rates in 1837, £906. —E., Boxley Abbey, the seat of Lady Maria Finch. S., Park House.

BOXMOOR, HERTFORD, a station on the North Western Railway: 24½ miles from London (coach road 22), 5 from Berkhamstead, 97½ from Birmingham, close by the village of Two Waters. —From Derby, through Leicester and Rugby to station, 108 miles. —Money orders issued at Hemel-Hempstead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —A commodious hotel has been erected here for the convenience of the passengers. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £150: patron, the Vicar: pres. incumbent, Henry Lister, 1845.

BOXTED, ESSEX, a parish in the Colchester division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, on the southern bank of the river Stour: 57 miles from London (coach road 59), 2 from Neyland, 6 from Colchester. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 189 miles. —Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £7. 10s. per annum. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £7. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, Charles Norman: contains 3,120 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 856: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 984: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,895: poor rates in 1837, £343.

BOXTED, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Sudbury: 109 miles from London (coach road 60), 5 from Clare, 15 from Stowmarket. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Newmarket, 144, thence 17 miles. —The living, a rectory not in charge, in the diocese of Ely, consolidated with Hartest, and having jointly a pres. net income of £652: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, John Maddy, 1819: contains 1,580 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 200: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 230: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,460: poor rates in 1837, £186. —Fair: Whitmonday, for cattle. —Boxted Hall.

BOXWELL WITH LEIGHTERTON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grombold's Ash, union of Tetbury: 122 miles from London (coach road 104), 4 from Wotton, 9 from Malmsbury. —Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Charfield station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Charfield, &c., 122 miles. —Money orders issued at Wotton-under-Edge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —Leland says—*There were nunnes at Boxwell, 2 miles from Wotton-under-Edge, destroyed, as somme say, by the Daines. It longid now to the abbey of Gloucester.* —The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Leighterton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £23. 4s. 9d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, Rev. R. W. Huntley: pres. incumbent, R. W. Huntley, 1831: contains 2,210 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 334: probable

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 384: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,295: poor rates in 1837, £65.---N., Lasborough Park is the residence of the rector, who is also lord of the manor.---W., Newark Park.

**BOXWORTH, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Papworth, union of St. Ives: 73 miles from London (coach road 58), 4 from Caxton, 7 from Cambridge.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge to Long Stanton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Long Stanton, 122 miles.---Money orders issued at Caxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 p.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The interest of £45, left by various individuals, is distributed every four years among the poor of this parish.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Ely, is valued at £18. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £459: patron, G. Thornhill, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Thornhill: contains 2,000 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,767: poor rates in 1837, £232.

**BOYATT.** See OTTERBOURNE.

**BOYLSTON, DERBY**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, union of Uttoxeter: 143 miles from London (coach road 124), 7 from Uttoxeter, 11 from Derby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Draycott station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, to Draycott, &c., 22 miles.---Money orders issued at Uttoxeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £6. 0s. 2d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Rev. W. Hunt: pres. incumbent, R. Bickerstaff, 1842: contains 1,360 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 343: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 394: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,050: poor rates in 1837, £143. Tithes commuted in 1783.

**BOYNTON, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker, union of Bridlington: 243 miles from London (coach road 206), 2 from Bridlington, 6 from Hunmanby.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Grimsby, and Hull, to Bridlington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Normanton, Selby, and Hull, &c., 144 miles.---Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---The interest of £100 is distributed amongst the poor as an occasional relief in severe seasons.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of the East Riding and diocese of York, is valued at £7. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £141: patron, Sir G. Strickland, Bart.: pres. incumbent, F. Simpson, jun., 1841: contains 2,690 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 100: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 115: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,479: poor rates in 1837, £44. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1777.---Boyn-ton Hall is the seat of Sir G. Strickland, Bart., who represented the West Riding of the county in parliament from 1831 to 1841, and who now sits for Preston. The mansion is situated in a luxuriant vale, which is sheltered by rising grounds on the north and south, and watered by a beautiful rivulet. The house, though not very large, is handsome, and forms a very striking object on the road from Kilham to Bridlington. On the summit of a lofty ridge, the

late Sir G. Strickland erected a pavilion. The upper room of that building commands a very varied and extensive prospect both by sea and land, including Bridlington Bay and all the adjoining coast, the level country on the southern edge of the wolds, and the northern side of Holderness. The original stock of this family appears to have been settled before the Conquest at Strickland, or Stirkland, as it is more anciently written, in the county of Westmoreland, and where they continued for many generations, until William de Stirkland married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph D'Aincourt of Sizergh, and removed there. From him are descended Charles Strickland, Esq. of Standish, who assumed the name of Standish, and Walter Strickland, Esq. of Sizergh; but the immediate founder of Sir George Strickland's branch of the family was Roger Strickland, Esq. of Maesk, a younger branch of the Sizergh family, whose son, William Strickland, is believed to have accompanied the celebrated navigator, Sebastian Cabot, in his voyages of discovery. After his return, he purchased Boynton and the other estates, still possessed by his descendants. He obtained, in 1550, a grant of the arms now borne by the family, and was repeatedly returned as the representative of Scarborough in the House of Commons, from 1558 to 1585. He married a daughter of Sir William Strickland, Knight, of Sizergh, and his grandson, through her, Sir William Strickland, Knight, was, in 1641, created a baronet. During the protectorate, he became a person of higher consideration, and was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Strickland. From that gentleman, the present baronet, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1834, is the seventh in succession.---S., Easton Hall.

**BOYTHORPE.** See FOXHOLES-WITH-BOYTHORP.

**BOYTON, CORNWALL**, a parish, partly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, county of Devon, and partly in that of Stratton, in the above county: 286 miles from London (coach road 219), 5 from Launceston, 9 from Newport.---Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Exeter to Plymouth, &c., 294 miles.---The parish is intersected by the Budo Canal.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £120: patron, Rev. G. Prideaux: pres. incumbent, Edward Rudall, 1826: contains 5,120 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 600: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 690: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,477: poor rates in 1837, £84.---Fairs: Monday-fortnight after Lammas-day, and Aug. 18, for cattle.

**BOYTQN, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, on the western bank of the river Butley, near Hollesley Bay: 73 miles from London (coach road 85), 8 from Woodbridge, 16 from Ipswich.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 205 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There are almshouses here for twelve men and twelve women, with a liberal endowment.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at

£5. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £388. patron, Mrs. Warner's Trustees: pres. incumbent, W. W. Aldrich, 1841: contains 1,890 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 239: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,646: poor rates in 1837, £232.

**BOYTON, WILTS.**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Heytesbury, union of Warminster: 113 miles from London (coach road 89), 6 from Warminster, 12 from Amesbury. — Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 151, thence 12 miles. — Money orders issued at Warminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £27. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £549: patron, Magdalen College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, William Aldrich, 1823: contains 4,580 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 360: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 414: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,071: poor rates in 1837, £154. — Boyton House, occupied by Captain the Hon. G. C. Agar.

**BOYTON.** See BRIGHTON, NORFOLK.

**BOZEAT (or BOZIATE), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Higham-Ferrers, union of Wellingborough: 81 miles from London (coach road 73), 6 from Wellingborough, 12 from Kettering. — Nor. West. Rail. to Castle-Ashby station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Weedon to Castle-Ashby, &c., 92 miles. — Money orders issued at Wellingborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the rectory of Strixton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £183: patron, Earl Spencer: pres. incumbent, W. C. Wilson, 1825: contains 2,400 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 845: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 971: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,402: poor rates in 1837, £421. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1798. — E. 2 m. is Park Hill House.

**BRABOURNE, KENT**, a parish in the franchise and barony of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford: 72 miles from London (coach road 61), 5 from Ashford, 6 from Hythe. — Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 204 miles. — Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — There is a Baptist chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1818, and another, for which the congregation was collected in 1826. — The living, a vicarage, consolidated in 1776 with Monk's Horton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £11. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £320: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, James Brothers, 1846: contains 3,640 acres: 92 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 889: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,022: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,809: poor rates in 1837, £469. — E. 1 m. is Mersham Hatch, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, which has been the principal residence of the family for more than three centuries. The mansion is a spacious brick edifice, with wings, placed in an extensive and picturesque park, on the old coach road through Maidstone to Hythe. An ancient house stood upon the ground which it now oc-

cupies. It was the residence of Sir Norton Knatchbull, was partly rebuilt by Sir Wyndham, and finished by the late father of the present baronet. The burial-place of the family is in Mersham church, in which the principal monument is to the memory of Sir Norton Knatchbull and Bridget, his second lady, the daughter of John Astley, Esq. The former, who died during the reign of Charles I., in 1636, is commemorated by a full-length figure in white marble, leaning on his right elbow, above which, under a canopy, there is a figure of his lady, in a kneeling posture. She died in November, 1625, at the age of fifty-five, and the epitaph is so exhibitiv<sup>e</sup> of natural feeling, that we cannot forbear from transcribing it: it contains a lesson and a comfort equally likely to be a support to those who have the world's trials to pass through. It runs thus, and is marked, by-the-by, with a simplicity of heart and a correctness of taste, which cannot but be an inducement to persevere:—

"The dust closed up within this marble shrine  
Was, when it breathed, a blossom feminine;  
Brow'd up in Courte, the ill whereof and good  
She quickly found in competition stood;  
The good ill Courte who therefore soon forsooke;  
And, happy in her choice, a husband took.  
Yet though she were with happy Hymen blest,  
She found the world could yield no perfect rest;  
And, therefore, having three-and-thirty years  
Liv'd in true love with him that lov'd her deare,  
She left him too, and all that worldly is,  
To gain an everlasting crowne of bliss."

And the epitaph is a fair description of the Knatchbull family—gentle, domestic, talented, and kind. The mansion was originally purchased of a Mr. Edwards, in the reign of Henry II., by Richard Knatchbull, Esq., from whom was lineally descended Sir Norton Knatchbull, Knt., who served the office of high sheriff for the county in the fifth of James I., and sat in the House of Commons for the port of Hythe. His nephew, who was eminently distinguished for literary ability, was created a baronet in 1641; and his direct descendant, the late and ninth baronet, who was for a series of years the representative of the county, and filled a high official position in the cabinet, succeeded to the title and estates in 1819. The Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull died 24th May, 1849, when the title and estates devolved upon his eldest son (by his first wife), Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, the present baronet.

**BRACEBOROUGH, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Stamford: 123 miles from London (coach road 95), 6 from Market-Deeping. — East<sup>Co</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Syston to Stamford, &c., 77 miles. — Money orders issued at Market-Deeping: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 10s.: pres. net income, £125: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, George Rogers, 1844: contains 2,230 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 231: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,682: poor rates in 1837, £47. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1799-1800.

**BRACEBRIDGE, LINCOLN**, a parish in the liberty of the city, and union of Lincoln: 171 miles from London (coach road 180), 8 from Lin-



coln, 14 from Newark.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Lincoln, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Newark and Lincoln, &c., 52 miles.---Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £3. 9s. 9<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £203: patron, Mrs. Bromehead: pres. incumbent, W. Bromehead, 1837: contains 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 127: poor rates in 1837, £120.

BRACEBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham: 135 miles from London (coach road 108), 5 from Folkingham, 6 from Grantham.---East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, 33, thence 20 miles.---Money orders issued at Folkingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---The living is a vicarage united to South Grantham: contains 970 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 155: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,196: poor rates in 1837, £75.

BRACE-MEOLE, SALOP, a parish within the liberty of the borough of Shrewsbury: 163 miles from London (coach road 156), 2 from Shrewsbury, 11 from Church-Stretton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 31 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Stafford, &c., 72 miles.---Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---This place includes the house of industry for all the town parishes. There is an efficient parish school.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £361: patron, Rev. E. Bather: pres. incumbent, E. Bather, 1847: contains 230 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,195: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,010: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,892: poor rates in 1837, £461.

BRACEWELL, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish and township in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewerose, union of Skipton, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal: 232 miles from London (coach road 225), 9 from Skipton, 9 from Clitheroe.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Manchester to Clitheroe, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Manchester, &c., 135 miles.---Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---Limestone is found abundantly in the parish.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £2. 9s. 9<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £104: patrons, Robert Hopwood, sen., and Robert Hopwood, jun., Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Hayes, 1842: contains 1,920 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 153: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,941: poor rates in 1837, £128.

BRACKEN, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kilnwick, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill---(which see for access, &c.): 186 miles from London, 3 from Beverley, 7 from Great Driffeld.---Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 460 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 32: poor rates in 1837, £23.

BRACKENBOROUGH, LINCOLN, a chapelry in the parish of Great Grimsby, wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth---(which

see for access, &c.): 150 miles from London, 2 from Louth, 15 from Market-Raisen.---Contains 890 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 50: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £815: poor rates in 1837, £37.

BRACKENFIELD, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Moreton, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Scaradale: 150 miles from London (coach road 146), 4 from Alfreton, 6 from Wirksworth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Wingfield station, thence 4 miles: from Derby to Wingfield, &c., 18 miles.---Money orders issued at Alfreton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £32: patron, Rector of Moreton: pres. incumbent, James Rushton, 1844: contains 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 459: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 527: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,598: poor rates in 1837, £128.

BRACKENHILL, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Arthuret, Eskdale ward: 312 miles from London (coach road 310), 5 from Longtown, 9 from Carlisle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Rockliffe station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, Carlisle, &c., 212 miles.---Money orders issued at Longtown: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.: post closes 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---Contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 516: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,152.

BRACKENHOLME WITH WOODHALL, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Hemingbrough, wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, on the western bank of the river Derwent---(which see for access, &c.): 184 miles from London, 7 from Selby, 19 from Beverley.---Contains 1,050 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 79: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,063: poor rates in 1837, £38.

BRACKENTHWAITE, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parochial chapelry of Lorton, ward of Allerdale above Derwent---(which see for access, &c.): 296 miles from London, 7 from Cockermouth, 8 from Keswick.---Contains 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 149: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £894: poor rates in 1837, £64.

BRACKLEY, NORTHAMPTON, a borough, market town, and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of King's Sutton, union of Brackley: 83 miles from London (coach road 63), 21 from Northampton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Brackley Road, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury, to Brackley Road, &c., 84 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. 3 p.m.: post closes 8.10 a.m. 6.30 p.m.---The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word for a fern (*bracken*), plants of that family having in former times abounded in the neighbourhood; and under the Saxons it was for many years a place of great consideration, but was almost entirely destroyed by the Danes. Brackley was in ancient times one of the places where tournaments were held, and where some of the most magnificent of those chivalrous festivities were celebrated. The site was that of Bayard's Green, subsequently corrupted into Bear's Green, but which most probably derived its denomination from the celebrated Chevalier Bayard, whose armour is now placed in Woolwich arsenal, but whose name is enshrined in the highest lists of honour recorded in the pages of his-

tory. The Green is an elevated spot on the southern banks of the Ouse, and the place afterwards became the course of the once celebrated Brackley races. The town stands on a rising ground on the banks of the Ouse, which here divides Northamptonshire from the county of Buckingham. It consists principally of a main street of highly respectable appearance, most of the houses in which are built of stone. There is a handsome town-hall in the middle, supported on arches, under which the town-market is held: it was erected at an expense of £2,000 by the Duke of Bridgewater. Brackley was at one time a great mart for wool, but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the manufacture of bobbin-lace and wool, though no manufacture to any extent is carried on here. The town is believed, through tradition, to have been incorporated in the time of Henry III.; but at the time of the inquiry into all these municipal documents in 1835, the corporation had nothing whatever to show to justify that pretence, and the only papers they possessed were abstracts of two charters of James II., published in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, which were transcribed for the Rolls Chapel for that work; and given in 1688 by James, when all real power had departed from him, under the advice of the *honourable committee for regulating corporations*, and the object of which, there is no doubt, was to pack, as far as possible, the parliament which he then intended to call for re-establishing the popish religion in this country. Yet, though nominally possessing a mayor and other functionaries, the borough has not for many years exercised its municipal rights, or any of the powers of self-government during the existence of the present generation, nor, if we are to take the opinion of the municipal commissioners, is there any likelihood of its ability to pay the expense of a corporation. The town is, therefore, under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and is by them divided into New and Old Brackley, the limits of the borough being co-extensive with those of the parish. The elective franchise was first conferred in the reign of Edward VI., and the borough continued to return two members to parliament, through the influence of the corporation, who were only thirty-three in number, until the Reform Bill placed it in schedule A, and annihilated at once the power of the Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Bridgewater to return, to the Lower House of legislature, those whom they chose to nominate, and the monopoly was thus dissipated. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty square tower, and contains an old Norman font. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Robert Earl of Leicester, about the year 1150, gave one Solomon, a clergyman, one acre of land here to build an hospital on, to the honour of St. John the Evangelist, which was well endowed by his son Robert and other benefactors. It consisted of a master, or prior, and several brethren, and was, in aftertimes, called the hospital of St. John and St. James. Maud, the relict of John, Lord Lovel, being patroness about the eighth year of Henry V., designed to have changed this hospital into a house for thirteen friars preachers, which seems not to have taken effect; but, A.D. 1484, it was united to Magdalen College, Oxford. There was also, without the town, an hospital dedicated to*

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*St. Leonard.* The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, the congregation of which was formed in 1800. There is a free grammar-school here, with a small endowment; and almshouses for six aged widows, which were founded and endowed, in 1633, with an income of £24 per annum, to which Bishop Crewe afterwards added £12 a year. On the site of the Castle-hill there is an ancient fortress. But the glory of the town is likely to depart, if we are to judge from the following letter, addressed to the *Times* newspaper:—

"SIR,—You are the last resource of those who bear a grief they would fain disclose. Unless you interfere now, an old church will fall into ruins, and an old college will have a fit of repentance when it is too late to repent.

"Brackley is a town in Northamptonshire, with a population of 3,000. At the extreme end is the parish church; but most conveniently situated in the centre of the town is a chapel, belonging to an old hospital, founded, between 1144–1167, by Robert (le Bossu) Earl of Leicester—the hospital for the poor "in free alms"—the chapel for the celebration of divine offices for the souls of himself, ancestors, and heirs.

"Now the chapel is all that remains: the hospital fell into ruins after it was united to Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1484, and has vanished. The chapel is gradually following its example, though Magdalen College enjoys more than 800 acres in Brackley, from the bequests of the founders and benefactors of the hospital.

"Now, sir, is not Magdalen College legally and morally bound, for the good of the poor of Brackley, whose trustees they are in fact, to preserve this chapel—this interesting relic of ancient piety? Their excuse will be that, in 1744, the president and fellows, by deed, granted a license to one John Welchman, to apply the church to parish purposes, on condition of keeping it in repair. He did as long as he lived; but John Welchmans don't arise in every age, and there was no legal obligation on any one else to keep up the fabric; but surely there is a strong moral obligation on those who retain the property of the chapel. Surely it was a hard bargain to drive with John Welchman, to get rid of all the responsibilities, and keep all the property.

"Such things as these, sir, only require exposure to be remedied. Magdalen College itself will thank you for awakening it. These are no times for losing a church. The town would doubtless come forward to the assistance of the College.

"May 26, 1849."

"B. A."

The Brackley poor-law union comprises 30 parishes, spread over an area of 87 square miles, and includes a population of about 14,000. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £6,000, for the accommodation of 250 inmates. — The living (St. Peter), a vicarage, with the curacy of St. James, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £19. 1s. 6d.: pres. net income, £359: patron, Duke of Sutherland: pres. incumbent, C. A. Sage, 1825: contains 2,790 acres: 375 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,439: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,587: poor rates in 1837, £977. Tithes commuted 10th George IV. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: Wednesday after Feb. 25, April 19, Wednesday after June 22, Wednesday after October 11, and December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep.

BRACKNELL (or BRACKENHILL), BERKS, a hamlet in the parish of Easthampstead, hun<sup>d</sup> of Cookham—(which see for access, &c.): 27 miles from London, 4 from Wokingham, 9 from Windsor. — Money orders issued at Wokingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Bracknell is a polling-place for the county. — Fairs, April 25th, August 22d, and October 1st, for horses, cows, and sheep.

BRACONASH, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Humbleyard, union of Henstead: 121 miles from London (coach road 103), 5 from Wymondham, 6 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>o</sup>. Rail.

8 B

to Wymondham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Wymondham, &c., 167 miles. Money orders issued at Wymondham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £245: patron, Mrs. E. Berney: pres. incumbent, T. P. Slapp, 1827: contains 950 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 293: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,410: poor rates in 1837, £215. Hill House.

BRADBORNE, DERBY, a parish, comprising the chapelry of Atlow in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, and the chapelries of Ballidon and Brassington, the townships of Aldwark and Bradborne, and the hamlet of Leahall in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirksworth: 147 miles from London (coach road 144), 5 from Ashborne, 6 from Winster. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Brassington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Ambergate to Brassington, &c., 15 miles. Money orders issued at Ashborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The parish has an endowed day and Sunday school. The parochial charities produce £21 a year. Limestone is abundant here. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Ballidon, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £119: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, G. Buckston, 1827: contains 6,400 acres: 259 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,498: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £13,010: poor rates in 1837, £696.

BRADBORNE, DERBY, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 224: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,624: poor rates in 1837, £140.

BRADBURY, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Sedgfield, north-eastern division of Stockton ward—(which see for access, &c.): 254 miles from London, 10 from Durham, 2 from Sedgfield. Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> noon: post closes 7 p.m. There was formerly a chapel here, dedicated to St. Nicholas. Contains 1,970 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 169: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,995: poor rates in 1837, £93.

BRADBY (or BRETRY), DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Repton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Repton and Gresley: 135 miles from London (coach road 127), 3 from Burton-upon-Trent, 10 from Derby. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Burton-upon-Trent, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 13 miles. Money orders issued at Burton-upon-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The living is in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £80: patron, Earl of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, J. T. Smith: contains 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 298: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,289: poor rates in 1837, £271. Bradley Park.

BRADDEN, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Greens-Norton, union of Towcester: 69 miles from London (coach road 62), 3 from Towcester, 17 from Banbury. Nor. West. Rail. to Blisworth station, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Blisworth, &c., 81 miles. Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The

living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £227: patron, Rev. C. Ives: pres. incumbent, Cornelius Ives, 1818: contains 1,000 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,470: poor rates in 1837, £127. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803.

BRADEL. See CHURCH-KNOWLE.

BRADENHAM, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Desborough, union of Wycombe: 35 miles from London (coach road 33), 4 from High Wycombe, 10 from Beaconsfield. Gt. West. Rail. through Maidenhead to High Wycombe, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to High Wycombe, &c., 140 miles. Money orders issued at High Wycombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £5. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Mrs. Hearle: pres. incumbent, Isaac King, 1832: contains 830 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 226: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,385: poor rates in 1837, £86.

BRADENHAM (EAST), NORFOLK, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Greenhoe, union of Swaffham: 132 miles from London (coach road 118), 5 from East Dereham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to East Dereham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to East Dereham, &c., 172 miles. Money orders issued at Shipdham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. There is an Independent chapel here. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12. 2s. 8d.: pres. net income, £298: patron, T. Ardlington: pres. incumbent, J. Smith: contains 2,120 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 381: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 420: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,828: poor rates in 1837, £505.

BRADENHAM (WEST), NORFOLK, a parish in the southern division of the above hun<sup>d</sup>, in the union of Swaffham. (For access and postal arrangements, see preceding article.) The parochial charities produce about £28 a year. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 1s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £296: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, R. J. King: contains 1,790 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 370: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 420: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,140: poor rates in 1837, £409.

BRADENSTOKE, WILTS, a hamlet in the parish of Lineham, hun<sup>d</sup> of King's-bridge—(which see for access, &c.): 87 miles from London: 6 from Chippenham, 5 from Wotton Bassett. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Here Walter d'Evereux, or de Saresbiria, built, A.D. 1142, and endowed a priory of black canons to the honour of the blessed Virgin, wherein, after his lady's decease, he himself took a religious habit, died, and was buried. This monastery—of which the king, before the dissolution, was accounted patron or founder, in right of the duchy of Lancaster—was valued, in the 6th year of Henry VIII., at £270. 16s. 8d., and was granted in exchange to Richard Pezall, in the 38th year of that monarch's reign.*

**BRADESTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Blofield: 134 miles from London (coach road 118), 4 from Acle, 8 from Yarmouth. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Norwich to Brundall station, thence 2<sup>m</sup> miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 174 miles. —Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the diocese of Norwich, united with that of Strumpshaw, and having jointly a pres. net income of £520: patron, Rev. E. S. Whitbread: pres. incumbent, E. S. Whitbread, 1833: contains 630 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 126: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £559: poor rates in 1837, £122.

**BRADFIELD, BERKS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Theale, union of Bradfield: 44 miles from London (coach road 46), 8 from Reading, 9 from Newbury. —Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Theale, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Reading, to Theale, &c., 130 miles. —Money orders issued at Reading: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —There is mention made of a monastery here in the charter granted by King Ina at Abingdon. The church is an ancient and impressive structure, of old English architecture; it has a square tower, containing six bells, and a Gothic porch. There are several monuments of members of the family of the Rev. T. Stevens, at whose sole expense a Gothic chapel of flint and brick has been erected in the grounds of the union workhouse, for the benefit of the inmates of that establishment. It has an altar window filled with stained glass. The roof of the edifice is finely ribbed, and at the extremity there is a neat Gothic porch. The old church was thoroughly renovated in 1819, and has since then been enlarged. There is a school of industry in the village, where more than a hundred scholars are instructed in plaiting straw, needlework, and other employments, and are paid for what they do: a part of the day is devoted to reading and religious instruction. The benefits arising from diffusing orderly and diligent habits, and from diminishing the poor rates, have already been found to be very considerable. The union workhouse, erected here by the poor-law commissioners, cost £7,450, and is capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Bradfield poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, which are spread over an area of 106 square miles, and comprises a population of about 15,000 souls. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £19. 7s. 8½d. pres. net income, £788: patron, Rev. T. Stevens: pres. incumbent, T. Stevens, 1843: contains 4,270 acres: 180 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,042: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,198: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,774: poor rates in 1837, £530. —Bradfield House, the seat of the Rev. John Counop; Bradfield Rectory, the residence of the Rev. Thomas Stevens; Bradfield Place, the residence of the Misses Le Mesurier; South End Cottage, the residence of the Rev. J. F. Moor. They are all houses of imposing and handsome appearance, and command fine views of the country.

**BRADFIELD, ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring, on the southern bank of the navigable river Stour: 62 miles from London

(coach road 65), 4 from Manningtree, 6 from Colchester. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Manningtree, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles. —Money orders issued at Manningtree: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The church contains monuments of the Grimstone family. —The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, united to the rectory of Mistley, and having jointly a pres. net income of £698: patron, Lord Rivers: pres. incumbent, J. E. Carter, 1845: contains 2,270 acres: 198 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 995: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,144: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,290: poor rates in 1837, £555. —Bradfield House. W. 1 m., Mistley Park—(for which see MISTLEY-THORN.)

**BRADFIELD, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead: 144 miles from London (coach road 127), 2 from North Walsham, 7 from Cromer. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 184 miles. —Money orders issued at North Walsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —There is an independent church here, formed in 1750. —The living, consisting of one mediety, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, (the other mediety of the living is a donative annexed to Thorpe-Market,) is valued at £3. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £127: patron, Lord Suffield: pres. incumbent, G. L. Fauquier, 1831—(see Thorpe-Market): contains 630 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 195: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £842: poor rates in 1837, £48.

**BRADFIELD, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Ecclesfield, northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill: 185 miles from London (coach road 168), 7 from Sheffield, 9 from Rotherham. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Sheffield, to Oughton-bridge station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 53 miles. —Money orders issued at Sheffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —There is a school here, endowed with £45. 15s. a year, and a house and garden, for the tuition of all children born and resident in the chapelry of Bolderstone. There are four others with small endowments. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £24: pres. net income, £186: patron, Vicar of Ecclesfield: pres. incumbent, John Fletcher, 1819: contains 33,730 acres: 1,008 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,318: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,266: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £15,710: poor rates in 1837, £1,643. —Fairs: June 17th and 18th; December 9th and 10th, chiefly for swine.

**BRADFIELD-COMBUST, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe: 90 miles from London (coach road 68), 5 from Bury St. Edmund's, 10 from Stowmarket. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 222 miles. —Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat fabric, with a tower and three bells. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £4. 19s. 7d.: pres. net income, £230: patron,

Rev. H. Hasted: pres. incumbent, H. J. Hasted, 1832: contains 818 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 192: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,106: poor rates in 1837, 135. —Bradfield Hall is the seat of Miss Young, a daughter of Arthur Young, Esq., celebrated for his works on agriculture.

BRADFIELD (St. CLARE), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe: 69 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The hall, now occupied as a farm-house, was formerly a retreat of the monks at Bury. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £275: patron, Rev. R. Davers: pres. incumbent, S. W. Isaacson, 1836: contains 1,190 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 240: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,406: poor rates in 1837, £74.

BRADFIELD (St. GEORGE), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe: 72 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living, a rectory, with that of Rushbrooke annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £11. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £550: patron, Marquis of Bristol: pres. incumbent, R. Davers, 1802: contains 2,090 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 479: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 550: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,110: poor rates in 1837, £287.

BRADFORD, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union of Holsworthy, on the southern bank of the river Torridge: 230 miles from London (coach road 208), 8 from Hatherleigh, 7 from Holsworthy. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Crediton, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol and Exeter, to Crediton, &c., 243 miles. —Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1½ p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £44 a year. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £308: patron, Rector of East Down Bratton, Fleming, Goodleigh: pres. incumbent, J. C. D. Yule, 1843: contains 3,678 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 530: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 610: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,763: poor rates in 1837, £176.

BRADFORD, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Manchester, hun<sup>d</sup> of Salford—(which see for access, &c.): 186 miles from London, 2 from Manchester, 8 from Stockport. —Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —Contains 260 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £584: poor rates in 1837, £55.

BRADFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bamfrough, northern division of Bamfrough ward—(which see for access, &c.): 320 miles from London, 3 from Belford, 11 from Alnwick. —Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 41: poor rates in 1837, £23.

BRADFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bolam, north-eastern division of Tindale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 288

miles from London: 2 from Morpeth, 16 from Newcastle. —Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 37: poor rates in 1837, £32.

BRADFORD, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Wellington: 167 miles from London (coach road 145), 4 from Taunton, 3 from Wellington. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 181 miles. —Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Rev. W. Burridge: pres. incumbent, W. Burridge, 1819: contains 1,710 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 550: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 632: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,147: poor rates in 1837, £226. —S., Heatherton Park, the seat of Alexander Adair, Esq.—S. E., Amberd House.

BRADFORD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a market town and parish in the wapentake of Morley, honour of Pontefract, union of Bradford, intersected by the Bradford Canal: the parish is 15 miles in length, and, at an average, 4 in breadth, and comprises the market town of the same name, the chapelries of Haworth, Horton, and Thornton, and the townships of Allerton, North Bierley, Bowling, Clayton, Eccleshill, Heaton, Manningham, Shipley, and Wilsden: 214 miles from London (coach road 196), 10 from Leeds. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Bradford station: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 82 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 8½ a.m.: post closes 5.10 p.m. and 7½ p.m. —The town of Bradford is pleasantly situated at the confluence of three beautiful and extensive valleys, surrounded by an open, varied, and picturesque country, broken by lofty and graceful hills, and rich in all the affluence of high cultivation, forming altogether many prospects of great beauty, dotted by villas, ornamented by pleasure grounds, and enlivened by a numerous and thriving population. It derives its name from its vicinity to a ford over the river Aire, though the appellation, as Mr. Baines says, is not to be assumed as signifying its usual acceptation, for in Yorkshire it is often applied to rivers and localities, to which it would be then totally inapplicable, as in the case of this river, which is by many persons called the Broad Aire, when, in truth, it is not at all broad. *The manor, says Allen, belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to John Northop and his heirs, in the village of Manningham, three messuages and six bovates of land, to come to Bradford, on the blowing of a horn, on St. Martin's day, in winter, and wait on him and his heirs, in their way from Blackburnshire, with a lance and a hunting dog, for thirty days, and for going with the receiver or bailiff to conduct him safe to the castle of Pontefract. A descendant of Northop afterwards granted land in Horton, to hold the hound while Northop's man blew the horn. And Leland, in speaking of the place during the reign of Henry VIII., says—Bradefourde, a pretty quick market town, dimidio aut eo amplius minus Wackefeld. It hath one parochie church, and a chapel of*

*St. Sitha. It standeth much by clothing.* That clothing still continues; and the rapidity with which the population has increased, is the best guarantee that could be given for the prosperity and affluence of the town. In the beginning of the present century the number of inhabitants was little over 7,000, and now they are nearly 130,000. The mother church of the parish, St. Peter's, is an interesting structure, which was erected in the reign of Henry VI.; it is in the diocese of Ripon, valued in the king's books at £20, but bringing a net income of £600: the vicar is the Rev. J. Burnett: the patrons are the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The perpetual curacies to aid the mother church are numerous, and many of them have glebe-houses attached. Christ church, incumbent, W. Morgan, with a living of £200; St. Jude's, incumbent, J. Cooper, with a living of £70; St. John's, Bowling, J. L. Frost, with £150; Clayton, J. C. Gulvin, with £100 a year; Daisy Hill, J. T. Brien; Eccleshill, F. Randall, with £100; Horton, J. C. Boddington, with £150; Haworth, P. Brontë, with £170; New Leeds, with £100: Shipley with Heaton, W. Kelly, with £100; Thornton, G. Thomas, with £160; Wibsey, J. Fawcett, with £250; Wilsden with Allerton, R. H. Dover, with £150; are all under the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford. St. James's, W. Sherwood, with £200 a year, is under the patronage of J. Wood, Esq.; St. John's, W. Randall, is under the patronage of Mr. Berthron; Bierley, J. Barber, with £130, is under the patronage of Miss Curre; St. Paul, Buttershaw, with £200, J. Bowman, is under the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon; Denholme Gate, P. Eggleston, with £150, is under the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop alternately. Christ church, erected as a chapel of ease to St. Peter's in 1813-14, is a plain building, in the Gothic style, having a low tower, crowned with pinnacles. St. James's, a handsome building, was erected in 1839. The Independents, Baptists, Methodists of different denominations, Society of Friends, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, all have places of worship here. The Independent church, assembling at Horton Lane chapel, was founded in 1780—that at Salem chapel in 1836; and a new chapel has since been built in High Street, in connection with the Independent college. The first Baptist church was formed in 1753, and the second in 1824; the Unitarian congregation in 1700. The first Wesleyan chapel was built in 1812, and the rest are of later date. The New Wesleyan Association opened a chapel in 1839. There is a free grammar-school here, subject to thirteen resident governors, and subject to the visitation of the Archbishop of York, under a charter of Charles II., dated October 10, 1663. The school was founded by Edward VI., and has a very rich endowment, part of which was given by Charles I. It was incorporated by the patent of 1663; and scholars educated here have the privilege of standing candidates for four scholarships, established in Queen's College, Oxford, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. A new building for this institution was erected in 1830, in Manningham Lane, which is both spacious and elegant; it contains a good library, and part of it is constructed as an excellent house for the master. There are also a National School, with about 300

scholars; and another, very numerous attended, which is conducted on the British and Foreign School system. Beside these, the schools of all kinds are numerous. Airedale College, not far from the town, is a most admirable institution for the education of young gentlemen intended for the Independent ministry; and the Baptists have one, scarcely less valuable, at Horton. Further, the Wesleyan Methodists have an excellent academy for the instruction of ministers' sons at Woodhouse Grove, not far from the town. Bradford owes much, if not all, of its prosperity, to its situation, being close to an extensive coal-bed, and having some fine mines of ironstone in its immediate neighbourhood. It is, moreover, as nearly as can be, in the centre of the manufacturing districts, standing about equidistant from Leeds, Halifax, Keighley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Dewsbury. In addition to these advantages, through a branch of the Liverpool Canal, which is carried into the very centre of the town, it has an excellent water communication with the western seas on one side, and with the German ocean on the other; while, now that the railway is opened, there is scarcely half an hour's transit between Bradford and Leeds, so that, for all commercial purposes, the two places virtually form only one town. The leading manufacture of Bradford is of worsted stuff, principally called merinoes and piece goods. Worsted yarn is also spun here to a great extent, and the place has now become the great wool mart of the country. The piece-hall for the exhibition and sale of stuff goods is a large building of two stories, 144 feet long and 36 feet broad. There is also a good market here, with a spacious enclosed area; and there is an elegant exchange, in which assemblies are occasionally held, part of the building being used for a library and news-room. There is a handsome structure for the Savings Bank, and another for the hall of the Temperance Society, which is said to have been the first ever erected in the kingdom for the use of such associations. The Mechanics' Institute is a flourishing establishment, well supplied with everything for instruction and intellectual enjoyment. There is also a flourishing Philosophical Society, and a Dispensary for the benefit of the poor, conducted on a very liberal scale. The magistrates for the West Riding hold petty sessions here for the eastern division of Morley, and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £15, is held, under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in 1839. A convenient and handsome court-house, with lock-up cells in the basement, has been built, at an expense of somewhat less than £7,000, partly defrayed out of the county rate, and partly supplied by private subscriptions. Bradford, with the townships of Manningham and Bowling, and the chapelries of Little and Great Horton, was authorised, by the Reform Act, to return two members to parliament. Bradford is a polling-place for West Yorkshire. The parochial charities produce about £350 a year. A septennial festival used to be held here in honour of St. Blase, the titular patron of woolcombers, but it has for some years been discontinued. John Sharp, archbishop of York, in the time of William III., who was distinguished as a theologian, was born here in 1644.

He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, and rose by gradual preferments to be Dean of Norwich. In the reign of James II. he gave such offence to the court, by preaching against popery, that an order was sent to the bishop to suspend him, which his lordship refused to do as being contrary to law, upon which both the dean and his diocesan were despoiled of their functions by the ecclesiastical commission. The doctor, however, was soon restored, and after the Revolution he was made Dean of Canterbury, from which post he was, in 1691, elevated to the archbishopric of York. He died in 1713. His published works comprise seven volumes of sermons. — Contains 33,710 acres: 14,231 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 105,257: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £135,353: poor rates in 1837, £4,285. — Market day, Thursday. Fairs: March 3d and 4th; June 17th, 18th, and 19th; December 9th, 10th, and 11th, for cattle.

BRADFORD-ABBAS, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county: 159 miles from London (coach road 121), 4 from Sherborne, 3 from Yeovil. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, 165, thence 25 miles. — Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £20 a year for twenty boys, and the other with £10 a year for eighteen girls. There was formerly a flax mill here, in which a considerable number of hands were employed. — The living, a vicarage, to which is united the rectory of Clifton-May-bank, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £449: patron, Winchester College: pres. incumbent, R. Grant, 1828: contains 1,810 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 652: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 749: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,695: poor rates in 1837, £131. — W. 1 m. Barwick Hall.

BRADFORD (GREAT), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Bradford, intersected by the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, by which means extensive inland and seaward communications are maintained: it comprises the market town of the same name, the chapelries of Atworth, Holt, Winsley with Limpley-Stoke, and South Wraxhall, with the tithings of Leigh-Wooley and Trowle: 109 miles from London (coach road 100), 31 from Salisbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Trowbridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Trowbridge, &c., 150 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Bradford is a considerable market town, situated on the banks of the Avon, by which it is divided into two parts—that on the north being called the Old, and that on the south the New Town. The natural features of the country on the site, and in the neighbourhood of the town, are very bold and romantic, for an abrupt hill rises immediately on the north side of the river to a considerable height, and in the various declivities of the ridge most of the buildings are situated. Ac-

cording to Camden, the town derived its name from its position close to a ferry over the broad part of the river here—the word *braden* in Saxon implying that which we mean by our word *broad*. Bradford appears to be a place of great antiquity, being founded long anterior even to the Norman Conquest. It was then the site of a monastic institution, which is supposed to have been first destroyed by the Danes, and is remarkable as having been the scene of a bloody contest, in 652, between Cenwalph, king of the West Saxons, with a large number of his revolted subjects, headed by Cuthred, whom he defeated, and lived to enjoy his crown for many years. In a synod held at this town in 954, the celebrated St. Dunstan was elected Bishop of Worcester, and shortly after that time the religious establishment was broken up. Tanner, in speaking of the place, says—*Here was an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Lawrence, founded by St. Aldhelm, who was abbot here at the time of his being made Bishop of Winchester, viz., A.D. 705. King Ethelred gave it to the great nunnery of Shaftesbury, A.D. 1001, and after that time I meet with no account of any religious society here.* Bradford continued to be a place of very considerable consequence after the settlement of the Normans in this country, for we see, from the 'Notitia Parliamentaria,' that on one occasion, in the time of Edward I., it sent two representatives to the legislature. That power, however, whether forfeited by neglect, or forcibly abrogated by the crown, was shortly after that time disused. But Bradford is still the principal town of the hundred, and gives its name to it. The houses are chiefly built of stone, the streets are mostly narrow, and they do not appear to have been much altered for centuries. Leland gives the following description of the place at the time he wrote, which must have been towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII., or in the course of that of Edward VI.—*The toune selfe of Bradford stondith on the clining of a rocke, and hath a meetley goode market ons a weeke. The toune is mad al of stone, and stondith as I came to it on farther ripe of Avon. Thir is a chappelle on the highest parte of the toune as I entered. The fair large parochie chirche stondith benethe the bridge on Avon ripe. The vicarage is at the west end of the chirche. The parsonage is L pounds by the yeere, and was impropriate to Shatisbyri Abbey. Halle dwelleth in a pretty stone house in the este ende of the toune in dextra ripa Avonae. Haule, alias de la Sale, a man of an 100 llandes bye the yeere. There is a faire house of the buildinge of one Horton, a rich clothier, at the north-este part of the chirche. This Horton's wife yet lyvith. This Horton builded a goodly large churche house, ex lapide quadrato, at the este end of the chirchyard without it. This Horton made divers faire houses of stone in Thoroughbridge toune. One Lucas, a clothier, now dwelleth in Horton's house in Bradeforde. The toune of Bradeforde stondith by cloth-making. Bradeforde bridge hath nine fair arches of stone. So much for good old Leland; if not plain, the passage at least contains a *fac simile* of life in his day, and shows, by his reference to Horton, that humanity is *semper idem*. The bridge of which he speaks yet remains, and is a very picturesque object. On one of the piers there is a small square building, with a pyramidal roof, which is supposed to have been*



a chapel, erected for levying contributions towards the support of the hospital which stood at one end of the bridge, and which was, according to Tanner's report, *of the King of England's foundation*. The chapel spoken of by Leland has been demolished. The bridge is certainly of very ancient date, but the time of its erection is unknown. There is also another bridge of four arches at Bradford, over the Avon, of more recent date. The manufactures spoken of by Leland still remain. The finer cloths, for which the west of England is famed, are made from a mixture of Saxony and Spanish wools, and it is believed that the water of the river is peculiarly favourable for the dyeing of them; scarcely less than 500 hands are now employed in the trade. The Baptists, Methodists, Independents, Society of Friends, Huntingdonians, and the Unitarians, all have places of worship here. The Baptist congregation was formed in 1690, one of the Independent congregations in 1740, and the association of the Methodists in 1760. The schools of course are numerous: one of them is endowed with £40 a year, and another with £10 a year; and to the credit of the place it may be said, that, in a population of not more than 11,000, there are as many as sixteen Sunday schools. There are two almshouses, with small endowments, and the other parochial charities produce about £125 a year. Bradford has never been incorporated, though it sent members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I., and still retains the appellation of a borough. By the Reform Act, the freeholders here are included as voters in the northern district of a county. Certain of the county magistrates exercise judicial functions within the limits of the town; and petty sessions for the district of Bradford, in the division of Trowbridge, are held here. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacies of Westwood, Holt, Winsley, Stoke, Wraxhall, and Atworth-annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, is valued at £10. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £596: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, H. Harvey, 1834: contains 11,740 acres: 1,990 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,571: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 12,156: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £26,847: poor rates in 1837, £4,757. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs: Trinity-Monday, for cattle and millinery goods; and another in the hamlet of Bradford-Leigh, on Aug. 26.

BRADFORD-PEVERELL, DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of George, Dorchester union and division of the county: 144 miles from London (coach road 125), 3 from Dorchester, 5 from Abbas. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Basingstoke, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 233 miles. —Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The line of a Roman road passes in the neighbourhood, and in several tumuli near here many Roman relics have been found. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £11. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £229: patron, Winchester College: pres. incumbent, G. C. Rashleigh, 1837: contains 2,700 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 355: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 408: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup>

£1,911: poor rates in 1837, £118. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1798.

BRADFORD (West), West Riding, York, a township in the parish of Mitton, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Clitheroe: 224 miles from London (coach road 214), 2 from Clitheroe, 9 from Broughton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Manchester, and Blackburn, to Clitheroe, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Manchester, &c., 125 miles. —Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m. —Contains 1,700 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 600: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 690: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,964: poor rates in 1837, £178.

BRADGATE, LEICESTER, an extra parochial liberty in the hund<sup>d</sup> of West Goscote: 102 miles from London, 5 from Leicester, 3 from Thurmaston. —At this place there are the ruins of an ancient mansion, at one time noted for its extent and magnificence, which is believed to have been the birth-place, in 1537, of the beautiful and virtuous, but unfortunate, Lady Jane Grey, who was beheaded, by order of Queen Mary, in 1554. Nichols, in his History of Leicestershire, says—*The chapel has ceased to be used for public worship since the demolition of the mansion, but contains a handsome monument to Henry Lord Grey of Groby and his lady, and a vault, in which the two first Earls of Stamford were interred.*

BRADING, HANTS (in ancient records Bredering or Brerdynge), a parish in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county: this parish is extensive, and includes the borough of Brading: its former bounds included the present parishes of St. Helen's on the north, Yaverland towards the south, and Shanklin and Bonchurch to the south-west: 105 miles from London (coach road 99), 7 from Newport, 5 from Newtown. —Sou. West. Rail. to Gosport, thence across Spithead to the Isle of Wight by Ryde to Brading: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Gosport, &c., 192 miles. —Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Yaverland parish is a small oblong space, hardly a mile long, and not so wide as that, its southern limit trending on the coast a little to the eastward of Sandown fort; but the parish of St. Helen's is of greater extent, taking off a sweep of the coast to the north of more than a mile in breadth. The mother-church of Brading still retains a sovereignty over the two contiguous parishes of Shanklin and Yaverland, the inhabitants of which are compelled to bury their dead at Brading, and to pay its minister 10s. yearly by way of homage, besides being under an obligation to attend on Easter-Sunday, if required, to read the first and second lessons of the day. The inhabitants of Shanklin are further required to take their own minister for the burial of their dead. The town consists of one long and picturesque street. It stands at the upper end of Brading haven, on the margin of which there is a convenient quay, with warehouses for corn and other merchantable commodities. The church is believed to be the most ancient structure of the kind in the island; and its erection is attributed by Sir John

Oglander to Wilfrid, bishop of Chichester, or rather of Selsea, in the year 704, who is said to have baptized his first convert on the spot, and whose preaching was so successful, that he converted no less than twelve hundred families, comprising nearly the whole population of the island, from the darkness of paganism to the light of Christianity. The church is built on a rock of fine white sandstone, which appears at the depth of a few feet from the surface. It is in the Gothic style; and though the body of the edifice appears somewhat low without, the interior, especially the middle aisle, is lofty and imposing. Its principal embellishments are two recumbent figures of Sir John Oglander, and his father Sir William, carved in wood, which are placed upon their monuments. At the west end of the building there is a square tower, which contains a peal of four bells; and a spire of more modern date has been erected upon it, which forms a very pleasing object at a distance. In the churchyard there are several very interesting monuments, which are inscribed with epitaphs particularly well written. Among them is the following, with which Dr. Calcott was so much struck, that he set it to some very beautiful music for three voices, which, at the time of its publication, was very popular. The epitaph is to the memory of a lady, Mrs. Anne Berry:—

"Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear,  
That mourns thy absence from a world like this;  
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,  
And staid thy progress to the seats of bliss.

"No more confined to grovelling scenes of night—  
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay;  
Now should we rather hail thy glorious flight,  
And trace thy journey to the realms of day."

The lines have a sweet Gray-like and affectionate rhythm; but the following, which links innocence with heaven, is more to our mind. It is to the memory of "LITTLE JANE," the Dairyman's Daughter, celebrated for her piety, by the Rev. Leigh Richmond:—

"Ye who the power of God delight to trace,  
And mark with joy each monument of grace,  
Tread lightly o'er this grave, as ye explore  
The short and simple annals of the poor."

"A child reposes underneath this sod—  
A child to mem'ry dear, and dear to God.  
Rejoice! yet shed the sympathetic tear,  
Jane, 'THE YOUNG COTTAGER,' lies buried here."

The town is incorporated, but the only original charter in possession of the corporation is a grant made by Edward VI., in the first year of his reign, to the bailiffs, and the king's subjects, inhabitants of the town of Breardinge, of a market to be held every Wednesday, and of two fairs every year; the common seal has an inscription round it of "*the kynge's towne of Bradyng.*" The place was formerly of considerable importance, and sent two representatives to parliament; but the burgesses got themselves excused from what they conceived to be a burdensome privilege, on the plea that it cost them the sum of *fourpence daily* for the support of their members. There is a small town-hall, which is used partly as a prison, and partly as a market-house. The magisterial jurisdiction of the place is vested in a senior and junior bailiff, a recorder, a town-clerk, and thirteen jurats. The inhabitants are mostly shopkeepers, each of whom has to pay 3s. 4d. to the corporation before com-

mencing business; and every person who carries on trade within the precincts of the place, has to pay an annual acknowledgment to the same body. The highest sum, which is two shillings, is paid by the bakers, and the lowest is fourpence, which is paid by the carpenters and coopers. There is no manufacture, and Brading, unlike many other places in the island, is but little affected by the influx of visitors during the summer season. The Independents have a place of worship here, and there is a National school, beside two Sunday schools. Brading haven is a marshy tract of between eight and nine hundred acres, which communicates with the sea by a narrow gorge, and which at high water is covered by the waves, so that brigs of small burthen can approach the town. There being such a narrow outlet, the lords of the manor have many times endeavoured to dam out the waters and reclaim the land; the chief of these attempts was made during the reign of James I., when the celebrated Sir Hugh Myddleton, who brought the new river to London, was engaged, with Sir Bevis Thelwall and other persons, in an attempt to close the outlet. They had proceeded far with their works, and after having incurred an expense of £7,000, there seemed every prospect of ultimate success; but during a rainy season, the fresh waters from the hills had gathered in unusual quantity, and these, combining with the turbulent waves of a remarkably high tide, dashed down the barrier; the sea resumed its usual resort, and the whole effort became nugatory. Yet it appears that this was once dry ground, for while the waters were excluded, a square well was discovered which was lined with stone. By a singular circumstance, the haven was found to be an admirable deposit of shell-fish. Some time about the year 1782-3, a fishing-vessel was sailing in her accustomed manner over the ground, when, either from chance, or curiosity, or speculation, she dropped her drag overboard, and the motion of the vessel being repelled by some obstacle, the drag was hauled in, and found to contain an enormous number of fine oysters. Happy in finding such a prize, the sailors speedily loaded their vessel, and the master directly carried his valuable cargo to Cowes market. Of course it surprised everybody to see that he had obtained such a store, and in so short a time, but he very prudently kept the secret to himself. Waiting a few days till he could start unobserved, he repeated the trip with the like success. The fishermen soon became clamorous, and determined to watch his steps day and night; and he perceived that against such a combination it would be impossible to keep the treasure to himself. A compromise was therefore effected. The whole of the owners of the entire fleet of oyster smacks, each proposed to give him a tub of oysters, worth about three shillings, on their return to port, if he would show them the source of his success. To this he very wisely acceded, and they, after reaping their golden harvest, very gladly fulfilled the terms of their agreement. The news rapidly spread, and every fishing town, from the Medway to the island, sent its fleet to fish in Brading haven, many of the oysters being removed, to be re-deposited on the Milton and other beds near the

Thames, for the supply of the metropolis. It would seem to be scarcely credible, but from three to four hundred vessels have been employed at the same time in this confined space on the lucrative business of dredging for shell-fish. The same wealth might still have been retained, if only ordinary care had been used in retaining the beds in their proper breeding condition; but there has been no sufficient care, although it was a matter of so much importance; the drain has therefore considerably impoverished the oysters, and in a great degree destroyed the breed of them. Great quantities of flounders, mullet, and other fish, are caught in this harbour, but the former are not considered particularly fine. Cockles of excellent quality are also found here in immense numbers, and the gathering of them furnishes employment to many women and children on the ebb of the tide.

—The living, a dioc<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £250: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, D. J. Heath, 1846: contains 7,350 acres: 338 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,701: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £3,106: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,908: poor rates in 1837, £1,492. —Market day, Monday. Fairs, May 12, October 2.

BRADLEY, BENNA, a tithing in the parish of Cumner, hun<sup>d</sup> of Horner—(which see for access, &c.): 61 miles from London, 5 from Abingdon, 7 from Oxford. —Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 11 p.m. —Contains 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 7. —(Other returns with the parish.)

BRADLEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Malpas, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxton —(which see for access, &c.): 2 miles from Malpas, 14 from Chester. —Contains 940 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £791: poor rates in 1837, £56.

BRADLEY, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, union of Burton-upon-Trent: 146 miles from London, 3 from Ashborne. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Derby, thence 14 miles: from Derby, by coach, 14 miles. —Money orders issued at Ashborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £5. 19s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £259: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, W. Skynner, 1805: contains 1,860 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 271: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,848: poor rates in 1837, £188. —Bradley Hall.

BRADLEY, LEICESTER, a hamlet in the chapelry of Holt, parish of Medbourne, hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree—(which see for access, &c.): 92 miles from London, 3 from Dexton, 9 from Market-Harborough. —Tanner says of this place—*Here was a small priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Bundy, or Burneby, in the time of King John. It had but two canons at the time of the suppression, whose lands were valued at £20. 15s. 7d. per annum; and were all granted, in the 29th year of Henry VIII., to Thomas Nevell, Esq.*

BRADLEY, LINCOLN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 184 miles from London (coach road 162), 2 from Great Grimsby, 14 from Market-Raisson.

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—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Leicester to Great Grimsby, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Grimsby, &c., 131 miles. —Money orders issued at Great Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The children of this parish have a right to attend a free school at Laceby. —The living, a dioc<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £151: patron, Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart.: pres. incumbent, A. A. Morgan, 1846: contains 1,450 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 106: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,298: poor rates in 1837, £32.

BRADLEY. See STOCK.

BRADLEY-FIELD. See UNDERBARROW.

BRADLEY (MAIDEN). See MAIDEN-BRADLEY.

BRADLEY, HAMPS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Odiham, union of Basingstoke, Kingsclere division of the county: 57 miles from London (coach road 44), 6 from Alton. —Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Alton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 189 miles. —The parochial charities produce about £20 a year. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £175: patron, C. E. Rumbolds, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Griffin: contains 1,450 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 120: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £756: poor rates in 1837, £79.

BRADLEY, STAFFORD, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cattlestone, &c.: it contains the liberties of Billington and Woollaston, part of Apeton, Alston, Brough, and Rule: 140 miles from London, 3½ from Penkridge, 3 from Grand Junction Canal. —Nor. West. Rail. to Penkridge, thence 3½ miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Penkridge, &c., 71 miles. —Money orders issued at Penkridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —There are a grammar and a preparatory school in the parish, with about £130 per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £130 a year. There is an example of singular spontaneous combustion in the neighbourhood, which seems to exceed everything that has ever been recorded, and is infinitely more interesting than the burning cliff at Weymouth. The earth itself seems to be on fire, and the fire has now continued for nearly seventy years, notwithstanding every attempt to extinguish it. It appears to have proceeded from a stratum of coal about four feet broad, and eight or ten feet in depth, to which the air, through the fissures of the earth, seems to have ready access; and in consequence of the maff coal having been dug from beneath it, many acres of land have been reduced to a mere calx: the calx has proved an admirable road covering. Sulphur is sometimes found in large quantities. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £49. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £75: patron, Duke of Sutherland: pres. incumbent, T. Brown: contains 4,690 acres: 143 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 761: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 800: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,565: poor rates in 1837, £360.

BRADLEY (GREAT), SUFFOLK, a parish in the union and hun<sup>d</sup> of Risbridge: 74 miles from London (coach road 55), 8 from Clara. —Nor. and

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East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Chesterford to Newmarket, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Newmarket, &c., 152 miles. —The living, a rectory formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £17. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £426: patron, Lord Dacre: pres. incumbent, W. S. P. Wilder: contains 2,280 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 603: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 653: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,049: poor rates in 1837, £243.

BRADLEY (LITTLE), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Risbridge. —(For access, &c., see preceding article.) —The church contains a curious monument in brass to the memory of John Dalry, the printer, who died in 1584, at Walden, in Essex. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £5. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, C. and W. Lamprella: contains 890 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £985: poor rates in 1837, £75.

BRADLEY-IN-THE-MOORS, STAFFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmanslow, union of Cheadle, in the vicinity of the Uttoxeter Canal: 140 miles from London (coach road 142), 4 from Cheadle, 8 from Uttoxeter. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Uttoxeter, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Uttoxeter, &c., 34 miles. —Money orders issued at Cheadle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £16. 16s.: pres. net income, £58: patron, Earl of Shrewsbury: pres. incumbent, E. Whieldon, 1825: contains 570 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 72: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,075: poor rates in 1837, £47.

BRADLEY (LOWER and UPPER), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kildwick, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal: 228 miles from London (coach road 212), 2 from Skipton, 7 from Otley. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Bradley station: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 196 miles. —Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Contains 1,630 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 706: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 812: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,004: poor rates in 1837, £232.

BRADLEY (NORTH) WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whorwelsdown, union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown: 112 miles from London (coach road 99), 4 from Trowbridge, 3 from Bradford. —Great West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, and Bristol, to Westbury, &c., 153 miles. —Money orders issued at Trowbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —There is a Baptist chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1775. There are also a daily and Sunday school, with a small endowment; and besides, there is an asylum, founded, for men and women, by Archdeacon Daubeney. The other parochial charities produce about £30 a year. —The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of

Sarum, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £398: patron, Winchester College: pres. incumbent, Harry Lee, 1832: contains 3,020 acres: 466 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,427: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,791: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,127: poor rates in 1837, £607.

BRADLEY (WEST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, union of Wells: 135 miles from London (coach road 120), 4 from Glastonbury, 6 from Shepton-Mallet. —Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 176 miles. —Money orders issued at Glastonbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living is a curacy united with the vicarage of Pennard, in the diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £190: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, A. Goldney, 1846: contains 300 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £964: poor rates in 1837, £64.

BRADMORE, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Basford: 129 miles from London (coach road 126), 5 from Nottingham, 20 from Newark. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Long Eaton station, thence 6 miles: from Derby to Eaton station, &c., 116 miles. —Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Contains 1,560 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 416: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 478: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,924: poor rates in 1837, £106.

BRADNINCH (or BRAINES), DEVON, a borough and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, Honiton division of the county: 187 miles from London (coach road 164), 9 from Exeter, 6 from Tiverton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Hele, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Hele, &c., 200 miles. —The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, nearly surrounded by hills, and consists chiefly of one long irregular street. The editors of Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, in speaking of this place, say—*This is a barony, and was always a part of the Dukedom of Cornwall, of which the dukes were always entitled Barons of Braines. This town consists of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough. The fee consists of freeholders, who are to attend at the lord's court twice a year to make their presentments. The manor consists of such as hold their lands of their lord by fine, which they pay every three weeks, as they can agree: the borough, to whom the lord has granted a charter, by which they challenge a power to choose a mayor yearly, who has the government of the town, who by his place is a justice of the peace, as are likewise his next predecessors. It did anciently send two burgesses to parliament; but upon complaint that it was a burden to them, they were excused upon the payment of five marks. Other privileges they retain, namely, the cognisance of all pleas in all causes within the borough, searches, tumbrel, pillory, view, and redress of bread and free warren, for which the mayor makes an account and payment yearly, at the audit kept of the king's or duke's officers. But the town is now actually governed by a charter of James I., amplified and confirmed by another given by his grandson, Charles*

II., in 1667. The corporation, however, claim to be a borough corporate by prescription; and had, beside, charters granted by Arthur, son of Henry I., and by King John, in 1208. The inhabitants of Bradninch are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper, for the making of which there are several mills driven by water power, derived from the river Culm. Woollen cloth was at one time manufactured here to a considerable extent; but the trade, as in the case of all the other towns at one time similarly engaged in the west of England, has greatly declined, though something is still done in it. There was formerly a market and court of piepowder held here—both have long been discontinued; but a court of record is still done in it. Every Monday; and courts leet and baron, for the Duchy of Cornwall, are held annually. The corporation holds a quarterly court of session. The old gaol was burnt down in an extensive fire some years ago, and the new one was completed, in 1835, at the expense of the borough, by a liberty rate, to which the corporation contributed £120, and the Duke of Cornwall £100. The latter sum was intended as a relief to the sufferers by the fire; but, with the consent of the officers of the duchy, and the committee established for their assistance, it was transferred to the fund for building the gaol. The gaol is under the Guildhall, and has two wards—one for each of the sexes—and the gaoler is one of the serjeants-at-mace. The town is well supplied by water, obtained through the payment of a rate, levied under a bye-law made in 1813; the whole income of the corporation amounting to only £64. 10s. per annum. The parochial charities produce about £48 a year. The Baptists have a place of worship here, the congregation of which was formed in 1814. The educational institutions are sufficient for the place. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £40: pres. net income, £102: patron, Dean and Chapter of Windsor: pres. incumbent, A. R. Webster, 1846: contains 4,320 acres: 310 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,714: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,971: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,417: poor rates in 1837, £675. Market day, Thursday. Fairs: May 8, October 2.

BRADNOP, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Leek, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow: 175 miles from London (coach road 152), 2 from Leek, 12 from Ashborne. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Stoke-upon-Trent, thence 15 miles; from Derby, through Burton to Stoke, &c., 54 miles. Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 536: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 616: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,946: poor rates in 1837, £192. S.W. 1 m. Ashenhurst Hall.

BRADON, SOMERSET, a parish, containing the tithings of North and South Bradon, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Langport, Ilminster division of the county: 174 miles from London (coach road 130), 4 from Ilminster, 7 from Ilchester. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 188 miles. Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The church has been desecrated, and the inhabitants

attend for divine worship at Puckington. The living, a sinecure rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £5. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £133: patron, Earl of Egremont: pres. incumbent, Charles Tripp, 1839: contains 530 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £41: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £745: poor rates in 1837, £10.

BRADPOLE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Beaminster-Forum and Redhorne, Bridport union and division of the county: 156 miles from London (coach road 133), 1 from Bridport, 5 from Beaminster. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 230 miles. Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7¼ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Flax-dressing has to some extent been carried on in the parish. The living (Holy Trinity), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £8. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £285: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, A. Broadley, 1844: contains 990 acres: 201 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,357: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,560: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,299: poor rates in 1837, £249.

BRADSHAW, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Bolton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Salford: 204 miles from London (coach road 201), 4 from Bolton, 4 from Bury. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham, Newton, and St. Helen's, to Bolton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, and Warrington, to Bolton, &c., 103 miles. Money orders issued at Bolton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8¼ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. There are several large bleaching establishments here, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., resided at the Hall here. The living is a perpetual curacy not in charge, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Bolton: pres. incumbent, P. A. Galindo, 1844: contains 1,380 acres: 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 827: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 951: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,166: poor rates in 1837, £310.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, DERBY, a township in the parish of Chapel-in-le-Frith, hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak: 176 miles from London (coach road 166), 1 from Chapel-in-le-Frith, 6 from Castleton. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Ambergate, to Whaley, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Ambergate, &c., 45 miles. Money orders issued at Buxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11¼ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. Contains 337 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,054: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,362.

BRADSOLE (or St. RADEGUND's), KENT, in the parish of Polton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine. Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, speaking of this place, says—*There was an abbey here of the Premonstratensian order, founded A.D. 1191, by King Richard I., or Jeffery, Earl of Perch, and Maud his wife, the parents of Henry de Wingham, or some other charitable and pious persons, and commended to the patronage of St. Mary and St. Radegund. There seems to have been a design of translating this abbey to the neighbouring church of Ryvere,*

in the 9th year of King John, but this did not succeed. The revenues of this monastery were returned into the exchequer in the 26th year of Henry VIII. at £98. 9s. 2d. according to Dugdale, and at £142. 8s. 9d. according to Speed; and, after the dissolution, it was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, in exchange for some old estates of the archbishopric.

**BRADSTONE, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lifton, union of Tavistock, on the eastern bank of the river Tamar: 265 miles from London (coach road 213), 4 from Tavistock, 8 from Oakhampton. —Gt. West. Rail. to Plymouth, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 280 miles. —Money orders issued at Tavistock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —The living (St. Nun), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £6. 7s. 2d.: pres. net income, £204: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, T. Johns, 1812: contains 1,300 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 166: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,404: poor rates in 1837, £67.

**BRADSTONE, GLOUCESTER**, a hamlet in the parish of Berkeley, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Berkeley—(which see for access, &c.): 112 miles from London, 2 from Berkeley, 6 from Wootton. —Money orders issued at Berkeley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —Connected with this place, Hamfallow hamlet, and Hinton tithing, there are seven daily schools. —Contains 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 139: poor rates in 1837, £110.

**BRADWELL, BUCKINGHAM**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnell: 51 miles from London (coach road 48), 3 from Stoney-Stratford, 5 from Penny-Stratford. —Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Wolverton, 52½, thence 4 miles. —Money orders issued at Stoney-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —A school here has a small endowment. The charities connected with this parish produce about £32 a year. —The living (St. Lawrence), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £5. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £191: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Walter Drake, 1833: contains 790 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 381: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 438: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,550: poor rates in 1837, £123.

**BRADWELL, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Sandbach, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Northwich—(which see for access, &c.): 164 miles from London, 2 from Sandbach, 4 from Middlewich. —Money orders issued at Sandbach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m. post closes 7½ p.m. —Contains 1,780 acres: 48 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,716: poor rates in 1837, £237.

**BRADWELL, DERBY**, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, hun<sup>d</sup>. of High Peak—(which see for access, &c.): 164 miles from London, 7 from Chapel Frith, 10 from Buxton. —Money orders issued at Buxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m. —A school here has a small endowment, and there is a lending library attached to the Sunday school. There are furnaces for smelting lead ore in the district, and traces of a Roman for-

tification in the neighbourhood. A large natural cavern was discovered in the vicinity, in 1807, called Bagehaw's or the Crystallized Cavern, the stalactites of which are of peculiar beauty: the chambers of the cavern extend for above 400 yards. There is a cotton manufactory in the hamlet, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines of lead and calamine. —Contains 252 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,524: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,824: poor rates in 1837, £296.

**BRADWELL, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Witham, union of Braintree, on the southern bank of the Blackwater river: 47 miles from London (coach road 46), 2 from Coggeshall, 9 from Colchester. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Braintree, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 179 miles. —Money orders issued at Kelvedon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living (the Holy Trinity), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Colchester, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £258: patron, M. P. C. Brunwin, Esq.: pres. incumbent, P. M. Brunwin, 1845: contains 3,210 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 293: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,334: poor rates in 1837, £167.

**BRADWELL, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Mutford and Lothingland: 149 miles from London (coach road 118), 3 from Great Yarmouth, 7 from Lowestoft. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Norwich to Yarmouth, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Yarmouth, &c., 189 miles. —Money orders issued at Great Yarmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £28: pres. net income, £597: patron, Lord G. Osborne: pres. incumbent, W. Trivett, 1810: contains 1,540 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 270: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,372: poor rates in 1837, £229.

**BRADWELL-ABBEY, BUCKINGHAM**, an extra parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Newport—(which see for access, &c.): 50 miles from London, 3 from Stoney-Stratford, 4 from Newport. —Money orders issued at Stoney-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —Tanner says of the place—*Manefelmus or Meinfelin, baron of Wolverton, founded here, in the time of Stephen, a priory of black monks, which was at first a cell to Luffield. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was one of the small monasteries mentioned in the bull of Pope Clement VII., to be granted to Cardinal Wolsey, in the 17th year of Henry VIII.; but in the 23d of that monarch, it being valued at £53. 11s. 2d. per annum, came by way of exchange to the monks of Shene, and as parcel of that abbey was granted, in the 34th year of Henry VIII., to Arthur Longfield.* —Contains 650 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20.

**BRADWELL-NEAR-THE-SEA, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Dengy, union of Maldon, bounded on the north by the estuary of the Blackwater river, and on the east by the North Sea: 57 miles from London (coach road 48), 12 from Maldon, 20 from Chelmsford. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail.

to Maldon, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c. 189 miles.---Money orders issued at Maldon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---There is an ancient chapel here, which was formerly dedicated to St. Peter, but which is now used as a barn. There are several daily schools in the parish, one of which is supported by an endowment. In Camden's opinion, this village was the site of the ancient Saxon city of Ithancestre, and of the Roman station of Othona. There is a fine monument to Sir Anthony Moxey and his lady in the church.---The living (St. Thomas the Apostle), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £48: pres. net income, £1,624: patron, Rev. T. Schreiber: pres. incumbent, T. Schreiber, 1820: contains 3,870 acres: 162 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,034: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,189: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,528: poor rates in 1837, £497.---Fair, June 24, for toys.

**BRADWORTHY**, Devon, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union of Bideford: 238 miles from London (coach road 221), 6 from Holsworthy, 12 from Torrington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Exeter to Crediton, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Crediton, &c., 251 miles.---Money orders issued at Holsworthy: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage, with the chapel of St. Pancras-Wyke annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £25. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £243: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, James B. Clyde, 1845: contains 12,220 acres: 170 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,081: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,243: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,205: poor rates in 1837, £319.

**BRAFFERTON**, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Great Aycklyff, south-eastern division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington: 269 miles from London (coach road 245), 4 from Darlington, 9 from Stockton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Darlington, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and York to Darlington, &c., 137 miles.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---There is a Methodist chapel here.---Contains 2,080 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 284: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,203: poor rates in 1837, £118.

**BRAFFERTON** (originally BROADFORD-TOWN), NORTH RIPING, YORK, a parish in the union of Easingwold, comprising the township of Brafferton, in the wapentake of Bulmer, the township of Thornton-Bridge in Hallikeld, and the township of Helperby: it is within the liberty of St. Peter of York, but is locally situated in the wapentake of Bulmer: 235 miles from London (coach road 210), 4 from Boroughbridge, 9 from Thirsk.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Raskelth station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, York, &c., 103 miles.---Money orders issued at Boroughbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Brafferton and Helperby are apparently the same village, each occupying the opposite side of the same street. The parochial charities produce

about £27 a year.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £9. 15s. 6d.: pres. net income, £307: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, William Gray, 1822: contains 4,860 acres: 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 875: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,003: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,424: poor rates in 1838, £206. 4s.

**BRAFFERTON**, YORK, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 1,990 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 174: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,254: poor rates in 1838, £50. 1s.

**BRAFFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN**, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wymersley, union of Hardingstone: 73 miles from London, 5 from Northampton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Northampton, &c., 68 miles.---Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, annexed to Little Houghton, in the diocese of Peterborough, and having jointly a pres. net income of £285: patron, --- Percival, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Smyth, 1838: contains 1,980 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 428: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,177: poor rates in 1837, £304. 6s.

**BRAILES**, WARWICKSHIRE, a parish and village in the Brailes division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kington, union of Shipston-upon-Stour: 96 miles from London (coach road 86), 4 from Shipston-upon-Stour, 2 from Cherrington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Moreton-le-Marsh, to Toddington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester, to Toddington, &c., 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Shipston-upon-Stour: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---There is a school, founded here in the reign of Elizabeth, with an endowment of £8. 1s. 8d., since increased to £64. 8s. 2d., which is free to all the poor children resident in the parish. There are remarkably fine prospects from the hills in the neighbourhood of the village. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here.---The living (St. George), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £344: patron, J. Bailey, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Smalley, 1816: contains 5,220 acres: 255 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,284: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,477: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,196: poor rates in 1837, £631. 17s. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1784.---Fair, April 2, for horses, cows, and sheep.

**BRAILSFORD**, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree: 139 miles from London (coach road 133), 7 from Derby, 6 from Ashbourne.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Derby, thence 7 miles: from Derby, by coach, 7 miles.---Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agricultural operations.---The living (All Saints), a rectory with that of Osmaston annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £9. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £673: patron, Earl Ferrers: pres. incumbent, Walter Shirley, 1847: contains



5,200 acres: 143 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 756: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 869: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,912: poor rates in 1837, £194. 19s.

BRAINES. See BRADNINCHE.

BRAINTFIELD (or BRAMFIELD), HERTFORD, a parish within the liberty of St. Albans, but locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Hertford: 29 miles from London (coach road 24), 3 from Hertford, 6 from Ware. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Hertford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 161 miles. — Money orders issued at Hertford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Matthew Paris says that this living (St. Andrew) was the first to which Thomas à Becket was inducted. — The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £11. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £267: patron, Abel Smith, Esq.: pres. incumbent, L. Deedes, 1840: contains 1,540 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,701: poor rates in 1837, £60. — Braintfield Place.

BRAINTREE, Essex, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford, union of Braintree: 46 miles from London (coach road 40), 11 from Chelmsford. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Braintree: from Derby, through London, &c., 178 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Braintree is a long, straggling, but interesting town, the edifices of which are mostly very ancient, and many of them are built of wood. It is situated on a rising ground, and connected on the north with Bocking, or Bocking Street, one of the most considerable villages in Essex. In the account in Doomsday-book, the manor is comprehended with that of Raines, and was then held by the Bishop of London, to whose see it remained attached till the time of Edward VI., by whom it was granted to James Mitchell, whose heirs passed it to John Godfrey, by whom it was sold to Richard, Lord Rich, who settled the rectory, *pro tempore*, upon the school and almshouses at Felsted, to pay £30. 1s. 8d. in money, and a certain allowance in malt and wheat. In his family it remained till about the year 1763, when, on the death of Charles, Earl of Warwick, it became the property of his sister and co-heiress, Lady Frances, wife of Nicholas, son of Sir Francis Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, whose successor sold the estate to Herman Olmuis, ancestor of the late Lord Waltham. The mansion-house was at one time a palace of the bishops of London, but it has long since been destroyed. Braintree was made a distinct parish about the time of King John, or during the reign of Henry III., the former of whom erected it into a market town at the intercession of William de St. Maria, one of the bishops of London. At that time, however, it was, we suppose in consequence of following the announcement in Doomsday-book, only a hamlet to Raines, and the parish itself went under the denomination of Great Raine; but as houses and population increased, Braintree gradually grew to be far the most considerable place of the two, and gave its own name to the district. It was conveniently situated on the highway from London into Suffolk and Norfolk; and as

during the days of papal superstition, pilgrims were continually travelling from the south to the shrines of our Lady of Walsingham and St. Edmund, lodging-houses and inns were built for their accommodation; and so the place grew in population and extent. After the Reformation, this source of advantage ceased; but the town was speedily resuscitated, for not long after Elizabeth had declared England to be the asylum of persecuted protestantism, Braintree became the settlement of a number of Flemings, who had been driven from the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva, and who introduced a species of woollen manufacture, the fabric of which is called *bay* and *say*. That business has declined, but another for the manufacture of silk is still to some extent pursued. The church, which is a spacious structure, stands on the ridge of a mound, which is supposed to have been a Saxon or Roman intrenchment, most probably the latter; it is about half a mile from the site of the former church, which stood near the bishop's palace, and of which some remains still exist. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisle; a lofty spire, which is cased with slate, rising from the west end of the fabric; the body of the church is composed chiefly of flint. It was founded, as appears by the arms of the neighbouring gentry who lived at that time, which decorate it, in the reign of Edward III., and as well also by the will of John Nayland, dated in 1349, who left a *black bullock to further the work of the church*. It was, however, much enlarged after its original foundation, especially during the reign of Henry VIII., when the roof was elevated and the south aisle built; and it is a singular characteristic of the times, that these alterations were effected chiefly through the aid of three plays performed in the church. The first, which was entitled St. Swithin, was acted in 1523; the second, called St. Andrew, on the Sunday called Relique Sunday, in 1525; and the third, called Placy Dacy, alias St. Ewestacy, in 1534. It is not at all surprising that, after the Reformation, the players' robes were sold; but it is a little remarkable that they brought fifty shillings, and the play-books twenty shillings. In the chancel there is a monument to Dr. Samuel Collins, who was the son of a minister in this parish, and for some years principal physician to Peter the Great of Russia. The Independents, Methodists, Baptists, and the Society of Friends, have all places of worship here. The Independent church is a very fine building, built in 1832, and seats 1,500. The old Baptist congregation was formed in 1680, and the second in 1835. A school here is endowed with £63 per annum; and in the British school, about 200 boys and 60 girls are educated. There is a fund here of £350 per annum, derived from an estate at Tolleshunt D'Arcy, purchased with the sum of £2,800, left by Henry Smith, Esq., Alderman of London in the time of Charles I., for the benefit of the poor of this parish. The other parochial charities produce about £130 a year. Braintree is only divided from Bocking by the turnpike road. It is one of the polling-places for North Essex, and the petty sessions for the southern division are held here. The manufacture of silk is still carried on for the London markets, though to but little extent. The Braintree poor-law union

comprises fourteen parishes, spread over an area of 63 square miles, and comprises a population of something more than 15,000 souls—the average expenditure being about £97,000.—The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Middlesex, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £12. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £212: patron, Rev. J. Lewis: pres. incumbent, B. Scale, 1796: contains 2,500 acres: 708 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,670: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,220: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,493: poor rates in 1838, £2,518.—Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: May 8, cattle; Oct. 2, cattle and hops.

**BRAISEWORTH** (or **BREISWORTH**), **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Hartismere: 96 miles from London (coach road 87), 2 from Eye, 6 from Debenham.—East. Co<sup>o</sup>. Rail. through Stowmarket to Thornham Magna, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Thornham Magna, &c., 199 miles.—Money orders issued at Eye: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £149: patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Hasted, 1812: contains 1,400 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 151: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £872: poor rates in 1837, £74.—N.E. 2 m. is Eye Hall —(for which see **EYE**.)

**BRAITHWAITE**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Crossthwaite, ward of Allerdale above Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 293 miles from London, 3 from Keswick, 10 from Cockermouth.—Money orders issued at Keswick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—Contains 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 281.

**BRAITHWELL**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster: it contains the townships of Braithwell and Bramley: 168 miles from London (coach road 161), 6 from Rotherham, 7 from Doncaster.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Rotherham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rotherham, &c., 46 miles.—Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—One of the schools here has a small endowment. Some Roman relics have been found in the neighbourhood.—The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £7. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £330: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. C. Wolfe, 1842: contains 2,990 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 800: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 920: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,061: poor rates in 1837, £246. The vicarial tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1765.

**BRAITHWELL**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal arrangements.)—Contains 2,010 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 523: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 601: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,432: poor rates in 1837, £157.

**BRAMBER**, **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Steyning, rape of Bramber, intersected by the river Adur: 62 miles from London (coach road 50), 2 from Steyning, 5 from North Shoreham.

—Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Shoreham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles.—Money orders issued at Steyning: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—This place, which now consists of only a few cottages, was at one time of much greater importance. It was a borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament in the time of Edward I., and continued to do so regularly from the reign of Edward IV. till 1832, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The right of election was vested in the occupiers of ancient houses, or rather in the occupiers of houses of ancient foundations, paying scot and lot; and as all of these were the property of the Duke of Rutland or Lord Calthorpe, each of them, of course, returned a member. The church, which is a very ancient structure, and presents some good points of Norman architecture, is supposed to have belonged to a priory here; and there are some ruins of a Saxon castle, mentioned in Doomsday-book, which appears to have been of great extent.—The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, united with Butulph, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £160: patron, Magdalen College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. Grantham, 1830: contains 870 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 138: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £519: poor rates in 1837, £24.—Magdalen House, the residence of Richard Ledbitter, Esq.

**BRAMCOTE**, **NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Shardlow: 129 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Nottingham, 2 from Beeston.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Kegworth, to Beeston station, thence 2 miles: from Derby to Beeston station, &c., 12 miles.—Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The parochial charities produce £24 a year.—The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Attenborough: contains 1,000 acres: 114 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 732: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 842: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,444: poor rates in 1837, £265.—N.E. 2 m. is Wollaton Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton —(for which see **WOLLATON**.)—S., Chelwell Hall; E., Lenton Abbey and Lenton Hall.

**BRAMCOTT**, **WARWICK**, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, Kirby division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Knightlow—(which see for access, &c.): 100 miles from London, 4 from Nuneaton, 5 from Hinckley.—Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—In the vicinity is the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal.—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 30: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same.

**BRAMDEAN**, **HANTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bishop's Sutton, union of Alresford, Alton division of the county: 76 miles from London (coach road 53), 4 from Alresford, 9 from Winchester.—Sou. West. Rail. to Winchester, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford to Winchester, &c., 163 miles.—Money orders issued at New Alresford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living (St. Simon and St. Jude), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £8. 13s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £201: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent,

H. Towzel, 1845: contains 1,360 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 225: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,232: poor rates in 1837, £179.

BRAMERTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Henstead: 136 miles from London (coach road 108), 5 from Norwich, 11 from Bungay. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Norwich to Buckenham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Buckenham, &c., 176 miles. —Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £9 a year. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6: patron, R. Fellowes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. Blake, 1838: contains 1,000 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 229: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £852: poor rates in 1837, £143.

BRAMFIELD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 109 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Halesworth, 7 from Saxmundham. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Haughley Road station, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 241 miles. —Money orders issued at Halesworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —There is a school here which has a small endowment, and there are almshouses, founded by Thomas Neale, Esq., for four poor persons, who have each a room and a rood of land. There is an independent chapel here. The church is an ancient and singular structure, having a round tower, containing five bells, detached at a distance of 30 feet. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £172: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Nicholas Simons, 1846: contains 2,050 acres: 141 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 746: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 857: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,300: poor rates in 1837, £412. —Bramfield Hall, the residence of the Rev. Reginald Rabbett. —Brook Hall, the seat of Captain Page.

BRAMFORD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 71 miles from London (coach road 72), 3 from Ipswich, 9 from Stowmarket. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Bramford station: from Derby, through London, &c., 203 miles. —Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —Bramford is remarkable for an uncommon tenure attached to its manor. The tenants hold of the lord by a lease of twenty-one years, which is renewed with a fine from time to time, and in the event of the death or alienation of a tenant, a new one is admitted to the remainder of the term, so that the lord has a double chance of profit from one term. There are almshouses here for six poor widows. —The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage, with that of Burstall annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £79: patron, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, George Naylor, 1807: contains 1,940 acres: 180 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 881: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,013: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,096: poor rates in 1837, £498. —The Hall, formerly the seat of the Acton family, is the property of Sir P. Broke, and is now occupied by the Dowager Lady Middleton: it is a

handsome brick mansion, in a modern style of architecture, and has a good prospect of the surrounding country. —The Grove is occupied by Robert William Mumford, Esq. —Whitton White House is the seat of the Rev. Ambrose Steward. —Love-tofts Hall stands on the site of the ancient mansion of the Tibetota.

BRAMHALL, CHESTER, a township in the parish and union of Stockport, hun<sup>d</sup> of Macclesfield: 185 miles from London (coach road 176), 2 from Stockport, 9 from Macclesfield. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Stockport, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Uttoxeter and Crewe to Stockport, &c., 83 miles. —Money orders issued at Stockport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Contains 3,250 acres: 231 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,611: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,853: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,486: poor rates in 1837, £404.

BRAMHAM, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash: it comprises the townships of Bramham and Clifford: 216 miles from London (coach road 190), 3 from Tadcaster, 4 from Wetherby. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Normanton, to Tadcaster, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Normanton, &c., 84 miles. —Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —There is an endowment here of £11 a year, arising from various private benefactions, which is appropriated to the education of six poor children—four from the township of Bramham, and two from that of Clifford. In 1838 there was a flax mill here, in which 53 hands were employed. In 1408, Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, met and defeated the Earl of Northumberland here; and through that victory secured the crown of England for Henry IV. On Bramham moor are the remains of the ancient Roman road, called Watling Street. The moor is an open and elevated tract; and the following quaint observations respecting it were made in 1781 by Mr. Watson of Malton:—*Upon the middle of this moor a man may see ten miles around him; within those ten miles there is as much freestone as would build ten cities, each as large as York; there is as much limestone and coals to burn it into lime as the building of those ten cities would require; there is also as much clay and sand and coals to burn them into bricks and tiles as would build those ten cities; within those ten miles there are two iron forges sufficient to furnish iron for the building of those ten cities, and ten thousand tons to spare; within those ten miles there is lead sufficient for the ten cities, and ten thousand faddens to spare; within those ten miles there is a good coal seam sufficient to furnish those ten cities with fuel for 10,000 years; within those ten miles there are three navigable rivers, from any of which a man may take shipping and sail to any part of the world; within those ten miles there are seventy gentlemen's houses, all keeping coaches, and the least of them an esquire, and ten parks and forests well stocked with deer; within those ten miles there are ten market towns, one of which may be supposed to return £10,000 a week. On the edge of the moor is Berwick-in-Elmet, said to have been the residence of the*

Northumbrian kings; and extensive foundations of a palace have been traced there.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £6. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £159: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. Radcliffe, 1823: contains 5,260 acres: 489 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,760: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,174: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,433: poor rates in 1837, £454.---Bramham Park is the seat of George Lane Fox, Esq. The house, which is a stately mansion, was erected by Robert, Lord Bingley, who greatly enlarged the park, and laid out the grounds in an elegant manner, at least according to the taste of the day, and since then they have in a variety of ways been much improved. The present proprietor, the head of one of the most influential families in the north of England, is descended from William Fox, Esq., who lived in the time of Edward IV., and acquired, by marriage with Sibyl, daughter of John de Grete of Grete, in the county of Worcester, the extensive estates to which she was heiress. From that gentleman was descended George Fox, Esq., M.P. for the city of York, who inherited, by will, the large estates of Lord Lanesborough, and who, in compliance with the wishes of that nobleman, assumed the name and arms of Lane. He married Harriet, daughter and sole heiress of Lord Bingley; and on the extinction of the title of his father-in-law, in 1762, was invested with that honour. Having survived his only child, who died without issue, he devised his estates, both in England and Ireland, to his nephew, James Fox Lane, Esq. of Bramham Park, at that time member for Horsham; and of that gentleman, the present proprietor of Bramham was the heir.

**BRAMHAM, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township** in the above parish---(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 3,760 acres: 270 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,117: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,285: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,817: poor rates in 1837, £229. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1805.

**BRAMHOPE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township** in that part of the parish of Otley which is in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Skyrack: 212 miles from London (coach road 199), 4 from Otley, 6 from Leeds.---Nor. West. Rail. through Leeds to Bramhope: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 80 miles.---Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £43. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £48: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, J. W. Ridsdale: contains 1,250 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 350: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 402: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,202: poor rates in 1837, £68. Tithes commuted in 1805.

**BRAMLEY, HAMTS, a parish** in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the county: 52 miles from London (coach road 49), 4 from Basingstoke, 5 from Old Basing.---Sou. West. Rail. to Basingstoke, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Banbury and Oxford to Basingstoke, &c., 139 miles.---Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post

closes 7½ p.m.---The church contains a hand- some monument to the memory of Bernard Brocas, and also another to the memory of Dr. Shaw, the celebrated Eastern traveller; beside some fine brasses.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester; is valued at £7. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £385: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, William Airey, 1845: contains 2,350 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 428: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,749: poor rates in 1837, £372.---S. ½ m. Beaufaire House; S. 1 m. The Vine.

**BRAMLEY, SURREY, a parish** in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackheath, union of Hambledon, intersected by the Arun and Wey Canal: 39 miles from London (coach road 33), 3 from Guildford, 3 from Godalming.---Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Godalming, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 171 miles.---Money orders issued at Guildford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £14 a year.---The living (the Holy Trinity) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £160: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. B. Power, 1847: contains 4,420 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 971: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,926: poor rates in 1837, £448.---E., Womersley Park.

**BRAMLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry** in the parish of St. Peter, within the liberty of the town of Leeds: 209 miles from London (coach road 199), 4 from Leeds, 5 from Bradford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Armley, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 77 miles.---Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There is a Baptist and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here; the congregation of the former was founded in 1776, and of the latter in 1811. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths. Excellent stone and slate are found in the neighbourhood.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £30. 1s.: pres. net income, £239: patron, Vicar of Leeds: pres. incumbent, T. Furbank, 1830: contains 2,490 acres: 1,378 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,875: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,206: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,096: poor rates in 1837, £1,104.

**BRAMLEY AND GRANGE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township** in the parish of Braithwell, southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill: 176 miles from London (coach road 154), 4 from Rotherham, 8 from Sheffield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Rotherham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield to Rotherham, &c., 44 miles.---Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 980 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 333: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 383: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,629: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**BRAMPFORD-SPEKES, DEVON, a parish** in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wonford, Crockernwell, division and union of St. Thomas: 198 miles from London

(coach road 169), 4 from Exeter, 6 from Crediton. — Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 211 miles. — Money orders issued at Exeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £216: patron, Lord Chancellor: contains 670 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 393: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 452: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,371: poor rates in 1837, £23.

BRAMPTON, CUMBERLAND, a parish in the ward of Eskdale, union of Brampton: it comprehends the townships of Easeby and Naworth-castle: 310 miles from London (coach road 311), 2 from Cattlesteads, 10 from Carlisle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Brampton: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 210 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.: post closes 11.25 a.m. — The town of Brampton is seated in a narrow vale, at the junction of the Irthing and the Gelt, surrounded by bold eminences of considerable elevation. It is believed by Camden to have been the Roman *Bremetunacum*, where the Cuneus Armaturarum were garrisoned at the decline of the empire, and, from the general appearance of the place, it seems to have been of much greater consequence than it is now. At the east end there is a vast conical mount, called the Moat or Castle Hill, the acclivity of which is very steep, and about 360 feet in height; the crown of the hill has been formed into a platform, a few feet below which there is a trench and rampart entirely surrounding the summit. Except towards the south, where, at the distance of six miles, the view is confined by mountains of great height, the prospect is most extensive and magnificent. On the west, the eye commands all the undulated plains from Carlisle to Solway Frith; to the north, the barren tract and the distant peaks of Scotland may be seen; and towards the east, the expanse is only restricted by the Cheviot hills, and the lofty mountains above the river Reed in Northumberland. In Holland's additions to Camden, in the edition of 1695, the Doctor has given the following inscription, found on a votive altar erected in this neighbourhood to the goddess, Nymph of the Brigantes, for the health of the Empress Plantilla, wife of Antoninus Severus, and the whole imperial family, by Cocceius Nigrinus, a treasurer to the Emperor:—

DEÆ NYMPHÆ BRIG  
QUOD VOVERAT PRO  
SALVTE PLANTILLÆ CO. INVICTÆ  
DOM NOSTRI INVICTI  
IMP. M. AURELII SEVERI  
ANTONINI PII FEL. CÆS  
AVS TOTIVSQUE DO  
MVS DIVINÆ EIVS  
M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS  
Q. AVG. N. DEVOTVS  
LIBENS SUSCEPTVM S  
LÆTO II. . . . .

Which the Doctor thus renders:—

Deæ Nymphæ Brigantum  
quod voverat pro  
Salutē Plantillæ conjugiſ invictæ  
domini nostri invicti

Imperatoris Marci Aurelii Severi  
Antonini pii fellicis Caesaris  
Augusti totiusque do  
mus divinæ ejus  
Marcus Cocceius Nigrinus  
quæ Augusti humini devotus  
libens ausceptum solvit  
Læto II. . . . .

The town consists of one irregularly-built street, with some few modern houses, and depends for its support chiefly on the large weekly market held for the benefit of the district of which it is the centre; but there are some manufactures of gingham and checks here, and two large breweries. There is a neat octagonal town-hall, the lower part of which is formed into piazzas, where the country people assemble on market days. Coal is brought from the mines in Tinedal Fell, the property of the Earl of Carlisle, by means of a railway, constructed some few years ago at the expense of his lordship's father. The church, which stood at about half a mile from the town, has been abandoned, and a large parochial chapel has been built in the town for the purposes of Divine worship, and the old edifice is now only used for the performance of the funeral service, when one of the long-standing inhabitants departs, who has wished that his bones may mingle with those of his forefathers. Petty sessions are held here for the division of Eskdale, and courts-leet and baron, and view of frank-pledge, for the whole barony of Gilsland, are held at the town-hall, at Easter and Michaelmas. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Presbyterians, all have places of worship here. There is an hospital here for six aged men and six aged women, founded, in 1688, by Edward Earl of Carlisle. Brampton is one of the polling-places for East Cumberland. — The living (St. Martin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £466: patron, Earl of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, Christ. Benson, 1841: contains 16,970 acres: 581 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,304: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,800: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,564: poor rates in 1837, £620. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: April 22, second Wednesday after Whitsunday, second Wednesday in September, October 23, for sheep, horses, and cattle. — N.E. is Nayworth Castle, one of the houses of the Earl of Carlisle, and one of the most extraordinary exemplifications of the state of society during the time of Elizabeth, when the border warfare prevailed in all its strength. It was built, or at least adapted, for its evident purposes of security and defence, by Lord William Howard, who was appointed by the Queen lord-warden of the northern marches, for the repression and punishment of the fierce bodies of men from the southern counties of Scotland, who levied blackmail and harried the whole district. The castle is built on a pleasant eminence at the head of the vale of Llanercoſt, or St. Mary's Holme. It consists principally of two large towers, united by other buildings, which enclose a quadrangular court. The earliest mention that we find of it is in the reign of Edward III., when Ranulphus Dacre, who had married the heir of the Multons, obtained leave to convert his mansion into a castle. Though the whole castle is much altered, the principle on which it was constructed remains the same. The arms over the entrance are those of the Howards

and the Dacres, quartered together, with their motto, 'Fort in Loialtie.' *The whole house, Mr. Pennant says, is a true specimen of ancient inconvenience, of magnificence and littleness, the rooms numerous, accessible by SIXTEEN staircases, with frequent ascents and descents into the bargain, beside a long gallery.* The idea of making it a comfortable dwelling seems never to have been entertained, for the whole contrivance appears to show that the object was to keep an enemy out, or, if he did effect an entrance, to prevent his penetrating no further than could possibly be hindered: it is full of hiding-places, many of which are believed never to have been discovered. It was originally the baronial residence of the lords of Gilsland, an extensive district in this part of Cumberland, but went to the Norfolk family through marriage of the duke with the heiress of the last Lord Dacre, who met with a singular and tragical end. Stowe says that, on the 16th May, 1559, George, last heir male of the Dacre family, was by a great mischance slain at Thetford, in the house of Sir Richard Fulmerstone, Knt., by means of a vaulting horse of wood, standing within the same house; upon which horse, as he meant to have vaulted, and the pins of the feet not being made sure, the horse fell upon him, and bruised the brains out of his head. The Lord William Howard, who is spoken of above, was the third son of the Duke of Norfolk. He founded the race of the present Earl of Carlisle, whose family history will be found in the account of Castle-Howard, his principal seat. He was a man of great literary taste, and collected around him one of the very best libraries of the day, several of the works of which are still to be found at Nayworth. He was much of a recluse, but a man of prudence. After garrisoning his fortresses with 140 soldiers, he made his own apartments as safe as possible. A winding staircase, long, dark, and narrow, permitting only one person to ascend at a time, guarded by a succession of strong doors plated with iron, which, when turning on their massive hinges, 'grated harsh thunder,' and which when shut defied all human strength to open them, led to the rooms which he occupied,—a library, a chapel, and a bedchamber. In these rooms he spent most of his time, and during his hours of seclusion it was dangerous to disturb him, the consequences of doing so having in one instance proved fatal. He was one day reading in the library, when a soldier rudely broke in upon him with a muskrooper in his grasp, whom he had just taken prisoner. On the soldier asking what he should do with the captive, his lordship petulantly replied, "Oh! hang the fellow;" which being understood as a command, the unfortunate freebooter soon swung by the neck on the high gallows which stood before the castle, and when, some hours afterwards his lordship sent to have the prisoner brought before him, he found to his horror that he had been literally obeyed, and that the man was hanged. The means employed to repress the lawless proceedings of the borderers was of the harshest kind, as may be perceived by the anecdote just related; but they were efficient, and a great degree of security was introduced into the district, where before there had been nothing but almost unchecked violence.

BRAMPTON, CUMBERLAND, a township in the

above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 488 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,268: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,758.

BRAMPTON WITH CUTTHORPE, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale: 159 miles from London (coach road 153), 3 from Chesterfield, 8 from Dronfield.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Chesterfield, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 27 miles.—Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—A new church, in the Gothic style, with a tower, was erected here in 1832, at an expense of about £3,000, by the parliamentary commissioners; it contains 724 sittings. The Independents, and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship here. One of the schools here is endowed with £8. 10s. per annum. The parochial charities produce about £90 a year. There are extensive bleaching grounds in the parish, and pottery to a considerable extent is made here. Coal and ironstone are found in the vicinity.—The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £143: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, William Peach, 1826: contains 3,820 acres: 700 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,937: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,528: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,180: poor rates in 1837, £667.—S.E. is Brampton House, and Brampton Hall.

BRAMPTON, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Leightonstone, union of Huntingdon: 78 miles from London (coach road 64), 1 from Huntingdon, 8 from St. Neot's.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Huntingdon, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and March, to Huntingdon, &c., 124 miles.—Money orders issued at Huntingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—There is a free school here, supported by Lady Olivia Sparrow. The parochial charities produce about £28 a year. Brampton was the birth-place of Samuel Pepys, Esq., secretary to the Admiralty in the times of Charles II. and James II., and who was, in 1684, elected to the presidency of the Royal Society, which office he held for ten years. He was in high favour with both monarchs, and introduced many important reforms into the navy; but, on the accession of William and Mary, he resigned his political appointment. His name has of late years obtained great celebrity by the publication of his very amusing diary, which, beside giving a striking evidence of his own prudential character, at the same time presents a lifelike illustration of the times in which he lived.—The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8. 1s. 4d.: pres. net income, £160: patron, the Prebendary thereof: pres. incumbent, T. J. Maokes, 1844: contains 3,640 acres: 238 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,164: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,338: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,163: poor rates in 1837, £750. The prebendal and vicarial tithes, the property of the prebend of Brampton and the vicar, were commuted in 1772.—S. is Brampton Park; N., Hinchingsbroke House.

BRAMPTON, LINCOLN, a township or chapelry in the parish of Torksey, wapentake of Well, and

parts of Lindsey—(which see for access, &c.): 145 miles from London, 2 from Marten, 7 from Gainsborough. Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1½ p.m. There is a ferry here over the river Trent. Contains 790 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 118: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,228: poor rates in 1837, £111. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebend of Stowe, were commuted in 1777.

BRAMPTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, intersected by the river Bure: 136 miles from London (coach road 116), 2 from Aylsham, 10 from Norwich. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 176 miles. Money orders issued at Aylsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The church has a singular tower. Some Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £160: patron, R. Marsham, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. P. Marsham, 1843: contains 530 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 263: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £547: poor rates in 1837, £68.

BRAMPTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 119 miles from London (coach road 105), 4½ from Halesworth, 13 from Lowestoft. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Shrimping, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Shrimping, &c., 197 miles. Money orders issued at Halesworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £56 a year. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £434: patron, Rev. G. O. Leman: pres. incumbent, T. O. Leman, 1837: contains 1,800 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 322: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 370: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,992: poor rates in 1837, £351. N.E., Shadingfield Hall—(for which see SHADINGFIELD.)

BRAMPTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Corby, union of Market-Harborough: 104 miles from London (coach road 79), 4 from Market-Harborough, 4 from Rockingham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Market-Harborough, &c., 72 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living (St. Botolph), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £21. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Earl Spencer: pres. incumbent, S. L. Smith, 1844: contains 2,290 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 104: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,928: poor rates in 1837, £36.

BRAMPTON (ABBOT'S), HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Greytree, union of Ross, on the eastern bank of the river Wye: 132 miles from London, 2 from Ross. Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 92 miles. Money orders issued at Knighton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>

10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £7 a year. Annual court-leet and baron are held here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford: pres. net income, £245: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, Robert Strong, 1799: contains 1,600 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,491: poor rates in 1837, £189. S., Rudhall.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN, HEREFORD, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore, in the above county: the former consists of the lordship of Stanage, and the latter comprises the townships of Brampton-Bryan, Boresford, and Pedwardine—(which see): 168 miles from London (coach road 150), 5 from Knighton, 9 from Ludlow. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Kidderminster, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 106 miles. Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. The village is of very considerable antiquity, having been first established by Bryan de Brampton, relics of whose castle still remain here. During the great civil war, the fortress was twice besieged, and at length was taken and destroyed by the adherents of the king. There is a school here, endowed with £18 a year. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5. 11s. ½d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Earl of Oxford: pres. incumbent, D. R. Murray, 1826: contains 3,190 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 482: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,506: poor rates in 1837, £251. Fair, June 22, for horned cattle, horses, and wool. Brampton Bryan Park; W. 1 m. Stanage Park.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN, HEREFORD, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,347: poor rates in 1837, £114.

BRAMPTON-CHAPEL, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth: 72 miles from London, 4½ from Northampton. Nor. West. Rail. through Roads to Northampton, thence 4½ miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Northampton, &c., 77 miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The chapel of this place has long since been destroyed. Contains 1,330 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 228: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,238: poor rates in 1837, £122. S.W. 1 m. Althorpe House, the seat of Earl Spencer—(for which see BRINGTON.)

BRAMPTON-CHURCH (or BRAMPTON MAGNA), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth: 72 miles from London, 4 from Northampton. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The parochial charities produce about £25 a year. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £25. 19s. 7d.: pres. net income, £346: patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Thomas Lockton, 1807: contains 1,100 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 398: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 458:



ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,338: poor rates in 1837, £123.  
—W. 1 m. Harlestone Park.

BRAMPTON (LITTLE), HEREFORD, a joint township with Rod and Nash, parish of Presteign, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore—(which see for access, &c.): 138 miles from London, 4 from Kington. —Money orders issued at Kington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —Contains 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 180: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,954: poor rates in 1837, £132.

BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEM, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Freeton, southern division of the wapentake of Stratford and Tickhill: 172 miles from London (coach road 161), 4 from Rotherham, 8 from Sheffield. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Woodhouse Mill station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Woodhouse Mill, &c., 40 miles. —Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —Contains 1,090 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 163: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,192: poor rates in 1837, £104. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771.

BRAMSHALL, STAFFORD, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow, union of Uttoxeter: 138 miles from London (coach road 137), 2 from Uttoxeter, 6 from Bromley. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton-upon-Trent, to Uttoxeter, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 25 miles. —Money orders issued at Uttoxeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £15 a year. —The living, (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £4. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Lord W. de Broke: pres. incumbent, C. J. Pinfold: contains 1,310 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,964: poor rates in 1837, £110.

BRAMSHAW, WILTS, a parish, union of New Forest, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cawden and Cadworth, in the above county, and partly in the northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of New Forest, Romsey division of the county of Southampton: 87 miles from London, 6 from Lyndhurst, 10 from Salisbury. —Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Romsey, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, Reading, and Basingstoke, to Romsey, &c., 94 miles. —Money orders issued at Lyndhurst: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The windows of the church are mantled with ivy. There is a small Wesleyan chapel here. The living (St. Peter) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Sarum: pres. net income, £153: patron, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, Mark Cooper, 1840: contains 2,760 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 793: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 912: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,347: poor rates in 1837, £251. —E., Paul-ton's Park.

BRAMSHILL (GREAT), HANTS, a tithing in the parish of Eversley, hun<sup>d</sup> of Holdshott, Basingstoke division of the county—(which see for access, &c.): 35 miles from London, 2 from Hartfordbridge, 10 from Basingstoke. —Money orders issued at Hartfordbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.:

post closes 8 p.m. —Contains 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 179: poor rates in 1837, £167. —The mansion of Bramshill, which stands in a spacious park in the neighbourhood, was built by Lord Zouche, as is believed, for Prince Henry, the son of James I.

BRAMSHILL (LITTLE), HANTS, a tithing in the parish of Eversley, out hun<sup>d</sup> of Odiham, Basingstoke division of the county: 38 miles from London, 3 from Hartfordbridge, 7 from Basingstoke. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —Contains 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 12.

BRAMSHOT, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Alton north, or Alton division of the county: this parish includes the hamlet of Liphook: 44 miles from London, 4 from Haslemere, 8 from Petersfield. —Sou. West. Rail. to Guildford, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 176 miles. —Money orders issued at Haslemere: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £18. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £613: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Lancel. Bellas, 1832: contains 6,190 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,311: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,508: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,714: poor rates in 1837, £336. —There are several gentlemen's seats in the parish. Dowland House is the residence of Thomas Butler, Esq.; Hewshott Hill, of the Rev. Frederick Ford; Foley House, of Thomas Platt Pell, Esq.; Woolmer Lodge, of William Scott, Esq.; and Bramshot Place, of John Sparrow, Esq.

BRAMWITH (KIRK), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, union of Doncaster: 191 miles from London (coach road 168), 5 from Hatfield, 7 from Doncaster. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Newark, to Doncaster, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Newark, &c., 77 miles. —Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £12. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £517: patron, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, H. W. B. Daubeney, 1845: contains 1,200 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 253: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,738: poor rates in 1837, £138.

BRAMWITH (SAND), WEST RIDING, YORK, a hamlet in the parishes of Barmby-upon-Don and Hatfield, lower division of the wapentake of Stratford and Tickhill. See BARMBY-UPON-DON.

BRAMWRA. See THOMAS CLOSE.

BRANAR AND MARCHELED, DENBIGH, a chapelry in the parish of Llangerniew, hun<sup>d</sup> of Isdulas—(which see for access, &c.): 223 miles from London, 7 from Llanwrst, 10 from Denbigh. —Money orders issued at Conway: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ p.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 249.

BRANCASTER (OR BRANCHESTER), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Smithdon, union of Docking: 140 miles from London (coach road 121), 4 from Burnham. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Cambridge to Lynn, thence 24 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Lynn, &c.,

146 miles. — One of the schools here has a small endowment, and there are two almshouses for four poor widows. The other parochial charities produce about £15 a year. — The living (the Blessed Virgin), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £24: pres. net income, £979: patron, Rev. O. Sadler: pres. incumbent, O. Sadler, 1840: contains 3,340 acres: 194 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 913: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,050: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,978: poor rates in 1837, £514.

**BRANCEPETH, DURHAM**, a parish in the north-western division of the ward of Darlington, and union of Durham: it contains the townships of Brancepeth, Brandon with Byshottles, Crook with Billy-row, Hedley-hope, Hemlington-row, Stockley, and Willington: 292 miles from London (coach road 254), 3 from Durham, 10 from Walsingham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, by Durham, to Brancepeth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, York, &c., 160 miles. — Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The church is a handsome cruciform structure, and contains several monuments of the family of Nevill, Earls of Westmoreland. The parochial charities produce about £35 a year. — The living (St. Brandon), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £60. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £811: patron, R. E. D. Shafto, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. D. Shafto, 1840: contains 21,850 acres: 273 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,151: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,473: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £19,498: poor rates in 1837, £939. — In the vicinity is the noble mansion of Brancepeth Castle, the residence of William Russell, Esq., and once the stronghold of the Nevills.

**BRANCEPETH, DURHAM**, a township in the above parish. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Contains 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,347: poor rates in 1837, £114.

**BRANCHESTER.** See BRANCASTER.

**BRANDESTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eynesford, union of St. Faith: 138 miles from London (coach road 112), 2 from Reepham, 10 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to East Dereham, 146, thence 12 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — About 20½ acres of ground were bequeathed, in the 9th of Elizabeth, by William Gurney, for the benefit of the poor of the parish; and about £24 is annually distributed, on the second Tuesday in January, to poor aged persons. — The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Magdalen College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, E. K. Barney, 1848: contains 580 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 137: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £807: poor rates in 1837, £163. — S., Haveringland Hall — (for which see HAVERINGLAND.)

**BRANDESTON, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loes, union of Plomesgate, intersected by the river Deben: 95 miles from London (coach road 80), 4 from Framlingham, 10 from Woodbridge.

— East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 227 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Rev. John Smyth: pres. incumbent, T. Broadhurst, 1815: contains 1,060 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 555: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 638: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,873: poor rates in 1837, £380.

**BRANDLING RAILWAY.** See GATESHEAD.

**BRANDON WITH BYSHOTTLES, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Brancepeth, north-western division of the ward of Darlington: 292 miles from London (coach road 262), 3 from Durham, 13 from Sedgefield. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, by Durham, to Newburgh, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and York, &c., 160 miles. — Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — There is a paper manufactory here. — Contains 3,460 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 549: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 631: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,515: poor rates in 1837, £282. — Newburgh Hall.

**BRANDON, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Eglington, northern division of Coquetdale ward — (which see for access, &c.): 312 miles from London, 8 from Wooler, 4 from Whittingham. — Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 184: poor rates in 1837, £44.

**BRANDON, SUFFOLK**, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lackford, union of Thetford: 88 miles from London (coach road 78), 7 from Thetford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge and Ely to Brandon station: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Ely, to Brandon, 128 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. — The town is well built, and the church especially is interesting. There is a bridge here over the Little Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are several schools in the parish, and one of them has been endowed by Mr. Wright of Downham Hall, for the purpose of teaching Latin and Greek; but by an arrangement made by the trustees, forty poor boys, sons of the poor, working mechanics, or small tradesmen, in Brandon, Downham, Wangford, and Weeting, are allowed to participate in the benefits of the endowment, so far as to be instructed in the usual branches of an English education. There is an almshouse here for seven poor widows. The other parochial charities produce about £117 a year. There is a very considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, bricks, iron, and timber, carried on at Brandon. The Dukes of Suffolk formerly took their titles from this place; and afterwards Charles Gerard, for his zeal in the service of Charles I., was created by that monarch Lord Gerard of Brandon, and was afterwards advanced by the second Charles to the dignity of Earl of Macclesfield. On the extinction of that family, Queen Anne created the Duke of Hamilton a peer

of England, by the titles of Baron Dutton and Duke of Brandon, titles which his grace the present duke now enjoys. About the most celebrated of the natives of Brandon is Simon Eyre, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1445, and who, at his own expense, erected Leadenhall for a granary for the metropolis, with a handsome chapel on each side of the square, over which he piously and correctly placed this inscription, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*—'The right hand of the Lord hath exalted me.' He left, moreover, 5,000 marks, at that time a very large sum, to be laid out in charitable purposes. He died in 1459, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. In the neighbourhood there is a large rabbit warren, from which immense supplies, during the season, are sent to the London markets, as many as forty thousand having, it is said, been sent in one year. Near to the town there is a celebrated manufacture of gun-flints, the largest, it is said to be, in the world. A writer in 'Jameson's Edinburgh Journal,' who speaks from a personal inspection, says of it—*Brandon is the only place in England in which gun-flints are now made to any considerable extent. During the war, and before the invention of percussion caps, when the demand for gun-flints was much greater than it is at present, some were made at Levensham, Maidstone, Purfleet, Greenhithe, and Northfleet; but none are made there at present, although the largest flint merchant in the world resides at the last-mentioned place. The gunmakers at Brandon say that they have an advantage over every other place in England, in consequence of the materials which they obtain in the pits below their heath being better than is to be had anywhere else. They say that the flints which they are enabled thereby to make will last longer than other flints, and are more certain in their fire. This, from information elsewhere obtained, I consider to be true. At Brandon they said that the French no longer made gun-flints, and that they themselves were now the only makers in the whole world; and yet the seventy or eighty men now employed could barely make a living by their trade, the cessation of war, and the invention of percussion-caps, having so greatly diminished their business. The masses of flint from which the gun-flints are made at Brandon, are obtained from a common about a mile south-east of the town. The chalk is within six feet of the surface. The men sink a shaft down about six feet from the surface, then proceed about three feet horizontally, and sink another shaft lower down into the chalk, about the same depth of six feet, and sometimes they fall in with a floor of flint within this depth. They proceed again about three feet horizontally, and sink another shaft six feet; and so they proceed, going sometimes to the depth of thirty feet. By making their shafts only about six feet in depth, they are able to descend, and haul up the stone from one step to another, without the aid of any machinery; and although a windlass, rope, and bucket might save labour, they would require capital, which the poor men who follow this occupation cannot command. They pay a rent of five shillings to the parish for every cart-load, which is as much as three horses can draw, and of this they grievously complain. In the descent of about thirty feet, they generally find three floors of flint, and sometimes as many as four. At every floor of flint which they find, they excavate*

*horizontally for several yards, even as far as twenty yards below the chalk. The flint is in large blocks, much like the septaria stones. The men break the blocks into moderately-sized pieces, so as to be enabled to haul them up from stage to stage. When engaged in doing this, a man places himself about half-way up between two stages, so as to receive the stone from below, and haul it up to the stage above him. They sometimes sink shafts, and do not fall in with flint to repay their labour. That the flint of the best quality, and most adapted to the manufacture of gun-flints, is comparatively rare, is shown by the experience of France as well as England.*—The living (St. Peter), a rectory, consolidated with Wangford, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £500: patron, T. E. Cartwright, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. J. Cartwright, 1845: contains 5,570 acres: 387 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,002: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,302: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,523: poor rates 'in 1837, £702. —Market day, Friday. Fairs: February 11, June 11, November 11, for cattle, toys, &c. —S. is Brandon Park, the seat of Henry Bliss, Esq., nephew of the late proprietor, Edward Bliss, Esq., who was lord of the manor of Brandon, and high sheriff of the county in 1836. Mr. Bliss, a gentleman of great opulence, purchased a large sterile tract of land, of six thousand acres; and by the judicious outlay of capital, gave employment to all the poor of the neighbourhood, converted a common into productive farms and home-steads; enriched with fine plantations, which have added as much to the beauty as the value of the estate: it is said that he caused upwards of eight millions of young forest trees to be planted here. Dying without issue, he left the bulk of his property to his nephew, Henry Aldridge, Esq., the present possessor, who assumed his name by sign-manual.—W., Brandon Hall, the seat of Edward M. Rogers, Esq.—S.W., North Court Lodge, the residence of Thomas Kenyon, Esq.

BRANDON AND BRETSFORD, WARWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Wolston, Kirby division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Knightlow: 80 miles from London (coach road 88), 5 from Rugby, 6 from Coventry. —Nor. West. Rail. to Wolstan, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby to Wolstan, &c., 58 miles. —Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —There are some remains of an ancient castle here. Tanner, in his Notitia, says of this place—*Here was, for some little time, during the reign of King Henry II., a small cell of two or three black nuns, founded by Jeffery de Clinton, son of Jeffery, founder of Kenilworth; but they seem to have soon separated, and their lands, by the consent of the founder, were annexed to Kenilworth priory. Here was a kind of hospital or chapel of St. Edmund, founded perhaps by the Turvilles, lords of Wolston, who were the patrons of it, in the 34th year of Edward III.* —Contains 940 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 677: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 778: poor rates in 1837, £218.

BRANDON (LITTLE), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Forehoe: 121 miles from London (coach road 106), 5 from Wymondham, 11 from Norwich. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge to Wymondham, thence 5 miles: from Derby,

through Leicester, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Wymondham, &c., 163 miles. Money orders issued at Wymondham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £37 a year. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £281: patron, F. R. Reynolds, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Reynolds, 1829: contains 1,010 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 222: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,464: poor rates in 1837, £196.

**BRANDBURTON** (or **BRANDESBURTON**), **EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Skirlaugh, in the neighbourhood of the Leaven Canal: it comprises the townships of Brandsburton and Moor-town: 227 miles from London (coach road 189), 8 from Beverley, 6 from Hornsey. Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Hull, and Beverley, to Lockington station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, Normanton, and Hull, to Lockington, &c., 131 miles. Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The church is interesting from its antiquity. The Independents have a chapel here. The manor was bequeathed by Lady Dacres, in 1601, for the benefit of twenty aged spinsters and bachelors in Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, under the trusteeship of the lord mayor and aldermen of London. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £24. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £895: patron, St. John's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Charles Blick, 1847: contains 3,140 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 825: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,273: poor rates in 1837, £273. Fairs: May 15; and on every alternate Wednesday is a sort of cattle market.

**BRANDBURTON** (or **BRANDESBURTON**), **EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 2,680 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 673: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 773: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,854: poor rates in 1837, £246.

**BRANDSFEE**, **BUCKINGHAM**, a liberty, the limits of which are not distinct, partly in the parish of Hitchenden, and partly in those of Great and Little Missenden, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Desborough and Aylesbury: it was anciently called Tilleberie: 3½ miles from Wycombe. (Pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.)

**BRANKSTON.** See **BRANXTON**.

**BRANSBY** (or **BRAMBLEY**), **LINCOLN**, a township in the parish of Stow, wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey—(which see for access, &c.): 141 miles from London, 8 from Lincoln, 7 from Gainsborough. Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 290 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 101: poor rates in 1837, £171.

**BRANSBY WITH STEARSBY**, **NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Easingwold: 231 miles from London (coach road 210), 11 from York, 6 from Easingwold. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Tollerton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through

York, &c., 109 miles. Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £7 a year. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, diocese of York, is valued at £9. 8s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £628: patron, F. Cholmeley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Swann, 1823: contains 2,700 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 304: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 350: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,131: poor rates in 1837, £87.

**BRANSCOMBE**, **DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Colyton, division and union of Honiton: this parish contains the hamlets of Dean and Westen: 214 miles from London (coach road 152), 4 from Sidmouth, 9 from Lyme Regis. Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 227 miles. Money orders issued at Sidmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Freestone is found abundantly in the neighbourhood of the village. The living (St. Winifred), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £18. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, Syd. H. Peppin, 1837: contains 1,750 acres: 169 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 956: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,099: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,629: poor rates in 1837, £453.

**BRANSFORD**, **WORCESTER**, a hamlet and chapelry, partly in the parish of Powick, and partly in that of Leigh, lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pershore—(which see for access, &c.): 110 miles from London, 4 from Worcester, 1 from Leigh. Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The living is a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Leigh: contains 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 388: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 446: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,747: poor rates in 1837, £162.

**BRANSTON**, (**BRANSTON**, or **BRANTESTON**), **STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow: 134 miles from London (coach road 121), 2 from Burton, 11 from Lichfield. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Burton, thence 2 miles: from Derby to Burton, &c., 12 miles. Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The Grand Trunk Canal runs in the vicinity of the village. Contains 1,490 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 439: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 505: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,606: poor rates in 1837, £148.

**BRANSTON**, **LINCOLN**, a parish in the liberty of the city of Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, and union of Lincoln: 171 miles from London (coach road 129), 4 from Lincoln, 13 from Sleaford. Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Lincoln, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Lincoln, &c., 53 miles. Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £18. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £677: patron, Rev. A. Curtois: pres. incumbent, A. Curtois, 1847: contains 170 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,122: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,290: poor rates in 1837, £368. All tithes, the

property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1765.

**BRANSTON** (or **BRAUNSTON**), **LEICESTER**, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray: 126 miles from London (coach road 113), 8 from Melton-Mowbray, 6 from Thorpe. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Melton, &c., 42 miles. —Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living (St. Guthlake), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £15. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, G. S. Stanley, 1846: contains 960 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 333: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 383: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,388: poor rates in 1837, £137. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766. —S. 1 m. Croxton Park, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Rutland—(for which see **CROXTON KERRAL**.)

**BRANTHAM**, **SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund. of Sampford, on the northern bank of the navigable river Stour: 62 miles from London (coach road 65), 7 from Ipswich, 4 from Stratford-bridge. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Mannington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles. —Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a rectory, with the chapelry of East Bergholt annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £25. 10s.: pres. net income, £1,117: patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Joshua Rowley, 1819: contains 1,940 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,368: poor rates in 1837, £148.

**BRANTHWAITE** (or **BRAND'S PLAIN**), **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Dean, ward of Allerdale above Derwent: 338 miles from London (coach road 306), 6 from Cockermouth, 7 from Whitehaven. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster, by Carlisle, to Workington, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 238 miles. —Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —Contains 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 418.

**BRANTINGHAM**, **EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish, partly in the wapentake of Howdenshire, and partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley: it contains the townships of Thorpe-Brantingham and Ellerker: 222 miles from London (coach road 188), 10 from Hull, 1 from Cave. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, by Hull, to Brough station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield and Normanton to Brough, &c., 104 miles. —The manor belongs to the see of Durham. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Ellerker annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £12. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £176: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, G. F. Townsend, 1842: contains 3,040 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 635: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 730:

ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,587: poor rates in 1837, £224. The great and small tithes of the lands and grounds in the townships of Brantingham and Thorpe-Brantingham, the property of the dean and chapter of Durham, were commuted in 1765.

**BRANTINGTHORPE**. See **BRUNTINGTHORPE**.

**BRANTON**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Eglington, northern division of the ward of Coquetdale—(which see for access, &c.): 315 miles from London, 8 from Alnwick, 4 from Ingram. —Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —There is a Dissenters' chapel here. —Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 126: poor rates in 1837, £56.

**BRANTON-GREEN**. See **DUNFORTH (UPPER)**.

**BRANXTON**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a small parish in the western division of the ward of Glendale, union of Glendale: 373 miles from London (coach road 329), 9 from Wooler, 4 from Coldstream. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Beal station, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through York and Newcastle, &c., 241 miles. —Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4½ p.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —There is a monumental column here to commemorate the victory of the Earl of Surrey over King James IV. of Scotland, on the 19th of September, 1513. Branxtton was the birth-place of the ingenious Percival Stockdale, whose father was vicar of the parish. —The living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Cornhill annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £332: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, Robert Jones, 1834: contains 1,120 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 261: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,395: poor rates in 1837, £73.

**BRASSINGTON**, **DERBY**, a parochial chapelry and township in the parish of Bradborne, hund. of Wirksworth: 155 miles from London (coach road 144), 4 from Wirksworth, 7 from Ashbourn. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Belper, to Brassington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Belper, &c., 23 miles. —Money orders issued at Wirksworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —A school here is endowed with a piece of land, given in 1742 by Mr. Thurston Dale, for the instruction of twelve children. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £50: patron, J. B. Story, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Buckston, 1824: contains 153 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 776: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 892: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,401: poor rates in 1837, £389. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1803.

**BRASTEAD**, **KENT**, a parish, partly in the hund. of Westerham, and partly in that of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton at Hone: 38 miles from London (coach road 23), 4 from Seven Oaks, 2 from Westerham. —Sou. East. Rail. to Edinbridge, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 170 miles. —Money orders issued at Seven Oaks: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £50 a year. The parish is crossed by the rivers Eden

and Darent. Hasted, in his History of Kent, speaking of this place, says—*Adjoining to Sundrish, westward, lies the parish of Bradsted, which has in it a district called Bradsted ville, which is a jurisdiction separate from any hundred, and has a constable of its own. The church stands within the ville.*—The living (St. Martin), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, and in the exempt deanery of Shoreham, is valued at £22. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £673: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, W. H. Mill, 1843: contains 4,630 acres: 173 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,130: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,299: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,769: poor rates in 1837, £486.—N., Chevening Park—(for which see CHEVENING.)—E., Coombe Bank.

BRATTLEBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, union of Lindsey: 173 miles from London (coach road 150), 7 from Lincoln, 13 from Gainsborough.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Lincoln, &c., 56 miles.—Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (St. Cuthbert), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 10s.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Balliol College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, John Carr, 1837: contains 1,220 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 168: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,414: poor rates in 1837, £44. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779.

BRATTON, WILTS, a chapelry in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Westbury: this chapelry includes Howbridge and Heywood: 112 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Westbury, 4 from Trowbridge.—Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 153 miles.—Money orders issued at Westbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—On the ascent of a hill here, there are traces of a Danish intrenchment, called Bratton Castle, the ditch of which encloses an area of about twenty-three acres.—The living (St. James) is a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Westbury: patron, Vicar of Westbury: contains 284 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 729: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 838.

BRATTON-CLOVELLY, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and division of Lifton, union of Oakhampton: 224 miles from London (coach road 203), 9 from Oakhampton, 9 from Launceston.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Crediton, &c., 237 miles.—Money orders issued at Oakhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The village was the birth-place of Henry de Bracton, a very eminent lawyer in the reign of Edward I. Henry III. made him one of his itinerant judges. He wrote a treatise on the laws and customs of England, which, however, was not given to the world till the year 1569. In the neighbourhood there are the traces of an ancient fortification, called Broadbury Castle.—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £21. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net in-

come, £412: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, Edward Budge, 1846: contains 8,200 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 870: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,000: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,133: poor rates in 1837, £297.

BRATTON-FLEMING, DEVON, a parish in the union and hun<sup>d</sup> of Braunton, union of Barnstaple: 212 miles from London (coach road 192), 6 from Barnstaple, 2 from Loxon.—Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 225 miles.—Money orders issued at Barnstaple: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—At a small distance from the village, at a place called Nightacott, there are six upright stones, which have all the appearance of having been at one time part of a druidical temple.—The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £29. 15s. 5d.: pres. net income, £551: patron, Caius College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, H. S. Pinder: contains 4,370 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 708: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 814: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,377: poor rates in 1837, £249.

BRATTON-SEYMOUR (or St. MAUR), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Norton-Ferris, union of Wincanton: 110 miles from London, 2 from Wincanton, 2 from Castle-Carey.—Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living (the Holy Trinity), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £5. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £161: patrons, Sir R. Lopes and J. Hodges, Esq., alternately: pres. incumbent, R. Messiter, 1829: contains 1,170 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 103: poor rates in 1837, £22.—N., Bedlynch Park; S., Holebrook House.

BRAUGHIN, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Braughin, union of Bishop-Stortford: 39 miles from London (coach road 29), 1 from Puckridge, 4 from Standon.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Bishop-Stortford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 171 miles.—Money orders issued at Ware: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—There are two almshouses here for aged widows, and several other minor charities. There is an ancient encampment, supposed to be Roman, in the neighbourhood of the village. The Independents have a chapel here.—The living (St. Peter), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £19. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £192: patron, Rev. W. Tower: pres. incumbent, W. Tower: contains 4,300 acres: 227 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,561: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,104: poor rates in 1837, £730. The great and small tithes, the moduses, &c., the property of the lay impropiator and the vicar, were commuted in 1812.—Fair, Whit-Monday.

BRAUNCEWELL AND DUNSBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: 160 miles from London (coach road 118), 4 from Sleaford, 11 from Grantham.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Tattershall, thence 12

miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Tattershall, &c., 81 miles. — Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with Dunsby, united in 1718 to the vicarage of Alnwick, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 18s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £715: patron, Marquis of Bristol: pres. incumbent, F. Latham, 1847: contains 3,470 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 125: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,879: poor rates in 1837, £103.

**BRAUNSTON** (or **BRANDSTONE**), **NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Fawsley, union of Daventry, intersected by the Oxford Canal, which joins the Grand Junction in this parish, and passes through a tunnel one mile and a half in length: 73 miles from London (coach road 75), 3 from Daventry, 19 from Banbury. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crick, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Crick, 62 miles. — Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — There is a school here, with an endowment of £30 a year, arising from land within the parish, given in 1733 by William Makepeace. The parochial charities produce about £296 a year. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £31. 2s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £837: patron, Jesus College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, A. B. Clough, 1838: contains 3,930 acres: 287 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,469: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £1,689: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,624: poor rates in 1837, £658. — N. 1 m. Ashby Lodge; N. 1½ m. Ashby Hall.

**BRAUNSTON**, **RUTLAND**, a parish and township in the soke and union of Oakham: 131 miles from London (coach road 93), 2 from Oakham, 2 from Leighton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Oakham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Oakham, &c., 58 miles. — Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a Baptist chapel here, and a school with an endowment of £5 a year. The ordinary parochial charities produce £54 a year. — The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hambledon, in the diocese of Peterborough, and having jointly a pres. net income of £180: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, Henry Green, 1845: contains 3,250 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 443: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 509: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,215: poor rates in 1837, £262. All the tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln and the vicar, were commuted in 1801.

**BRAUNSTONE**, **LEICESTER**, a parochial chapel and township in the parish of Glenfield, hun<sup>d</sup> of Sparkenhoe: 105 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Leicester, 8 from Hinckley. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Leicester, thence 2 miles: from Derby to Leicester, &c., 31 miles. — Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living is a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Glenfield: contains 1,610 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 188: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,055: poor rates in 1837, £150.

**BRAUNSTONE-FRITH**, **LEICESTER**, a liberty

in the above parish. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 7: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £388. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**BRAUNTON**, **DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of the same name, union of Barnstaple: 212 miles from London (coach road 208), 5 from Barnstaple, 10 from Bideford. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 225 miles. — Money orders issued at Barnstaple: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — There is an Independent chapel here. One of the schools of the parish is endowed with £60 a year; the other parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. — The living (St. Branock), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £16. 12s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Dean of Exeter: pres. incumbent, J. W. R. Landon, 1826: contains 7,010 acres: 389 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,274: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,615: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,455: poor rates in 1837, £787.

**BRAWBY**, **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Salton — (which see for access, &c.) — within the liberty of St. Peter of York, locally situated in the wapentake of Ryedale, on the western bank of the river Rye: 223 miles from London, 2 from Middleton, 16 from Whitby. — Money orders issued at Middleton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 1,080 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 218: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,425. — Fair, first Monday after July 11, for cattle and earthenware.

**BRAWDY**, **PEMBROKE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dewisland, union of Haverford-West, South Wales: 253 miles from London (coach road 254), 8 from St. David's, 8 from Haverford-West. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 150 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Stonehouse, &c., 253 miles. — Money orders issued at Haverford-West: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £3. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £115: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, Thomas Davies, 1839: contains 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 767: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 882: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,002: poor rates in 1837, £290.

**BRAWITH**. See **KNATTON**.

**BRAXTED** (**GREAT**), **ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Witham: 41 miles from London (coach road 39), 2 from Witham, 10 from Chelmsford. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Witham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 173 miles. — Money orders issued at Witham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £19 a year. The parishes of Great and Little Braxted adjoin and stand on the right bank of the Blackwater. They are mentioned in the Domesday survey. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £544: patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, H. Calthrop: contains 1,240 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 410: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 471: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>



£3,248: poor rates in 1837, £156.---E., Great Braxted Lodge, is the residence of Captain Charles Duncan, R.N., who is a magistrate of the county.

BRAXTED (LITTLE), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Witham: 38 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The parochial charities produce about £7 a year.---The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £118: patron, Mrs. E. D. Clarke: pres. incumbent, C. T. Pettingal: contains 1,680 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 126: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £727: poor rates in 1837, £67.

BRAY, BERKS, a parish, in itself a hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Cookham, on the southern bank of the river Thames, and intersected by the Great Western Railway: it comprises the divisions of Bray, Touchen, Water-Oakley, and part of Maidenhead: 25 miles from London (coach road 26), 2 from Maidenhead, 6 from Windsor.---Gt. West. Rail. to Maidenhead, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 157 miles.---Money orders issued at Maidenhead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---By Camden, this place is believed to have been inhabited by the Bibroci, who submitted to Cæsar, obtained his protection, and with it safe possession of one of the most pleasing parts of the island. Philippa, Queen of Edward III., had rents assigned to her from this and the adjacent manor of Cookham, and it is now considered a part of the royal demesnes, forming part of the liberties of Windsor Castle; the inhabitants enjoy the royal privilege of being free from tolls in some of the neighbouring market towns. The church is an ancient structure composed of various materials, and exhibits almost every grade of Gothic architecture. One of its vicars has attained a not very enviable notoriety, from his desire to retain the possession of his cure, so that a reference to him has become a proverbial expression, indicative of a want of principle. He held the benefice during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He was twice a protestant, and twice a papist; and when reproached for the inconsistency of his conduct, in thus veering about with every change of administration, he defended himself by saying, that he was perfectly consistent, and quite lived up to his principle, which was, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.' His name appears to have been Symon Symonds, and he died in the 41st year of Elizabeth. The principal charitable institution in the village is an hospital, called Jesus' Hospital, founded in 1627 by William Goddard, Esq., for forty poor persons, who, in addition to their apartments, received eight shillings a month: there is a statue of the founder over the door. The institution is under the trusteeship of the Fishmongers' Company, and six of its inmates must be free of that guild. The building is a handsome uniform square, with a well-cultivated garden in the centre. Besides this, there are eighteen free tenements given for the use of the poor by Sir John Norris; and one poor person of this parish is entitled to a place in Lucas's Hospital. A school here has an endowment of £21 a year. The other parochial charities

produce about £250 a year. A late act of parliament has invested in the magistrates, instead of the lord of the manor, the power to appoint chief and petty constables, and tithing-men. In the principal manor in the hundred, the unusual custom prevails of the inheritance, falling male heirs, going to the eldest female in the next degree of kindred.---The living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £25. 4s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £500: patron, Bishop of Oxford: pres. incumbent, Walter Levett, 1826: contains 8,900 acres: 703 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,722: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,280: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £17,950: poor rates in 1837, £1,102. The vicarial tithes of Bray, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1814.---Bray Wick Lodge, the seat of John Hilbert, Esq., is a neat edifice, standing on a gentle eminence, and commands some extensive and most pleasing views over a highly-cultivated district, watered by the silver current of the Thames as far as the town of Windsor, with all the magnificent array of its castellated towers and picturesque forest scenery; while, on the other side, the prospect is diversified by the town of Maidenhead and the village of Tapton, backed by the majestic woods of Cliefden and Hedsor.---Bray Wick Grove is the seat of John Jeanes Coney, Esq., and Common Hill is the residence of Mrs. Law. Ferrar, in his tour from Dublin to London, states that, about fifty years ago, a petrified tortoise, which weighed forty-nine pounds, was dug up in this neighbourhood. About three quarters of a mile from Bray, there is a small island, called Monkey Island, from a building erected, and fancifully decorated in the inside with a number of figures of monkeys engaged in all sorts of pursuits. It was built by the Duke of Marlborough for an angling resort. S. W. 1½ m. Heywood Lodge.

BRAYBROOKE, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough: 101 miles from London (coach road 83), 3 from Market-Harborough, 5 from Rothwell.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Rugby, to Market-Harborough, &c., 69 miles.---Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The church contains a curious monument to Sir Nicholas Griffin, who died in 1509. The Baptists have a chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1793. The family of Neville-Griffin has taken the title of Braybrooke from this place since 1788. In this village was born Robert de Braybrooke, who was advanced to the see of London, and who was for six months Lord Chancellor of England. He died in 1404.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £23. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £600: patron, Rev. J. Field: pres. incumbent, J. Field, 1829: contains 3,060 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 420: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 483: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,122: poor rates in 1837, £248. The tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1788.

BRAYDON, WILTS, a hamlet in the parish of Purton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Highwerth, Cricklade, and Steeple:

89 miles from London, 4 from Cricklade, 7 from Malmesbury.---Money orders issued at Cricklade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 60: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £857: poor rates in 1837, £68.

BRAYFIELD (COLD), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell, on the banks of the river Ouse: 66 miles from London (coach road 59), 3 from Olney, 8 from Newport-Pagnell.---Nor. West. Rail: to Roade station, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Roade, &c., 92 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport-Pagnell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, annexed to the vicarage of Lavendon, and having jointly a pres. net income of £194: patron, Earl of Gainsborough: pres. incumbent, William Tomkins, 1838: contains 580 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 83: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £983: poor rates in 1837, £42.---E. 1 m. Turvey House, the residence of Thomas Chas. Higgins, Esq.

BRAYFORD, DEVON, a township in the parish of Charles---(which see for access, &c.)---There is a Baptist chapel here.

BRAYTOFT (or BRATOFF), LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 154 miles from London (coach road 130), 5 from Spilsby, 3 from Wainfleet.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail: through Peterborough and Boston to Braytoft station: from Derby, through Lincoln, Boston, &c., 99 miles.---Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £18. 3s. 6d.: pres. net income, £255: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. Worsley, 1842: contains 1,220 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 235: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,807: poor rates in 1837, £170.

BRAYTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, union of Selby, intersected by the Leeds and Selby Railway, and the Selby Canal, which connects the rivers Ouse and Aire: it comprises the township and chapelry of Barlow, and the townships of Brayton, Burn, Gateforth, Hambleton, and Thorpe-Willoughby: 241 miles from London (coach road 186), 2 from Selby, 5 from Snaith.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail: through Peterborough to Hull, thence by rail to Selby, and thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield and Normanton to Selby, &c., 82 miles.---Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Two schools here have small endowments.---The living (St. Wilfrid), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £7. 14s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £268: patron, Hon. E. R. Petre, and Prebendary of Westow: pres. incumbent, R. Paver, 1819: contains 10,690 acres: 300 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,894: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,176: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £12,228: poor rates in 1837, £589. The great and small tithes, the property of the Archbishop of York, the lord of the manor, and the vicar, were commuted in 1799.

BRAYTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 1,790 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 367: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,040: poor rates in 1837, £74.

BREADSALL, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Appletree, though locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Sharnlow: 135 miles from London (coach road 129), 3 from Derby, 3 from Stanley.---Nor. West. Rail: through Rugby to Derby, thence 3 miles: from Derby to Breadsall, 3 miles.---Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The church contains a monument to Dr. Darwin, author of the 'Zoonomia,' the 'Botanic Garden,' and some other works of celebrity in their day. He was born at Elson, near Newark, in 1721; was educated at Cambridge, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and settled at Lichfield, where he resided till 1781, when he removed to Derby, where he died in 1802. His 'Botanic Garden' has always been admired for the beautiful finish of its verses, but it was too mechanical. He wrote also 'Physiologia, or the Philosophy of Gardening and Agriculture,' and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions. There is a school here, with an endowment of £8. 10s. a year; the other parochial charities produce about £45 a year. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says---*Here was an house of friars' heremites in the reign of Henry III. It afterward, till the dissolution, continued a small priory of the Austin order, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, valued only at £13. 0s. 8d. per annum. It was granted, in the sixth of Edward VI., to Henry, Duke of Suffolk.* In the priory quarries here, a fine building-stone is procured.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £28. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £580: patron, Sir G. Crewe, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. R. Crewe, 1830: contains 2,410 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 620: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 713: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,122: poor rates in 1837, £188. The tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1815.

BREAGE (Str.), CORNWALL, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kerrier, union of Helstone: 329 miles from London (coach road 276), 3 from Helstone, 7 from Marazion.---Gt. West. Rail: to Plymouth, thence 85 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 337 miles.---Money orders issued at Helstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The inhabitants are, to a great extent, employed in mining. The celebrated tin mine, Wheal-Vor, is in this parish.---The living, a vicarage, to which are annexed the curacies of Cury, St. Germoe, and Gunwallow, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £33: pres. net income, £760: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, R. G. Grylls, 1809: contains 7,390 acres: 938 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,166: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,090: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,673: poor rates in 1837, £789.

BREAMORE (or BROWERE), HANTS, a parish and liberty in the New Forest division, union of Fordingbridge: 104 miles from London (coach road

89), 7 from Sarum, 8 from Fordingbridge. — Son. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 191 miles. — Money orders issued at Sarum: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The village is situated on the left bank of the river Avon. There are schools for boys and girls, supported by the rector and Sir Charles Halse, who is lord of the manor. Tanner says that—a *priory of black canons was founded here by Baldwin de Redvers, or Riverius, and Hugh his uncle, about the latter end of the reign of Henry I. St. Michael was the patron saint of this monastery, which, about the time of the suppression, consisted of a prior and nine canons, and was endowed with £200. 5s. 1d. The site and a great part of its possessions were granted, in the 28th year of Henry VIII., to Henry Marquis of Exeter.* — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £250: pres. net income £540: patron, Rev. J. N. Palmer: pres. incumbent, J. N. Palmer, 1838: contains 3,440 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 647: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 744: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,126: poor rates in 1837, £524. — N. is Breamore House; S., Brookshank House.

BREANE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bempstone, but situated within the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brent with Wrington, union of Axbridge: 142 miles from London (coach road 138), 8 from Axbridge, 2 from Bledon. — Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 155 miles. — Money orders issued at Wells, Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Samphire is found in great abundance here. — The living (St. Bridget), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £216: patron, W. Willies, Esq.: contains 1,330 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 126: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,986: poor rates in 1837, £71.

BREARTON (or BRIERTON, DURHAM), a township in the parish of Stranton—(which see for access, &c.)—north-eastern division of the ward of Stockton: 249 miles from London, 8 from Stockton, 4 from Hartlepool. — Money orders issued at Stockton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 70 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 25: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £368: poor rates in 1837, £15.

BREARTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Knaresborough, lower division of the wapentake of Claro: 224 miles from London (coach road 205), 3 from Knaresborough, 6 from Aldborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Ripley, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 92 miles. — Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon: patron, Vicar of Knaresborough: pres. incumbent, A. Manby: contains 1,560 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,647: poor rates in 1837, £88.

BREASON (or BREASTON), DERBY, a township in the parish of Sawley, hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch: 127 miles from London (coach road

118), 9 from Derby, 13 from Ashby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Sawley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sawley, &c., 11 miles. — Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The inhabitants have the privilege of sending their children to the free school at Risley. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £119: patron, Earl of Stamford and Warrington: pres. incumbent, H. B. Hall: contains 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 712: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 819: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,442: poor rates in 1837, £268.

BRECH-FFA (or BRECHVA), CARMARTHEN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cethiniog or Cathinog, union of Llandilo Fawr, South Wales: 193 miles from London (coach road 210), 10 from Carmarthen, 5 from Abergorlech. — Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Stonehouse, thence 90 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 193 miles. — Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 5 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The village stands on the new turnpike road, which unites the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan. — The living, a rectory not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £8. 5s.: pres. net income, £72: patron, Families of Tregib and Aberothy, alternately: contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £302: poor rates in 1837, £26.

BRECKENBOROUGH. See NEWSHAM.

BRECKLES (or BRECKLES-MAGNA), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wayland: 110 miles from London (coach road 85), 6 from Thetford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and Ely, to Harling Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Harling Road, &c., 153 miles. — Money orders issued at Thetford. — The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £45: patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.: pres. incumbent, A. B. Hemsworth, 1846: contains 1,860 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,774: poor rates in 1837, £86.

BRECON (BRECKNOCK, or ABER-HONDDY), BRECKNOCK, a market town and borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Merthyr, and partly in that of Devynnock, union of Brecknock: 163 miles from London (coach road 171), 21 from Abergavenny. — Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Stonehouse, thence 60 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 163 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Brecknock stands on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Usk and Honddu, over the former of which stream there is one bridge, and over the latter, three. The upper Honddu bridge, which leads to the priory, is very old and inconvenient; the one below it, which consists of two arches, with a remarkably thick pier in the centre, formerly led to the castle, and had a drawbridge attached to it. The town consists of three principal streets, which have in them several well-built houses. It appears to have been founded, shortly

after the Conquest, by Bernard de Newmarch, a great Norman leader, who, after the overthrow of the last British Regulus, removed the metropolis of the district from Caerbarmean, which had previously been the capital, to this place, where he built a castle out of the materials of the old town, which he demolished, and a priory, which he made a cell to the great abbey at Battle. Round the castle, or rather at the foot of the height on which it was erected, the new town gradually gathered. It seems to have been originally a parallelogram of about a hundred yards in length, by eighty in breadth, having a tower at each angle. Speed conjectures that the principal entrance was on the western side, and that it was approached by a bridge of the most, to supply which with the waters of the Honddu, a trench was cut to that river. The entrance or postern which was nearest to the town, and which was reached by the bridge spoken of above, was on the eastern side. Within the building there stood a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was served by monks of the neighbouring priory of St. John's. On the revenues for remunerating these monks for their services, it appears that William de Brezas, one of the marauding chieftains of the day, had laid his unholy hands, a circumstance not at all likely to escape the observation of the archdeacon Giraldus, who gravely relates the following story, which has been translated by Sir R. Hoare—*A chaplain of the name of Huga, being engaged to officiate at the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the castle of Aberhodni, [it should be observed that the old word Aber implies the confluence of two streams, or the meeting of a river with the sea.] saw in a dream a venerable man standing near him, and saying—tell thy lord, William de Brezas, who has the audacity to retain the property granted to the chapel of St. Nicholas for charitable uses, these words:—The public treasury takes away that Christ does not receive, and thou wilt then give to an impious soldier that thou wilt not give to a priest. The archdeacon immediately knew them to be the words of Augustine, and showing to him that part of his writings where they were to be found, explained to him the case to which they applied. He reproaches persons who held back tithes and other ecclesiastical dues, and what he there threatens, shortly afterwards certainly befel the withholder of them, for in our time we have duly and undoubtedly seen that princes who have usurped ecclesiastical benefices, and particularly King Henry II., who laboured under this vice more than others, have profusely squandered the treasures of the church, and given away to hired soldiers what in justice should only have been given to priests.* Judging, however, from this extract, it would seem that the priests were pretty well able to take care of themselves. The castle afterwards passed from the Braoses or Brensas, to the Bohuns, and afterwards to the Duke of Buckingham, a nobleman who was successively the friend, the favourite, the foe, and the victim of Richard III. In this fortress it was that Moreton, Bishop of Ely, was sent to be confined by Richard, under, as he thought, the trusty guardianship of Buckingham. But Buckingham had been annoyed and disgusted at being refused the rewards which had been promised him for having helped Richard to the throne, and having sounded the bishop, an able man and a known par-

tisan of the Lancaster party, they here digested the plan of Richmond's descent, the prosperous termination of which reduced the crafty Gloucester to his six feet of earth, and in the course of which, one of the primary agents was consigned to the block. The bishop took a more judicious course. He awaited the tide of events. He escaped from the castle, kept quiet, lived to become, in the ensuing reign, a privy councillor, and finally attained the metropolitan see of Canterbury. The building of the castle having fallen to the crown, went to decay, and part of it was at one time used as a prison for the county; and when the civil war broke out between Charles and his parliament, the inhabitants of the town levelled it nearly with the ground, lest it should be made a standing-place for either of the contending forces. Some of the walls, however, and a portion of the tower in which the bishop was confined, now called the Ely Tower, still remain. Vestiges of the priory also remain, but its place is now occupied by the parish church of St. John, the structure of which does not seem older than about the time of Henry V. It is believed to have been originally strictly cruciform, but the formation of guild chapels, and the construction of private oratories, combined with many repairs, effected at different times in very heterogeneous styles, have destroyed everything like regularity in its appearance. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of St. Mary attached, in the diocese of St. David; its present incumbent is the Rev. R. Davis, 1804; patron, the Archdeacon of Brecknock; value, £160 per annum. The church or chapel of St. Mary stands nearly in the centre of the town, and is ascribed by Mr. Jones, in his History of Brecknock, on the authority of Curtis' MSS. in the Bodleian library, to the end of the twelfth, or the beginning of the thirteenth century, but the greater part of the edifice is no doubt of later date. The interior consists of two aisles, with a guild chapel at one end, and which once pertained to the worshipful company of shoemakers; but the most remarkable part of the structure is the steeple, which is more ancient than the body of the church; it is about ninety feet in height, and has a peal of eight musical bells. The consistory court for the archdeaconry of Brecknock, is held within this church. Christ Church College, or St. David's, as it is sometimes called, stands on the banks of the Usk, at a short distance from the bridge. The precincts, which are extra parochial, comprise the church, a dwelling-house, which has been the residence of two or three bishops of St. David's, a barn and out-houses, a school-room with room above, with cottages and other appurtenances, which might make up a small village. The living is, like the other, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Brecknock, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Rees Price. The history of the original foundation is not exactly known, but Tanner ascertained that it was a monastery of black friars, with a church appurtenant to St. Nicholas. At the dissolution, it was surrendered to the king by Richard David, its last superior. Whatever may have been the nature and object of the original endowment, the existing institution is traced to a project of Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in 1283, who purposed to

erect a collegiate church for twenty-one canons, under the presentation of the bishop; but his death having frustrated his design, it was carried out in 1331 by Bishop Gower, who established the institution at Abergwili, near the episcopal palace. The prebends and other dignities were attached to certain churches, the incumbents of which, however, were not withdrawn from their cures of souls. It there remained till 1531, when Henry VIII., at the instance of the then bishop, removed it to Brecknock. The establishment consists of a dean, who is always the bishop of the diocese, a precentor, treasurer, chancellor, and nineteen other prebendaries. The present church comprises only the chancel and choir of the old church, which appears to have covered the whole site of the churchyard. During the civil war, the institution fell a prey to the republican soldiers, who seized the revenues and all the movable property, and demolished a great part of the edifice. The portion now remaining was, after the Restoration, repaired at the expense of the prebendaries, under the direction of Dr. Leacy, who was bishop at the time. There are some interesting monuments here, and a beautiful stone cross. There is a town-hall, a shire-hall, the county gaol, and house of correction, and a fine arsenal, which usually contains 1,500 swords and 15,000 muskets, arranged in fanciful forms, as in the Tower of London. The Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, all have chapels here, as well as the Roman Catholics. There is a collegiate school, endowed with a rent-charge of £21. 9s. 4d. per annum, on Moddve parish, and another school endowed with £21 a year. There is also an academy here for young men intended for the Independent ministry in Wales. There are twelve almshouses for decayed females, built by the family of Games of Newton; and a general infirmary for the town and county was instituted in 1834. The town charity consists of seven small rent-charges, amounting together to £16. 10s. a year, out of which six poor widows receive 10s. a year each, and the rest is distributed among the poor inhabitants on St. Thomas's day. Lands bequeathed in 1686, by Rice Powell, produce about £180 a year, £24 of which is paid to the principal of Jesus' College, Oxford, to be divided between two scholars, natives of the town of Brecon, £21 to a school here, and the remainder is expended in apprenticing children. The other charities of the borough produce about £172 a year. The town is lighted with gas, and under a local act, passed in 1776, it is supplied with water; but there is no provision for night watchmen, nor are any in fact employed. Charters were granted to Brecon by Queen Mary, and confirmed by Elizabeth and James I. The charter upon which the peculiar privileges are obtained is that of Mary; and under it the corporation have exclusive jurisdiction, both criminal and civil, in the borough, the county magistrates being forbidden to intermeddle unless "for the defect" of the borough authorities. The quarter sessions are held before the bailiff, aldermen, and recorder, and have cognizance of all offences arising within the borough which do not affect life. Petty sessions are held once a week, or oftener if necessary, and a court of record is held every Monday and Thursday, which has jurisdic-

tion of all manner of actions which originate within the borough, without limitation as to amount. By the Municipal Reform Act, the town is governed by a bailiff, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the income of the corporation is about £300 a year. There is a court-leet every year within a month after Michaelmas, at which the steward, who is appointed by the bailiff as lord of the manor, presides. Brecon has returned one member to parliament since the time of Henry VIII., the franchise belonging only to twenty-one free burgesses. Under the Reform Act, the privilege of returning a representative has been retained, but the boundaries of the borough have been extended, and now comprise the old borough of Brecon and the extra parochial district of the Castle, and Christ's College. The returning officer is the bailiff, and the number of the registered electors is about 240. There are some good shops; but as there is no manufacture of importance, no expectation is entertained of any great increase in the population; but it is a considerable thoroughfare, and a railway, which passes by a tunnel of 1,430 yards in length through Briny-Glacial mountain, connects it with Merthyr-Tydvil. By a canal, also, which runs through the centre of the mineral and manufacturing districts, it has a communication with the Bristol Channel. The district of Brecknock, which is in about the centre of the county, extends from east to west about three miles and a half, and from north to south about two miles; and the scenery, both in the town and neighbourhood, is exceedingly beautiful. The parvaire, or ambulatory, where the monks were wont to meditate, to the east of the church, is called the Priory-walks. They have long been appropriated for the benefit of the inhabitants, and are singularly pleasing and romantic. Shaded by noble woods, and rendered musical by the brawling Honddu, whose waters are occasionally seen glancing upwards from the tangled undergrowth, they form a most delightful promenade. Within the parish of St. John there are two groves which, if possible, surpass the pathways by the Honddu in loveliness. Few places, indeed, in the kingdom can surpass Brecknock in the picturesque of its varied aspects. The mills and bridges on the Usk and Honddu, the ivy-mantled walls and towers of the old castle, the massive embattled turret and gateway of the old priory, with its long luxuriant groves, backed up by the bold and magnificent clustering of the mountain ridges around, constitute together scenes of inexpressible beauty. The mansion called the Priory, is now the property of the Marquis of Camden, who makes it his occasional residence. His lordship's grandfather obtained it through marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Jefferys, who had purchased it from a branch of the family of Price, to whom it came from Sir John Price, who took it at the general dissolution, when, according to Dugdale, its revenues were £112. 14s. 2d., or £134. 11s. 4d., according to Speed. Sir John Price was a native of Brecknockshire, and having been sent to Oxford, through the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke, he graduated at Broadgate's Hall, which, in 1534, stood on the site of the present Pembroke College. He subsequently attained to the degree of Doctor of Laws. He then proceeded to the bar, and shortly

afterwards he was introduced to Henry VIII., who made him one of his council of the marches, a position which, from his local knowledge, he was in all probability well fitted; and, when the union of Wales and England was projected, he acted a prominent part, contributing greatly to bring the arrangement to a happy termination. By this the king was so well pleased, that when the dissolution of the monasteries was resolved upon, he appointed Sir John his sole commissioner for that object in Brecknockshire, with authority to dispose of the revenues as he thought proper. Of course, Sir John took especial care to secure his own interest, and, among other acquisitions of property, obtained Brecon priory. He died in 1572. Several distinguished individuals have been born at Brecknock, the most eminent of whom was Dr. Price, who was the son of a butcher here. He received his education at Oseney Abbey, in Oxfordshire; in 1525, became a doctor of civil law, and was made a prebendary of Rochester. Having observed a difficulty to which natives of the Principality were subjected in getting admitted to endowed institutions, at a late period of life, he, in 1571, obtained a charter to obviate the evil, and founded Jesus College for that purpose: a memorial of him stands on the gate of the college. — Contains 1,071 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,354: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,157: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,899: poor rates in 1837, £1,915. — Market days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs: 1st Wednesday in March, May 4, July 5, Sept. 9 and 30, and Nov. 17, for leather, hops, and cattle.

BREDBURY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Stockport, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Macclesfield, in the vicinity of the Peak Forest Canal: 183 miles from London (coach road 176), 1 from Stockport, 8 from Altringham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Stockport, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Crewe to Stockport, &c., 82 miles. — Money orders issued at Stockport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £130: patron, the Crown and Bishop, alternately: pres. incumbent, J. Whittaker, 1846: contains 2,730 acres: 379 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,301: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,796: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,985: poor rates in 1837, £636.

BREDE, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Gostrow, rape of Hastings, union of Rye: 81 miles from London (coach road 60), 5 from Battle, 3 from Winchelsea. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. through Lewes to Hastings, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 212 miles. — Money orders issued at Staplehurst: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — In the Burrell MSS. there is a notice of this place to the following effect:—*The court of this manor is a branch of that of Battle, and hath the same privileges and process. The lands of this place, though at some distance from Kent, descend according to the custom of gavel-kind used in that county. Here is a court, kept every three weeks, to try actions between man and man, and the officers of it are exempted from attendance at the assizes and quarter sessions.* — The living (St. George), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £12. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £702: patron,

T. Frewen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Wm. Maher, 1841: contains 5,700 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,151: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,323: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,416: poor rates in 1837, £866. — Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlery.

BREDENBURY (or BRIDENBURY), HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Broxash, union of Bromyard: 137 miles from London (coach road 128), 3 from Bromyard, 8 from Leominster. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 90 miles. — Money orders issued at Bromyard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £2. 1s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £55: patron, C. Dutton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Gwillim, 1810: contains 540 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £616: poor rates in 1837, £35.

BREDFIELD, SUFFOLK, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Loes, and partly in that of Wilford, union of Woodbridge: 83 miles from London (coach road 80), 3 from Woodbridge. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £249: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, G. Crabbe, 1835: contains 1,630 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 468: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,078: poor rates in 1837, £316. — Bredfield House is the seat of Edmund Jenney, Esq., who is the lord of the manor, and the descendant of a very ancient family in this part of the country. Sir William Jenney, Knt. of Knodishall, in the county of Suffolk, one of the justices of the King's Bench in 1477, had four sons, of whom the eldest, Edmund, succeeded him, and was also knighted. The second son of that learned judge, Sir Christopher of Cressingham, was also knighted, and became a justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The fifth lineal descendant of Sir Edmund, Sir Arthur Jenney, Knt. of Knodishall, was sheriff of Suffolk in 1645, and of Norfolk in 1654. The son of that gentleman was also knighted, and from him the present proprietor is the fifth in descent.

BREDGAR, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray: 51 miles from London (coach road 41), 3 from Sittingbourne, 10 from Chatham. — Sou. East. Rail. to Rochester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Sittingbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The church has some points of Norman architecture. One of the schools here has an endowment of £5 a year. According to Tanner—*A small college of one secular priest, master, and two scholars, or fellows, being clerks, was founded in the parish church here, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, in the 16th year of Richard II. It was granted in the 29th year of Henry VIII. to the Archbishop of Canterbury.* — The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £180: patron, Sir E. Deering, Bart.: pres. incum-

bent, Charles Cage, 1801: contains 1,810 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 540: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 621: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,812: poor rates in 1837, £338.

**BREDHURST, KENT**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn: 45 miles from London (coach road 36), 4 from Chatham, 6 from Maidstone. —Sou. East. Rail. to Rochester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 177 miles. —Money orders issued at Chatham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —Near to the church, there is a small chapel now in ruins, which was formerly the burial-place of the Kemsley family. —The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £37. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £101: patron, Rector of Hollingbourn: pres. incumbent, T. Andrews, 1829: contains 400 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 131: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £576: poor rates in 1837, £75.

**BREDICOT, WORCESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore: 121 miles from London (coach road 108), 3 from Worcester, 7 from Droitwich. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 74 miles. —Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £3. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Worcester: pres. incumbent, W. Godfrey, 1841: contains 430 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 53: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £667: poor rates in 1837, £34.

**BREDON, WORCESTER**, a parish in the middle and upper divisions of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of Tewkesbury, on the eastern bank of the river Avon, and intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway: it comprises the chapelries of Norton, Mitton, and Cutsdean, and the hamlets of Bredon, Hardwick, Kinsham, and Westmancote: 128 miles from London (coach road 104), 4 from Tewkesbury, 10 from Evcsaham. —Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon and Stonehouse to Bredon station: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bredon station, 78 miles. —Money orders issued at Tewkesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, says—*Ethelbald, king of Mercia, before the year 1716, gave this town to his kinsman Enaulf, who was grandfather to king Offa, with intent that he should found a monastery here, which he seems to have done, and dedicated it to St. Peter. It subsisted under an abbot of its own till after the year 841. But before the Conquest it became part of the possessions of the bishopric of Worcester.* The church contains a monument to Dr. Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester in the time of Charles I. Most of the inhabitants of the village are engaged by the stocking manufacturers at Tewkesbury. There is an endowed blue-coat school here, twelve of the scholars in which are clothed from its funds, and there is an almshouse for eight females. The other parochial charities produce about £47 a year. Bredon hill, which commands an extensive view on both sides of the country, separates the vales of

Evcsaham and Cotswold. —The living (St. Giles), a rectory, with the curacies of Norton and Cutsdean annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, exempt from visitation, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, is valued at £8. 11s. ½d.: pres. net income, £1,498: patron, Rev. T. A. Strickland: pres. incumbent, T. A. Strickland, 1837: contains 6,180 acres: 310 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,467: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,687: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £10,405: poor rates in 1837, £624. The tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1808.

**BREDWARDINE, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Webtree, union of Hay, intersected by the river Wye: 158 miles from London (coach road 147), 12 from Hereford, 8 from Hay. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Hereford, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 111 miles. —Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —There is a school here, supported by what is called 'Jarvis's charity,' through the instrumentality of which, books and clothing are provided. At a little distance on the banks of the Wye, are the ruins of Bredwardine Castle. From what remains, it appears to have been a strong and massive fortress. The ruins furnished a great part of the materials used in erecting the ancient family mansion of the Cornwalls at Moccas. This village gave its name to the celebrated Thomas Bredwardine, archbishop of Canterbury in 1349, and who, from his great learning, was called the "Profound Doctor." —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Rev. N. D. H. Newton: pres. incumbent, N. D. H. Newton, 1829: contains 3,890 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 409: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 440: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,085: poor rates in 1837, £123.

**BREDY (LITTLE), DORSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Uggscombe, Dorchester division and union: it comprises the extra-parochial hamlet of Kingston-Russell: 148 miles from London, 7 from Dorchester. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 237 miles. —Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —Contains 1,800 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,303: poor rates in 1837, £56. —Bridehead, the seat of Robert Williams, Esq. Kingston-Russell estate is the oldest property of the Duke of Bedford, and that from which his Grace derives his earliest title —Baron Russell.

**BREDY (LONG), DORSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Eggerton, union of Dorchester, Bridport division of the county: 8 miles from Dorchester. —(For access and postal arrangements see above.) —The parochial endowments produce £7. 10s. per annum. —The living, a rectory, with the chapelry of Little Bredy united, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, formerly in the diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £19. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £625: patron, R. Williams, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Lundy Foot, Rural Dean, 1829: contains 2,117 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 340:



probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 391: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,669: poor rates in 1837, £163. — Kingston-Russell, the property of Lieut.-Colonel Michel, is now occupied by Moreton Grove Mansel, Esq.

**BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, LEICESTER**, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Goscote: it comprises the chapelry of Worthington, the liberty of Newbold, the townships of Breedon and Staunton-Harold, and the hamlets of Tonge and Wilson: 128 miles from London (coach road 120), 5 from Ashby: 5 from Kegworth. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Kegworth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, to Kegworth, &c., 20 miles. — Money orders issued at Ashby-de-la-Zouch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Tanner says of this place—*The church of St. Mary and St. Hardulph here, with some lands, being given by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham, about A.D. 1144, to the priory of St. Oswald at Nostell in Yorkshire, here was soon fixed a cell of black canons subordinate to that monastery. This was a small house, consisting of a prior and five religious, and, about the time of the dissolution, here were only two canons, when all the lands and tithes belonging to them were rated at £25. 6s. 1d.; and, as parcel of St. Oswald's, it was granted to Lord Gray in the 7th year of Edward VI. There are two day and Sunday schools here, endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Commins, in 1745. The other parochial charities produce about £23 a year. — The living (St. Mary and St. Hardulph), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £6. 2s. 8d.: pres. net income, £205: patron, Earl of Stamford and Warrington: pres. incumbent, Robert Martin: contains 6,410 acres: 556 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,625: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,019: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,479: poor rates in 1837, £1,166. The impropriate and vicarial tithes of Breedon manor, and common fields of Breedon, Tonge, and Wilson, the property of the lay impropriator, clerical rector, and vicar, were commuted in 1759. The impropriate and vicarial tithes of the manor of Breedon-on-the-Hill and Worthington, and township of Newbold, the property of the trustees of Rustat's charities, impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1802. — E. 1 m. Langley Priory.*

**BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, LEICESTER**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 3,010 acres: 243 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 766: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 880: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,735: poor rates in 1837, £608.

**BREEM (or BREAM), GLOUCESTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Newland, hun<sup>d</sup>. of St. Briavell's—(which see for access, &c.): 119 miles from London: 4 from Coleford, 4 from Blakeney. — The chapel was much enlarged about 24 years since, and now contains 150 free sittings. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £19. 10s.: pres. net income, £48: patron, Vicar of Newland, pres. incumbent, Henry Poole, 1819: contains 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 441: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 543.

**BREIGHTMET, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Bolton, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Salford: 202 miles from London (coach road 198), 3 from Bury, 2 from Great Bolton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Bolton,

thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe to Bolton, &c., 102 miles. — Money orders issued at Bury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The schoolhouse was erected in 1750, on land given for the purpose by Mr. William Hulton, in 1729, though it does not clearly appear why the parishioners were, for more than twenty years, deprived of the benefit of his bequest. — Contains 970 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,309: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,505: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,307: poor rates in 1837, £157.

**BREIGHTON, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Bubwith—(which see for access, &c.), Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill: 186 miles from London, 5 from Howden, 8 from Market-Weighton. — Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 2,030 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 220: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,253: poor rates in 1837, £93.

**BREINTON, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Grimsworth, union of Hereford, on the northern bank of the river Wye: 143 miles from London (coach road 137), 2 from Hereford, 11 from Wooby, — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 96 miles. — Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m. post closes 4½ p.m. — There are two endowed schools here, and the other parochial charities produce about £9 a year. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Hereford, is valued at £1. 10s.: pres. net income, £109: patron, Dean of Hereford: pres. incumbent, W. M'Guire, 1847: contains 1,490 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 362: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 416: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,365: poor rates in 1837, £271.

**BREMILLE (or BREMBLE), WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chippenham, union of Calne: 98 miles from London (coach road 89): 4 from Chippenham, 2 from Calne. — Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 161 miles. — Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The village, as the name imports, is placed on the summit of an eminence, from which extensive and delightful views of the surrounding country are commanded. The church is an interesting structure, and contains a very old font. There is a cross in the churchyard, and another at the entrance of the town; a lofty ornamental pillar has also been erected at Wickhill in this parish. The late Rev. W. L. Bowles, author of the "Discovery," and celebrated for the simple piety of his beautiful devotional poetry, the fourth volume of which was composed at this place, was for some time incumbent of Bremhill. — The living (St. Martin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, is valued at £15. 15s.: pres. net income, £406: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, Henry Drury, 1845: contains 5,920 acres: 285 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,550: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,782: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £10,770: poor rates in 1837, £1,182. Tithes commuted in 1775.

**BREMILHAM (or COWITCH), WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Malmesbury: 91 miles from London (coach road 98), 2 from Malmesbury,

5 from Tetbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Minety, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Minety, &c., 127 miles. — Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £4. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £141: patron, Captain Rushout: pres. incumbent, A. Evans, 1840: contains 300 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 47: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £760: poor rates in 1837, £28.

BRENCHLEY, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brenchley and Horsemonden, lathe of Aylesford, union of Tonbridge: 50 miles from London (coach road 37), 4 from Lamberhurst, 6 from Tunbridge Wells. — Sou. East. Rail. to Paddock Wood station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 182 miles. — The church is an ancient cruciform structure. There is a Baptist chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1801. The parochial charities produce about £17 a year. Here are some mineral waters, which in their qualities resemble those of Tunbridge. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, now in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £12. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £749: patron, G. C. Courthope, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Davies, 1848: contains 8,590 acres: 420 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,472: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,842: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,582: poor rates in 1837, £1,331.

BRENDON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sherwill, Braunton division, union of Barnstaple: 201 miles from London (coach road 208), 15 from Ilfracombe, 16 from Barnstaple. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 215 miles. — Money orders issued at Ilfracombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 10½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9. 4s.: pres. net income, £131: patron, John Knight, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Roo, 1831: contains 9,470 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 271: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £717: poor rates in 1837, £787.

BRENKLEY, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Ponteland—(which see for access, &c.): 280 miles from London, 8 from Newcastle, 8 from Morpeth. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-upon-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Contains 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 56: poor rates in 1837, £44.

BRENT (EAST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brent with Wrington, union of Axbridge: it comprises the hamlets of Edingworth, Book's-bridge and North Yeo: 149 miles from London (coach road 135), 4 from Axbridge, 2 from Bid-disham. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to High Bridge station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 162 miles. — Money orders issued at Wells, Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — It has been supposed by some persons that the parish received its name of *Brent* or *Burnt*, in consequence of having suffered much from the flames

during the invasions of the Danes; but such would not appear to have been the case, as we find the same appellation applied to it in the annals of Glastonbury, long before these incursions occurred. The term may, however, have been derived from some such circumstance, as extensive military operations evidently took place in the neighbourhood, there being, at the present time, the vestiges of a large double-entrenched camp on the summit of Brent Knoll in the neighbourhood, a place not only admirably fitted for defence, but also, from its elevation, for an alarm post, and in which many Roman coins and weapons have been found. The West Saxons seem to have used it as a fortress; and in one case, King Alfred made a successful defence there against the Danes. The Knoll is a curious conical eminence, which rises to the height of more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is commonly used as a sea-mark by vessels in the Bristol Channel; and from its top some of the most extensive prospects in England are commanded. On one side, the eye sweeps over the wide expanse of Wed-Moor, Mark-Moor, and Godney-Moor, the Netherlands of West England; and the view is only terminated by the pointed hill and lofty Tor of Glastonbury, while, on the other side, the broad bosom of the Bristol Channel gleams in the bright sunlight, backed by the distant hills of Glamorganshire. The village stands on the old high road from Bristol to Bridge-water, and close by the railroad. The church is a handsome building, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence: it has a fine tower, surmounted by a spire, which rises to the height of 140 feet. Several of the windows exhibit pleasing specimens of painting on glass. There was formerly a cell here to the abbey of Glastonbury. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £30. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £902: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, G. A. Denison, 1845: contains 3,180 acres: 126 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 849: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 976: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,508: poor rates in 1837, £431.

BRENT-ELEIGH (or ELY), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Cosford: 76 miles from London, 7 from Sudbury, 7 from Hadleigh. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Hadleigh, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — In the church there is an excellent library of 1,500 volumes, given, in 1700, by Dr. Colman of Trinity College, Cambridge. A market was formerly held here, under a grant of Henry VIII., but it has fallen into disuse. Here are almshouses for twelve poor widows and widowers, endowed, in 1736, with £72 a year, by Edward Colman, Esq. The estate is now let for £140 a year. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £369: patron, T. Brown, Esq., M.D.: pres. incumbent, R. Snape, 1808: contains 1,650 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 289: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,200: poor rates in 1837, £135. — Brent-Eleigh Hall, formerly the seat of W. Gcate, Esq., is now unoccupied.

**BRENT (South), Devon,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stanborough, union of Totness, intersected by the river Avon: 230 miles from London (coach road 189), 8 from Ashburton, 8 from Modbury. —Gt. West Rail. through Bristol and Exeter, to South Brent station: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Brent, 244 miles. —Money orders issued at Ashburton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The village stands on the road from Totness to Plymouth, and has always been a great thoroughfare; it is now, as just stated, a station on the South Devon Railway. *The only curiosity of South Brent, says Warner, is its little church, which has many vestiges of antiquity both within and without. Its seating is particularly curious, being certainly anterior to the Reformation. Instead of pews, it has—like the Russian churches—a regular series of plain oaken benches, with a back to each, running from either side to the middle of the church, at right angles with the wall. The flat boards, which form the terminations of these seats, are curiously and variously carved with subjects most grotesque and ludicrous,—such as a fox or an ass in a mitre—a pig roasting, and a monkey acting the part of turnip—a party of geese hanging a pig—a monkey at prayers—a pig preaching, &c. These caricature carvings I should consider as instances of practical satire by the parochial clergy against the mendicant orders; for it is well known that the most inveterate antipathy subsisted between the parish priests and the friars, in consequence of that considerable influence which the latter had obtained by their absurd vows and itinerant preaching.* There is an Independent chapel here, and a school endowed with £8 a year. The parish lands produce annually about £113 per annum, a great part of which is laid out in purchasing clothes and blankets for the poor. —The living (St. Patrick), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £29. 15s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £822: patron, Rev. N. Cole: pres. incumbent, Nath. Cole, 1845: contains 10,180 acres: 226 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,237: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,422: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £8,261: poor rates in 1837, £608. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs: May 12, and Oct. 10, for horned cattle.

**BRENT (South), Somerset,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brent with Wrington, union of Axbridge: 147 miles from London (coach road 137), 6 from Axbridge, 2 from Burnham. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to High Bridge station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to High Bridge, &c., 160 miles. —Money orders issued at Wells, Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The court for the hundred is held here. There is a Methodist chapel in the village. The parochial charities produce about £7 a year. —The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £25. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £548: patron, Archdeacon of Wells: pres. incumbent, J. Ditcher, 1841: contains 3,210 acres: 148 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,074: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,235: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £10,858: poor rates in 1837, £380.

**BRENT-TOR, Devon,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Tavistock: 265 miles from London (coach road 210), 4 from Tavistock, 11 from Oakhampton.

—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Plymouth, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 280 miles. —Money orders issued at Tavistock. London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —The parish is intersected by the little river Lid, and contains a sheet of water called Stowford Lake. The church and village stand nearly on the top of a lofty and rugged cliff, at a great elevation, the top of which is frequently enveloped in clouds; but on a clear day, the prospect from it is delightful, comprising a range of all the southern coast of Devonshire, and it frequently forms a sea-mark to ships in the British Channel. The origin of the foundation of the church is curious and interesting. A merchant, returning from his last voyage in a vessel laden with treasure, had, for several days, been much tossed about by wild and tempestuous weather, and was in great danger of shipwreck; in his alarm he uttered a fervent prayer, and vowed, if God would spare him, that he would erect a church to his honour on the first land he saw; that was Brent-Tor: he was saved, and hence the church. There are some mines of manganese here. —The living (St. Michael) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, and diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £60: patron, Duke of Bedford: pres. incumbent, E. A. Bray, 1811: contains 2,810 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 169: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £887: poor rates in 1837, £59.

**BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX,** a market town and parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ossulstone, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Elthorne, union of Brentford: 7 miles from London. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. within the range of the London district post. —Brentford, which is placed on the line of the Great Western Road, formerly derived much advantage from its position on the chief communication between London and the western counties; but the establishment of the railway system has destroyed much of the character which at that time belonged to it. The name is evidently derived from its being situated on the banks of the river Brent, which rises in Hertfordshire; and, after making a tortuous progress through the centre of Middlesex, here falls into the Thames. The appellation in ancient records was written indifferently, Braynesford or Brainford, with the term West or Great frequently prefixed. Brentford is first noticed in history as having been the scene where Edmund Ironside overthrew the Danes in a severe conflict, in 1016; and the 'Saxon Chronicle' relates, that when he had compelled them to raise the siege of London, he followed them to Brentford, where he and his army destroyed great numbers. After the battle, he forded the Thames, in which, at this place, in the time of Bishop Gibson, there was not at low ebb more than three feet of water, and again obtained considerable advantages over them in Kent. The town after this greatly advanced, and, according to Tanner—*In a chapel at the west end was founded, in the 25th year of Henry VI., by John Somerset, chancellor of the exchequer, and the king's chaplain, a friary, hospital, or fraternity of the nine orders of angels, consisting of a master and several brethren, which was able to dispense £40 per annum, according to MSS. Stow, and granted, in the first year of Edward*

*VI., to Edward Duke of Somerset.* In 1445, a celebrated chapter of the order of the Garter was held here at the Lion Inn; but what will not the history of the world disclose at the last great day—surely few greater contrasts than has been witnessed by Brentford. Within a few yards of the spot where the magnificent pageantry of human greatness had gratified the honest ambition, or the dishonourable pride, of those by whom it was attended, on the 14th of July, in 1558, six martyrs sealed the record of their faith with their blood at the stake, and—

“Sowed the seed by which the Church hath grown.”

Brentford had its full share of the calamities which arose out of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament. On the 12th of November, 1642, one of those daring excursions which were continually prompted by the enterprising spirit of Prince Rupert, was made by the king's adherents to Hounslow, which, though not in itself intrinsically important, was significant of that great contest—hot-headed, inconsiderate courage on the one side—cool, determined, and prudent intrepidity on the other. The king gained the day, but lost the advantage; and as the account of an eye-witness of, and partaker in, the fray, cannot but be interesting, we transcribe it. It is copied from a MS. letter in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford; it is as follows:—

“On Saturday, very early, we marched from Ashford; and at Hounslow Heath all the king's foot met, expecting a battle, but none offered. On still we went to Hounslow town, thence to Brainesford, where, unexpectedly, we were encountered by two or three regiments of theirs, who had made some small barricades at the end of the first town, called New Brainesford. The van of our army being about 1,000 musketers, answered their shot so bitterly, that, within an hour or less, they forsake their work in that place, and fled up to another which they had raised betwixt the two towns, from whence, and from a brick house by, with two small ordnance, they gave us a hot and long shower of bullets. My colonel's (Sir Edward Fitton's) regiment was the sixth that was brought to assault, after five others had all discharged, whose happy honour it was (assisted by God, and a new piece of cannon newly come up) to drive them from that work too, where it was a heartbreaking object to hear and see the miserable deaths of many goodly men. We slew a lieutenant-colonel, two serjeant-majors, some captains, and other officers and soldiers there, about thirty or forty of them, and took 400 prisoners. But what was most pitiful was to see how many poor men ended and lost their lives striving to save them, for they run into the Thames; and about 200 of them, as we might judge, were then drowned by themselves, and so were guilty of their own deaths, for, had they stayed and yielded up themselves, the king's mercy is so gracious that he had spared them all. We took there six or eight colours, alsoe their two pieces of ordnance, and all this with a very small loss, God be praised, for, believe me, I cannot understand that we lost sixteen men. Then we, thinking all had been done for that night, two of our regiments passed up through the old town to make good the entrance, but they were again encountered by a fresh onset, which, scattered like the rest, after a short conflict, fled away towards Hammer-smith, and we were left masters of the town. That night most lay in the cold fields. Next morning we were startled early at the loud music of some cannon, which proved to be but some fourteen barges of theirs, who, with 13 ordnance and 600 men, attempted very indiscreetly to pass up the river from Kingston-on-Thames, by the town where we lay, for London; but being discovered, what from the banks and from Lion House (the Earl of Northumberland's), where we had placed some four musketeers within two or three howers' space, we sunk four or five of their vessels, with the cannons in them, took the rest, and eight pieces in them, for our breakfast; after which, within two hours, we could descry a great army marching down upon us from London, who came up within musket-shot of us; but the king, finding his men wearie, and being satisfied with what he had done before for that tyme, and having no convenient place for his horse (which is the greatest pillar of his army) to fight, very wisely drew off by degrees; and, unperceived by them, left the town naked, some of his horse dragoons keeping them deceived till the foot were all gone, and then they galloped in the rear, after which,

the enemy perceiving, played on their back with their cannon, but with no harm or success at all.”

So ended the battle of Brentford. The extract is long, but it is well worth reading for its life-like description of the manners of the period. In ecclesiastical affairs, Brentford has, from time immemorial, been held conjointly with the neighbouring parish of Hanwell. The chapel, a neat brick structure, was rebuilt about eighty years ago. In the chancel was buried William Noy, attorney-general to Charles I., by whose advice, it is said—though upon somewhat dubious authority—and through whose aid, the execrable measure for levying ship-money was carried into effect, a measure which ended in the dethronement and death of the king. He resided for some time in the parish of New Brentford. Among the persons interred in the adjoining cemetery is Luke Sparks, the celebrated comedian, who died in 1769; and Henry Gifford, who was manager of Goodman's Fields Theatre when Garrick first appeared upon the stage. Among the distinguished men connected with Brentford, was the celebrated John Horne Tooke, who was appointed curate in 1760, and continued for eleven years to fill the living; he was the author of ‘The Diversions of Purley,’ one of the best philological works in any language. Most of his time was spent in political disquisitions, and in visits to France, but he never neglected the state of his parishioners. His sermons were clear, perspicuous, and forcible; and, without pretending to any great theological depth, were eminently useful. He was determined to administer all possible consolation to the poor; and in order to be of the utmost service to them, he studied the science of medicine, and thus administered a double portion of comfort—comfort to the soul and body too. He was born in Westminster in 1736, was educated at Westminster and Eton schools, and matriculated at St. John's, Cambridge. The clerical profession proving unsuited to his character and habits, in 1773 he resigned his church preferments, retired to a cottage in the vicinity of his previous residence in Windmill Lane, and resumed the study of the law, which had been one of his early pursuits, alternating the dry technicalities of legal niceties with the more interesting disquisitions of philological points. He there composed his best passport to posterity in the composition of the work just spoken of, and which, strange to say, arose only out of a political squabble. He was a warm opponent of the American war, and suffered fine and imprisonment for a year for an alleged libel upon the king's troops in America. He defended himself with characteristic acuteness and activity, and wrote a letter to the celebrated lawyer, Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. In 1790 and 1796 he stood for Westminster, but was defeated; and having been implicated in a charge of high treason, for communicating with the corresponding societies of France, he was committed to the Tower, and prosecuted at the Old Bailey, with Hardy and Thelwall, for high treason. The evidence was not sufficient to sustain the indictment, and they were consequently acquitted; but after that, he appears to have been much more cautious respecting the character of his companions, and stood for Old Sarum, where he was elected; but he only

sat for one session, a bill being passed to prevent clerical persons from being representatives in parliament. After this he retired into private life, and died, in 1812, at the age of 76, in easy circumstances. The town consists of one long street, paved, and lighted with gas; and by a private act of parliament, the road all the way to London is also lighted with gas. There is a bridge here over the Thames to Kew, the beautiful gardens of which lie just opposite to the town. There is another bridge also, built on the site of a very ancient one over the Brent. There is also an iron-foundry, and a large distillery here. The market is good, and plentifully supplied with provisions. Brentford is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and its internal affairs are regulated by constables appointed at the annual court-leet of the lord of the manor. Petty sessions are held here for the division of New Brentford and the hundred of Isleworth every week. The county elections used formerly to be, and are still, conducted here, although there is no town-hall, but a town-hall is now being erected. The living of Old Brentford is a curacy not in charge, the living being a chapel-of-ease to Ealing. The Independents, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, all have chapels here. There is a charity school for boys here, with an income of £14. 7s. 6d., founded in 1703; and a charity school for girls, with an income of £144. 18s. 4d. Indeed, the whole annual income of the New Brentford charity schools for boys, girls, and infants, for which there are separate school-rooms and residences, from endowments and voluntary contributions, is about £230 per annum. There are some handsome villas in the neighbourhood. A workhouse, capable of accommodating 400 persons, has been erected here, at an expence of £9,000, by the poor-law commissioners. The union comprises ten parishes, spread over 29 square miles, in which there is a population of about 33,000 souls. Early on the morning of Sunday, the 17th of January, in 1841, a frightful inundation occurred here, owing to the sudden influx of waters in the Brent from the rapid thaw after a long frost. Boats were rowed up and down the street, and many lives, beside property worth £100,000, were lost. In 1813, some curious organic remains were dug up in the neighbourhood of Old Brentford, consisting chiefly of the bones and teeth of the hippopotamus, the elephant, and some species of deer. The living (St. Lawrence) is a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London: pres. net income, £283: patron, Rector of Hanwell: pres. incumbent, G. Harrison, 1843: contains 230 acres: 375 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,174: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> in 1828, £7,418: poor rates in 1837, £1,146.—Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: May 17, 18, and 19; September 12, 13, 14, for horses, cattle, hogs, &c. Boston House is the residence of General Clitherow.

**BRENTINGBY.** See WYFORDBY WITH BRENTINGBY.

**BRENTWOOD, Essex,** a chapelry, formerly a market town, in the parish of South Weald, hund<sup>d</sup> of Chafford: 18 miles from London, 11 from Chelmsford.—East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Brentwood station: from Derby, through London, &c., 150

miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 12 noon: post closes 11.50 a.m. and 10 p.m.—This place was formerly of much greater importance than it is now, the assizes having been held here. There are, of course, a prison and town-hall, but the necessity for these having passed away, the buildings are now occupied by persons put into possession, who live rent free, on the condition that the structures shall be put into proper repair whenever the assizes are again removed to the town. A market was formerly held here, but has long been discontinued. The church is a very ancient building, founded originally in 1221, through the intervention of David, prior of St. Osyth, for the use of the tenants of a manor belonging to that monastery. There is a free grammar-school here for the boys of Brentwood and the neighbourhood, which was founded in 1537 by Sir Anthony Browne; it has an income of £1,452. 17s. per annum, of which £50 is annually given to the inmates of five almshouses, and the remainder, after defraying the expenses of keeping the school-house and the almshouses in repair, is paid to the master. The school, along with Chelmsford and Maldon, has a claim to an exhibition of £6 a year in Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge, which was founded by Dr. Plume. The Independents and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. The petty sessions for Barstable and Chafford are held here and at Billericay.—The living (St. Thomas a Becket), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £2. 10s.: pres. net income, £124: patron, C. T. Tower, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Frederick Boyd, 1847: contains 730 acres: 305 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,362: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,716: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,000: poor rates in 1837, £565.—Fairs, July 18, October 15 and 16, for cattle.

**BRENZETT (or BRENSETT), Kent,** a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Alocs-bridge, lathe of Shepway, union of Romney-Marsh: 77 miles from London (coach road 67), 4 from Romney, 7 from Rye.—Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 209 miles.—Money orders issued at Romney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The church anciently belonged to the abbey of Guisnes in Artois.—The living (St. Eanswith), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £7. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £94: patron, Rev. T. Brockman: pres. incumbent, E. R. Nares, 1847: contains 1,740 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 228: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,603.

**BREOCK (St.) CORNWALL,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, union of St. Columb-Major: 285 miles from London (coach road 232), 1 from Wade-bridge, 8 from Bodmin.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 299 miles.—Money orders issued at Bodmin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The Camel is navigable from Padstow to Wade-bridge.—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £41.

10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £859: patron, Sir W. Molesworth: pres. incumbent, W. Molesworth, 1816: contains 7,860 acres: 274 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,733: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,993: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,910: poor rates in 1837, £488.

BREREHURST, STAFFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Wolstanton, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pirehill: 167 miles from London, 2 from Newcastle. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester, by Stoke, to Newcastle, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Stoke, &c., 46 miles. —Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —Contains 170 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,518: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,746.

BRERETON WITH SMETHWICK, CHESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Northwich, union of Congleton: 174 miles from London (coach road 165), 3 from Sandbach, 6 from Congleton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Congleton Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Uttoxeter to Congleton Road, &c., 57 miles. —Money orders issued at Sandbach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £23 a year. Petty sessions are held at Brereton-Green, and at Meddewich and Sandbach alternately, for the hundred of Northwich. —The living (St. Oswald), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Chester, is valued at £7. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £800: patron, Mrs. Edward Royds: pres. incumbent, Edward Royds, 1845: contains 4,240 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 667: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 700: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,584: poor rates in 1837, £466. —N.W., Brereton Park is the seat of J. Howard, Esq.; N.E., Somerford Park—(for which see SOMERFORD.)

BRESSINGHAM (or BRISSINGHAM), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Diss, union of Guiltcross: 101 miles from London (coach road 88), 2 from Diss, 11 from Harleston. —East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Haughley Road to Diss, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Diss, &c., 191 miles. —Money orders issued at Diss: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Here are the remains of a large conduit constructed by Sir Roger de Boyland. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £455: patron, Duke of Norfolk: pres. incumbent, G. H. C. Bidwell, 1840: contains 2,300 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 647: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 650: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,525: poor rates in 1837, £510.

BRETRY. See BRADBY.

BRETRY. See BRIBBY, YORKSHIRE.

BRETFORTON, WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham: 104 miles from London (coach road 96), 4 from Evesham, 10 from Moreton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Moreton-le-Marsh to Much Houghton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Newton to Much Houghton, &c., 91 miles. —Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 5s.: pres. net income, £182:

patron, Admiral Morris: pres. incumbent, G. S. Morris, 1845: contains 1,530 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 511: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 588: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,574: poor rates in 1837, £65. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1765.

BRETHERTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Croston, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Leyland: 211 miles from London, 8 from Chorley, 8 from Preston. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Warrington to Bretherton, 216 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 116 miles. —A school here, founded in 1654 by James Fletcher, has an income of £112 per annum. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Rector of Croston: pres. incumbent, R. W. King, 1842: contains 2,360 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 833: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 958: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,851: poor rates in 1837, £255.

BRETENHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Shropham, union of Thetford: 98 miles from London (coach road 84), 3 from Thetford, 9 from Watton. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Thetford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Ely, to Thetford, &c., 129 miles. —Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, F. D. Panter, 1848: contains 2,001 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 62: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,104: poor rates in 1837, £15. —S.W., Schadwell Park.

BRETENHAM, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Cosford: 86 miles from London (coach road 67), 4 from Bildeston: 6 from Stowmarket. —East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c. 218 miles. —Money orders issued at Hadleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —There are some vestiges of a Roman camp here. —The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formery in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £11. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £377: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Samuel Cole, 1798: contains 1,550 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 367: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 422: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,666: poor rates in 1837, £209.

BRETTON, FLINT, a township in the parish of Hawarden, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Mold, North Wales: 189 miles from London, 3 from Chester: 13 from Wrexham. —Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Contains 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 224. —(Other returns with the parish.)

BRETTON (MONK OF LUNDA), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Royston, wapentake of Staincross: 188 miles from London (coach road 173), 2 from Barnsley, 12 from Wakefield. —Nor. West. Rail. to Barnsley, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield and Durfield to Barnsley, &c., 56 miles. —Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Tanner, in speaking of this

place, says—*Here Adam Fitz-Swain, pretty early in the reign of Henry II., founded a monastery of the Cluniac order, to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene. It was first made subordinate to the priory of St. John of Pontefract, which had, till the dissolution, from this house a small yearly acknowledgment in money. The revenues belonging to the priory and monks of Bretton, amounted, in the 26th of Henry VIII., to £323. 8s. 2d. The site was granted, in the 32d year of Henry VIII., to William Blythman.*—The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Royston, in the diocese of York: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Royston: pres. incumbent, Alfred Lambert, 1842: contains 2,050 acres: 256 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1719: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,977: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,576: poor rates in 1837, £275.—S., Bretton Park; N., Woolley House.

BRETTON (WEST), WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Great Sandall, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in the parish of Silkstone, wapentake of Staincross: 191 miles from London (coach road 177), 6 from Barnsley, 6 from Wakefield.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby, to Barnsley, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield to Barnsley, &c., 69 miles.—Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living is a curacy, annexed to Silkstone: contains 2,520 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 564: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 648: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,188: poor rates in 1837, £217.—S., Bretton Park.

BREWARD, ST., (or SIMONWARD), CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Trigg, union of Camelford: 274 miles from London, 7 from Bodmin.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 289 miles.—Money orders issued at Bodmin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m.—The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the later style of English architecture. The land in the parish is very boldly varied, and the summits of Rough Tor and Brown Willey, are considered to be the highest ground in the country. On the head of the former there is a Logan stone, and the remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a chapel. On the plateau of the latter, which is elevated 1,368 feet above the level of the sea, there is a splendid view of the English and Bristol Channels, and the surrounding country.—The living is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, T. J. Landon, 1815: contains 9,180 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 724: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 833: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,561: poor rates in 1837, £205.

BREWHAM (NORTH), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bruton, union of Wincanton: 125 miles from London (coach road 107), 4 from Bruton, 7 from Frome.—Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 184 miles.—Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—A chapel formerly stood here, the remains of which have been converted into a barn.—The living is now

annexed to South Brewham: contains 2,310 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 392: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 451: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,833: poor rates in 1837, £372.

BREWHAM (SOUTH), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bruton, union of Wincanton: 109 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The church has recently been enlarged. The river Brewe runs through the parish, and gives its name to the village.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £102: patron, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.: pres. incumbent, D. Mead, 1841: contains 3,590 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 590: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,862: poor rates in 1837, £458.

BREWHOUSE-YARD, NOTTINGHAM, an extra-parochial liberty in the southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, contiguous to Nottingham, —(which see for access, &c.): 125 miles from London, 1 from Nottingham, 13 from Mansfield.—Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,862: poor rates in 1837, £26.

BREWOD, STAFFORD, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cuttlestone, union of Penkridge: it comprises the township, formerly the market town, of Brewod, the liberties of Coven, Chillington, and Somerford, and the townships of Bishop's Wood, Hide with Wooley, Kiddermore-Green, and Park-Lane: the parish extends a short way into the Shiffall division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brumtree, Salop: 135 miles from London (coach road 128), 7 from Wolverhampton, 4 from Penkridge.—Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Four Ashes station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 64 miles.—Money orders issued at Wolverhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The town is neatly built, and delightfully situated on the banks of the river Peak. There is an excellent free school here, founded, it is believed, by Dr. Knightley, though at what particular period does not clearly appear: it had certain funds, which were augmented in 1800, by a bequest of Bishop Hurd, the prelate of Worcester, who, with other distinguished persons, was educated here. Its revenues were further enriched in 1827, by R. Hurd, Esq., of Worcester, who left to it £1,000 in the 4 per cents., one-half of which was to be applied in augmenting the master's stipend, and the other in repairs. The system of education pursued here is strictly classical, but there is an English school in connection with it, and the children of the town are admitted to it unlimitedly. Tanner says of Brewod, that—*Here was a priory of white or Cistercian nuns, situate in that part of the parish which is in the county of Salop, dedicated to St. Leonard, as old as the time of Richard I. or John. About the time of the general dissolution, it consisted of six religious, and was valued at £31. 1s. 4d. per annum. The site was granted to William Whorwood, in the 31st year of Henry VIII., and is still called White Ladies, the same that is mentioned in the account of the famous escape of King Charles II. from Worcester fight, being near Boscobel and the royal oak. There was also a small Benedictine*



10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £859: patron, Sir W. Molesworth: pres. incumbent, W. Molesworth, 1816: contains 7,860 acres: 274 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,733: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,993: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £6,910: poor rates in 1837, £488.

**BREHERHURST**, STAFFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Wolstanton, northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Firehill: 167 miles from London, 2 from Newcastle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester, by Stoke, to Newcastle, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Stoke, &c., 46 miles. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Contains 170 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,518: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,746.

**BRERETON WITH SMETHWICK**, CHESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Northwich, union of Congleton: 174 miles from London (coach road 165), 3 from Sandbach, 6 from Congleton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Congleton Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Uttoxeter to Congleton Road, &c., 57 miles. — Money orders issued at Sandbach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £23 a year. Petty sessions are held at Brereton-Green, and at Middlewich and Sandbach alternately, for the hundred of Northwich. — The living (St. Oswald), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £7. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £800: patron, Mrs. Edward Royds: pres. incumbent, Edward Royds, 1845: contains 4,240 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 667: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 700: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £5,584: poor rates in 1837, £466. — N.W., Brereton Park is the seat of J. Howard, Esq.; N.E., Bomerford Park — (for which see SOMERFORD.)

**BRESSINGHAM (or BRISSINGHAM)**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Diss, union of Guiltcross: 101 miles from London (coach road 88), 2 from Diss, 11 from Harleston. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Haughley Road to Diss, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Diss, &c., 191 miles. — Money orders issued at Diss: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Here are the remains of a large conduit constructed by Sir Roger de Boyland. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £455: patron, Duke of Norfolk: pres. incumbent, G. H. C. Bidwell, 1840: contains 2,300 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 647: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 650: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,525: poor rates in 1837, £510.

**BRETRY.** See BRADBY.

**BRETRY.** See BIRKBY, YORKSHIRE.

**BRETFORTON**, WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham: 104 miles from London (coach road 96), 4 from Evesham, 10 from Moreton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Moreton-le-Marsh to Much Houghton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Newton to Much Houghton, &c., 91 miles. — Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 5s.: pres. net income, £182:

patron, Admiral Morris: pres. incumbent, G. S. Morris, 1845: contains 1,530 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 511: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 588: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,574: poor rates in 1837, £65. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1765.

**BRETHERTON**, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Croston, hund<sup>d</sup>. of Leyland: 211 miles from London, 8 from Chorley, 8 from Preston. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Warrington to Bretherton, 216 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 116 miles. — A school here, founded in 1654 by James Fletcher, has an income of £112 per annum. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Rector of Croston: pres. incumbent, R. W. King, 1842: contains 2,360 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 833: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 958: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,851: poor rates in 1837, £255.

**BRETENHAM**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Shropham, union of Thetford: 98 miles from London (coach road 84), 3 from Thetford, 9 from Watton. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Thetford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Ely, to Thetford, &c., 129 miles. — Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, F. D. Panter, 1848: contains 2,001 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 62: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,104: poor rates in 1837, £15. — S.W., Schadwell Park.

**BRETENHAM**, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. and union of Cosford: 86 miles from London (coach road 67), 4 from Bildeston: 6 from Stowmarket. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c. 218 miles. — Money orders issued at Hadleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — There are some vestiges of a Roman camp here. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £11. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £377: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Samuel Cole, 1798: contains 1,550 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 367: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 422: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,666: poor rates in 1837, £209.

**BRETTON**, FLINT, a township in the parish of Hawarden, hund<sup>d</sup>. of Mold, North Wales: 189 miles from London, 3 from Chester: 13 from Wrexham. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Contains 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 224. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**BRETTON (MONK OF LUNDA)**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Royston, wapentake of Staincross: 188 miles from London (coach road 173), 2 from Barnsley, 12 from Wakefield. — Nor. West. Rail. to Barnsley, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield and Dursfield to Barnsley, &c., 56 miles. — Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Tanner, in speaking of this

place, says—*Here Adam Fitz-Swain, pretty early in the reign of Henry II., founded a monastery of the Cluniac order, to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene. It was first made subordinate to the priory of St. John of Pontefract, which had, till the dissolution, from this house a small yearly acknowledgment in money. The revenues belonging to the priory and monks of Bretton, amounted, in the 26th of Henry VIII., to £323. 8s. 2d. The site was granted, in the 32d year of Henry VIII., to William Blythman.*—The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Royston, in the diocese of York: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Royston: pres. incumbent, Alfred Lambert, 1842: contains 2,050 acres: 256 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1719: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,977: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,576: poor rates in 1837, £275.—S., Bretton Park; N., Woolley House.

BRETTON (WEST), WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Great Sandall, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in the parish of Silkstone, wapentake of Staincross: 191 miles from London (coach road 177), 6 from Barnsley, 6 from Wakefield.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby, to Barnsley, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield to Barnsley, &c., 69 miles.—Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living is a curacy, annexed to Silkstone: contains 2,520 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 564: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 648: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,188: poor rates in 1837, £217.—S., Bretton Park.

BREWARD, ST., (or SIMONWARD), CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Trigg, union of Camel-ford: 274 miles from London, 7 from Bodmin.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 289 miles.—Money orders issued at Bodmin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m.—The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the later style of English architecture. The land in the parish is very boldly varied, and the summits of Rough Tor and Brown Willey, are considered to be the highest ground in the country. On the head of the former there is a Logan stone, and the remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a chapel. On the plateau of the latter, which is elevated 1,368 feet above the level of the sea, there is a splendid view of the English and Bristol Channels, and the surrounding country.—The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, T. J. Landon, 1815: contains 9,180 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 724: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 833: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,561: poor rates in 1837, £206.

BREWHAM (NORTH), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bruton, union of Wincanton: 125 miles from London (coach road 107), 4 from Bruton, 7 from Frome.—Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 184 miles.—Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—A chapel formerly stood here, the remains of which have been converted into a barn.—The living is now

annexed to South Brewham: contains 2,310 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 392: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 451: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,833: poor rates in 1837, £372.

BREWHAM (SOUTH), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bruton, union of Wincanton: 109 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The church has recently been enlarged. The river Brewe runs through the parish, and gives its name to the village.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £102: patron, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.: pres. incumbent, D. Mead, 1841: contains 3,590 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 590: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,862: poor rates in 1837, £458.

BREWHOUSE-YARD, NOTTINGHAM, an extra-parochial liberty in the southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, contiguous to Nottingham, —(which see for access, &c.): 125 miles from London, 1 from Nottingham, 13 from Mansfield.—Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,862: poor rates in 1837, £26.

BREWOD, STAFFORD, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone, union of Penkridge: it comprises the township, formerly the market town, of Brewod, the liberties of Coven, Chillington, and Somerford, and the townships of Bishop's Wood, Hide with Wooley, Kiddermore-Green, and Park-Lane: the parish extends a short way into the Shiffnall division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bruns-tree, Salop: 135 miles from London (coach road 128), 7 from Wolverhampton, 4 from Penkridge.—Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Four Ashes station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 64 miles.—Money orders issued at Wolverhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The town is neatly built, and delightfully situated on the banks of the river Peak. There is an excellent free school here, founded, it is believed, by Dr. Knightley, though at what particular period does not clearly appear: it had certain funds, which were augmented in 1800, by a bequest of Bishop Hurd, the prelate of Worcester, who, with other distinguished persons, was educated here. Its revenues were further enriched in 1827, by R. Hurd, Esq., of Worcester, who left to it £1,000 in the 4 per cents., one-half of which was to be applied in augmenting the master's stipend, and the other in repairs. The system of education pursued here is strictly classical, but there is an English school in connection with it, and the children of the town are admitted to it unlimitedly. Tanner says of Brewod, that—*Here was a priory of white or Cistercian nuns, situate in that part of the parish which is in the county of Salop, dedicated to St. Leonard, as old as the time of Richard I. or John. About the time of the general dissolution, it consisted of six religious, and was valued at £31. 1s. 4d. per annum. The site was granted to William Whorwood, in the 31st year of Henry VIII., and is still called White Ladies, the same that is mentioned in the account of the famous escape of King Charles II. from Worcester fight, being near Bosobel and the royal oak. There was also a small Benedictine*

nunnery, situate in that part of the parish which is in the county of Stafford, in being in the time of Richard I., and perhaps before, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, valued at but £11. 4s. 6d. clear, yet there were five nuns. It was granted, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., to Thomas Gifford. This was called the Black Ladies of Brewood. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £6. 17s. 8d.: pres. net income, £607: patron, Dean of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, A. B. Haden, 1830: contains 11,950 acres: 699 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,641: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,187: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £16,428: poor rates in 1837, £968. Market day, Friday. Fairs: May 9, and September 19, for horses and cattle.

BRIAN'S-PUDDLE. See AFF-PUDDLE.

BRIAVELL'S (St.), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of St. Briavell's, on the eastern bank of the river Wye: 123 miles from London (coach road 128), 7 from Chepstowe, 8 from Blakeney. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 123 miles. Money orders issued at Chepstow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The church is a small cruciform edifice, founded certainly in the Norman, if not in Saxon times. Edward II. granted a charter for a weekly market here, and also the privilege to the inhabitants of passing toll free all over the kingdom, a right which has now become obsolete; the market also has long since ceased. A castle was erected here in the reign of Henry I. as a frontier defence against the Welsh, but only a small portion of the structure remains, and that is used for holding the courts of the hundred, another part being appropriated as a prison for debtors and delinquents in the forest. The moat still remains, and also some vestiges of Offa's dyke. The Duke of Beaufort, as lord of the manor, is constable, or governor, of St. Briavell's Castle. A court is held here every third Monday, except during the vacations, for regulating all manner of disputes between the miners in the neighbouring coal-works; the suits cognizable being actions for debt or injury, in the shape of ordinary plaints. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Lydney: contains 4,710 acres: 224 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,287: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,480: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,894: poor rates in 1837, £267.

BRICETT (or BRISSETT), (GREAT), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 79 miles from London (coach road 66), 4 from Bildeston, 5 from Needham. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Colchester to Claydon station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 211 miles. Money orders issued at Hadleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Tanner says of this village—About A.D. 1110, Ralph Fitz-Brien erected a priory here for canons of the order of St. Austin, to the honour of St. Leonard. It was subordinate to the monastery of Nobiliac, in the diocese of Limoges, and duchy of Berry. After the suppression of these alien priories, this, with all its lands, was given by King Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The living (St. Mary and St. Lawrence) is a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich:

pres. net income, £50: patrons, Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector: pres. incumbent, Robt. W. Bacon, 1846: contains 914 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 214: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,162. 17s. 6d.: poor rates in 1837, £239. Fair: July 15, for butter, sheep, and toys.

BRICKENDON, HERTFORD, a parish in the liberty of All Saints, Hertford, and hun<sup>d</sup> of Hertford: 29 miles from London (coach road 20), 3 from Hertford, 3 from Hoddesden. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Hertford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 161 miles. Money orders issued at Hertford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. In their principal report, the poor-law commissioners say of this place, that the parish, having a population of 765 in 1831, and being at that time overgrown with pauperism, determined on a struggle to emancipate itself, some time before the labours of the commissioners of inquiry had drawn public attention toward the peculiar means for effecting such an object. They built a workhouse capable of holding seventy inmates, divided, both as to building and yard, into two compartments, and began their new system in 1833. At that time the amount of relief given to persons on the pension-list, for one quarter short of a week, was £67, the number of individuals relieved being forty-five and upwards. In 1835, and taking the corresponding quarter of the year, the quarterly pension amounted to £17. 11s., and the number of recipients of out-door relief was only twelve. With regard to the able-bodied, as much as £107 appears to have been spent in one year in finding employment for men out of work; in 1834, the expense incurred on this account was not more than £28. In a printed abstract of Easter accounts up to 1835, the saving is stated as follows:—Average expenditure during the preceding four years, £665. 15s. 8½d.; expenditure for the past year, £380. 6s. 4½d.; saving during the past year, £275. 9s. 4d. Contains 1,690 acres: 147 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 757: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 870: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,106: poor rates in 1837, £318.

BRICKHILL (Bow), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell: 50 miles from London (coach road 44), 2 from Fenny-Stratford, 3 from Woburn. Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, &c., 86 miles. Money orders issued at Fenny-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. There is an endowment here for the instruction of children, and for the benefit of the poor, left, in 1633, by Mr. Charles Purrett. The other parochial charities produce about £16 a year. The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £15. 0s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £370: patron, Queen's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, J. M. Jackson, 1840: contains 1,380 acres: 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 566: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 651: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,415: poor rates in 1837, £183. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1790.

BRICKHILL (GREAT), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell: 42 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The Baptists have a

chapel here. The parochial charities produce £54 a year.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £18. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £425: patron, P. D. P. Duncombe: pres. incumbent, Sir H. Foulis, Bart., 1834: contains 1,800 acres: 150 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 721: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 829: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,633: poor rates in 1837, £317. Certain great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771.

BRICKHILL (LITTLE), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell: 41 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---There is a school here, which has an endowment of £5 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £26 a year. This was formerly a place of much greater importance than it is now; and so late as the reign of Elizabeth, there was a market, and the assizes were held here.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy, is valued at £29. 10s.: pres. net income, £119: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, Edward Jones, 1814: contains 1,360 acres: 104 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 563: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 647: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,132: poor rates in 1837, £266. The great and small tithes, the property of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the vicar, were commuted in 1796.---Fairs: May 12, and Oct. 29, for cattle.

BRICKLEHAMPTON, WORCESTER, a chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew, Pershore, upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pershore---(which see for access, &c.): 108 miles from London, 3 from Pershore, 7 from Tewkesbury.---Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Pershore: contains 810 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 173: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,477: poor rates in 1837, £63. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1774.

BRIDE (St., MAJOR), GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ogmore, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, South Wales: it comprises the hamlets of St. Bride, Lapha, Southerndown, and Ynysawdre: 169 miles from London (coach road 184), 3 from Bridgend, 7 from Cowbridge.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Bristol Channel to Penarth, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 184 miles.---Money orders issued at Bridgend: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 12½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Wick annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £9. 15s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £176: patron, R. Tuberville; pres. incumbent, C. R. Knight, 1843: contains 194 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 914: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,051: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,023: poor rates in 1837, £407.

BRIDE (St., MINOR), GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge: 180 miles from London, 2 from Bridgend.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---There is a coal mine in the parish.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the

archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £5. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £176: patron, Earl of Dunraven: pres. incumbent, Edward Roberts, 1844: contains 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 472: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 542: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £911: poor rates in 1837, £86.

BRIDE (St., WENTLOOG), MONMOUTH, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wentloog, union of Newport, on the shore of the Bristol Channel: 146 miles from London (coach road 153), 4 from Newport, 7 from Cardiff.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence across the Bristol Channel, 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 161 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---There is an Independent chapel, the congregation of which was formed in 1826.---The living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Coedkernew annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £4. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Bishop of Llandaff: pres. incumbent, M. Powell, 1833: contains 2,180 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 247: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,593: poor rates in 1837, £141.

BRIDE (St., NETHERWENT), MONMOUTH, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Caldicott, union of Chepstow: it includes the hamlet of Landevenny: 149 miles from London (coach road 140), 6 from Caerleon, 7 from Newport.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence across the Channel, 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 164 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £6. 13s. 3d.: pres. net income, £178: patron, T. and J. Perry, Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, C. Jesson, 1829: contains 1,190 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 179: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £644: poor rates in 1837, £42.

BRIDE'S (St.), PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Roose, union of Haverfordwest, South Wales, on the southern side of the dangerous bay of St. Bride, in St. George's Channel: 259 miles from London (coach road 275), 9 from Haverfordwest, 3 from Hasgard.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence across the Bristol Channel, 140 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 174 miles.---Money orders issued at Haverfordwest: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £15. 12s.: pres. net income, £183: patrons, Sir W. P. W. Phillips, and Mary B. Allen, alternately: pres. incumbent, William Allen, 1825: contains 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 178: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,390: poor rates in 1837, £146.

BRIDE'S (St., SUPER ELY), GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dinas Powis, union of Cardiff, on the river Ely: 156 miles from London (coach road 167), 7 from Cardiff, 5 from Llandaff.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Bristol Channel to Cardiff, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 171 miles.---Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united to that of Michaelston-

super-Ely: pres. net income, £87: patron, L. Traherne, Esq.: pres. incumbent, L. A. Nichols, 1837: contains 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 129: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £828: poor rates in 1837, £36.

**BRIDEKIRK, CUMBERLAND**, a parish in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent: it comprises the townships of Bridekirk, Great and Little Broughton, Dovenby, Papcastle with Gost, Ribton, and Tallentire: 342 miles from London (coach road 306), 2 from Cockermouth, 6 from Maryport.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Carlisle, thence by rail to Cockermouth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 242 miles.---Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The church is a very ancient edifice, and contains a curious carved font, believed by Camden to have been brought from the Roman station at Papcastle. There is an inscription upon it in Saxon and Runic characters, the purport of which has been translated by Bishop Nicholson to the following effect:—*Here was Er kard converted, and to this man's example were the Danes brought.* One of the schools here has a small endowment, and there are also ten endowed almshouses. The other parochial charities produce about £8 a year. Freestone is abundantly found in the parish, and there are also several quarries of limestone. Flax-dressing, to some considerable extent, has been carried on in the parish. Sir Joseph Williamson, the secretary of state to Charles I., and Thomas Tickell, the poet, were both natives of Bridekirk. The latter was born in 1686, and, after his scholastic and academic education, became a fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Through the friendship of Addison, he was made under-secretary of state, and afterwards appointed secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. Several of his papers were inserted in the *Spectator*, besides which, he was the author of 'The Prospect of Peace,' 'The Royal Progress,' and other poems. He died in 1740.---The living (St. Bridget), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £10. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £220: patron, Mrs. Dykes: pres. incumbent, Joseph B. Steele, 1848: contains 9,270 acres: 405 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,112: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,429: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,232: poor rates in 1837, £472.

**BRIDEKIRK, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 128: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £963: poor rates in 1837, £30.

**BRIDELL, PEMBROKE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kilgerran, union of Cardigan, South Wales: 233 miles from London (coach road 242), 3 from Cardigan, 3 from Whitchurch.---Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Stonehouse, thence 130 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 233 miles.---Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £110: patron, Freeholders of the Parish: pres. incumbent, J. P. George, 1833: contains 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 404: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 465: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,070: poor rates in 1837, £106.

**BRIDESTOWE, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Liffon, union of Oakhampton: 224 miles from London (coach road 201), 6 from Oakhampton, 12 from Launceston.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 239 miles.---Money orders issued at Oakhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---A Baptist congregation was formed here in 1832.---The living (St. Bridget), a rectory, with the curacy of Sourton annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £32. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £424: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, Hinds Howell, 1846: contains 5,170 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,128: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,297: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,804: poor rates in 1837, £335.

**BRIDFORD (or BRIDGEFORD), DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wonford, union of St. Thomas: 204 miles from London (coach road 173), 5 from Chudleigh, 3 from Moreton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 219 miles.---Money orders issued at Chudleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m.---The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 15s.: pres. net income, £305: patron, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Henry Palk, 1846: contains 4,090 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 560: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 644: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,193: poor rates in 1837, £291.

**BRIDGE (in old deeds, BRIDGE), KENT**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge: 84 miles from London (coach road 58), 3 from Canterbury, 12 from Dover.---Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 216 miles.---Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---A workhouse has been built here by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 500 persons, at an expense of £5,000. The Bridge poor-law union comprehends twenty-two parishes, embracing an area of 62 square miles, and comprising a population of about 11,000 souls.---The living (St. Peter), a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, consolidated with the vicarage of Patricbourne, and having jointly a pres. net income of £350: patron, Marquis of Conyngham: pres. incumbent, J. Stevenson, 1846: contains 1,280 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 817: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 939: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,667: poor rates in 1837, £218.---S., Bourn Place is the seat of Matthew Bell, Esq.

**BRIDGEFORD (EAST), (or BRIDGEFORD-ON-THE-HILL), NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham: 138 miles from London (coach road 127), 8 from Nottingham, 10 from Newark.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Nottingham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 24 miles.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £10. 14s. per annum. The south-east border of the parish is crossed by the Roman fosse-

road, which leads from Lincoln to Leicester.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £19. 6s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £752: patron, Magdalen College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, R. W. Hutchins, 1828: contains 1,910 acres: 179 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,110: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,277: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,252: poor rates in 1837, £286. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1796.

BRIDGEFORD (WEST), NOTTINGHAM, a parish, partly in the southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, and partly in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliff, union of Basford: 131 miles from London (coach road 123), 1 from Nottingham, 7 from Bingham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Nottingham, thence 1 mile: from Derby- to Nottingham, &c., 17 miles.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---There is a daily school here, with an endowment of £15 a year. The parish is intersected by the Nottingham and Grantham Canal.---The living (St. Giles), a rectory, comprising the hamlet of Gameton, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £16. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £588: patron, J. Musters, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Musters: contains 1,720 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 332: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 382: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,452: poor rates in 1837, £183.

BRIDGEFORD. See BRIDFORD.

BRIDGEHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shropham, union of Guiltcross: 101 miles from London (coach road 86), 3 from East Harling, 6 from Thetford.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Cambridge to Thetford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Thetford, &c., 142 miles.---Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £16 a year.---The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £11. 1s. ¾d.: pres. net income, £388: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Thomas Currie, 1839: contains 2,330 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 328: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 377: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,870: poor rates in 1837, £124.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, SOMERSET, a tithing in the parish of Yeovilton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Somerton---(which see for access, &c.): 119 miles from London, 2 from Ilchester, 6 from Yeovil.---Money orders issued at Ilchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87.

BRIDGEMERE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, hun<sup>d</sup> of Nantwich---(which see for access, &c.): 165 miles from London, 4 from Nantwich, 14 from Tarporley.---Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 850 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 219: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,065: poor rates in 1837, £102.

BRIDGEN. See BEXLEY.

BRIDGEND, LINCOLN, a hamlet in the parish of Horbling, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven.---Tanner says of Bridgend---*Here was a Gilbertine priory, founded, in the time of King John, by Godwyn, a rich citizen of London, to the honour of our blessed Saviour. It was valued at £5. 1s. 11d. per annum, and, as part of Sempringham, was granted to Edward Lord Clinton, in the 32d year of Henry VIII.*

BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN, a town in the parish of Coyty, and hun<sup>d</sup> of Newcastle, South Wales: 181 miles from London, 8 from Cowbridge, 17 from Neath.---Money orders issued at Cowbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.---Bridgend is a straggling place, on the banks of the river Ogmore, over which there is a stone bridge; it is divided into three parts, called Oldcastle, Newcastle, and Bridgend. The county member was sometimes elected in the town-hall here, in which petty sessions for the hundreds of Newcastle and Ogmore are now held, and it is still one of the polling-places for the county elections. There are extensive woollen manufactories here. The Independents have a chapel, the congregation of which was formed in 1808. A work-house has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, capable of containing 200 persons, at an expense of £4,400, for the accommodation of the districts of Bridgend and Cowbridge, the union of which comprehends fifty-two parishes, with a population of about 18,000 souls. There is a railway here from Bridgend to the Duffryn-Llynvi line, near Cefn Gribbwr, in the parish of Laleston, the length of which is about four miles and a half, with a rise of 150 feet.---(Pop<sup>n</sup> and other returns included in the parish.)---Market day, Saturday. Fairs: November 17, and Holy Thursday, for cattle, sheep, hogs.

BRIDGENORTH, SALOP, a borough and market town, situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth, but possessing separate jurisdiction: 141 miles from London (coach road 139), 22 from Shrewsbury.---Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 57 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Bridgenorth stands in a delightful situation on the river Severn, by which it is divided into two parts, called the upper and lower towns, which communicate by means of a bridge of three arches. The upper town, which comprises the chief portions of the place, is built on a steep rocky acclivity, which rises almost perpendicularly on the spot where the remains of the castle stands, to the height of 180 feet above the bosom of the river. Its name has been variously spelt, and by some antiquaries is supposed to have been only Bridge, or Brugg, the appendage of "north" being afterwards added. In speaking of this circumstance, Leland says---*The name of Bridgenorth is but of late times usurped, for in all antient records it is called Bridge; and Speed, in a marginal note in his history, says that it was in old times called Bruge. Bishop Gibson supposes it to be the "Ghat-bridge" of the Saxon chronicle, where the Danes built a castle in 896; and some historians, who probably entertained the same idea, called it Brugge, which was most likely its original name,*

and that the addition of "north" was added when other bridges came to be built over the Severn, towards the south. As regards its origin, however, there appears to be little doubt, all the best authorities ascribing its foundation to Ethelfleda, daughter of the Great Alfred, and sister of King Edward the Elder, and widow of Ethelbert, Earl of Mercia, who, if we are to rely upon the testimony of Henry of Huntingdon in these verses, must in those troublous times have been the worthy daughter of a noble sire. He says—

"Oh Ethleda potens! O terror virgo virorum!  
Victrix natura, nomine digna viri!  
Te quo splendidior fores, natura puellam,  
Te prohibuit scilicet nomen habere viri.  
Te mutare decet sed solum nomina sexus,  
Tu regina potens, rex que trophæa parans,  
Tum nec Casare! tantum meruere triumphum,  
Casare splendidior vorge, virago, vale!"

The castle, which must have been built shortly after her time, fell into a state of decay, and was rebuilt by Sir Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Henry I. It was, during subsequent ages, frequently the scene of conflict, either in behalf of the tumultuary barons against their sovereign, or in consequence of the conflicts among the great feudatories of the period. During the great civil war between Charles and his parliament, Bridgenorth was held, and bravely too, for the king, sustaining, in 1646, a severe siege for three weeks; and when at last the republican forces obtained possession of the town, the governor retired to the castle, after setting fire to the buildings, by which a third of them, including one of the churches, was burnt to the ground. He was, however, at length compelled to surrender, but obtained honourable conditions for himself and the garrison. The castle was then dismantled; but such was the solidity and strength of the masonry, that one portion of it, which seems likely to last for an indefinite period, is as much as eighteen feet out of the perpendicular, and yet shows no considerable fissure. Camden says—*During a siege in the time of Henry I., Sir Ralph de Pitchford, one of the king's commanders, behaved so gallantly that Henry gave him an estate called the Little Brugge, now the low town, on condition of finding dry wood for the king's great chamber in the castle, as often as he should come there; and also of finding a horseman with his furniture (harbergerum) in Wales, to be paid by the king; which, it was held at the assizes in 1291, the lord of the manor might perform, the dry wood being supplied by the tenants. A signal instance of loyal devotion was shown here during the siege of the castle by Henry II. in 1156-7: Hubert de St. Clair, governor of Colchester, seeing an archer aiming at his sovereign, stepped before him and received the arrow in his own breast, through which he immediately died. There was a monastery here, founded by Robert or Roger de Belesme, of which Bishop Tanner says—Roger of Montgomery or Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of William Rufus, built at Quatford, in this county, a church, or chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and endowed it with great possessions, at the desire of Adelaïsa, his second wife, who made a vow thereof in a tempest at sea, on her first coming to England. But this foundation was soon removed or annexed to Bridgenorth, where, in the castle, the said Earl Roger began, and his son*

*Robert de Bellesme finished, a collegiate church, of a dean and six prebendaries, to the honour also of St. Mary Magdalene. This continued, and was accounted as a royal free chapel, till the general dissolution. It was granted, in the 21st year of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Christopher Hatton. The aspect of Bridgenorth, although the town is not large, is somewhat imposing, and its position so good, that Charles I. was wont to say that it was the most delightful place in his dominions. Crowning the summit of the rock at the southern end of the town, there are the remains of the tower of the old castle spoken of above, and near to them the church of St. Mary Magdalen, the residue, or rather successor of the conventual institution, the particulars of which Tanner details; and at the northern extremity of the height, the venerable church of St. Leonard stands out conspicuously from the surrounding objects, with its embattled tower and lofty pinnacles. About midway between the churches, and constituting a very striking object in the scene, is the reservoir, a capacious tank, supported by pillars, which at a distance give it the appearance of a noble portico. On the side of the rock rising from the river, there are several tiers of handsome modern houses, placed upon terraces, one above another, so that the foundations of one row are above the chimneys of another, until they reach the summit. These are intermixed with caverns, natural and artificial, in the solid rock, many of which have been converted into rude dwellings, and are interspersed with shrubberies, gardens, and lofty forest trees. The means of intercourse between the higher regions of the upper town, and the bridge for foot passengers, is by several almost perpendicular flights of steps, formed of pebbles and secured by iron-work, which lead directly into the heart of the town; but a more gentle descent winds round the declivity of the rock, which is the access for carriages, and a wide road for carts to the several quays has been constructed on the north side of the bridge. There is a walk round the top of the hill, made secure by iron railings, which commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding country, rich in all the scenery of an affluent cultivation, well-watered meadows, wood-crowned eminences, and picturesque rocks. Both in the upper and lower town, the streets contain many handsome modern houses of the highest respectability; and in the latter especially, is an antique structure in the Elizabethian style, called Canhall, where Prince Rupert resided in 1642, and whence he addressed a letter to the jury empannelled to choose the town officers, entreating them to select such men as were well affected to his majesty's service. The town is for the most part paved, and its inhabitants are supplied with water partly raised from the river by machinery, and poured into the reservoir, from which, through pipes, it is conveyed into the several rooms of the houses, and partly from springs at Oldbury, at the southern end of the place, whence it is conveyed to several conduits in different parts of the town. The corporation hold the Severn works in trust for a thousand years, for the benefit of the inhabitants, and the means for keeping them in repair are obtained by a general rate. The borough is divided into the two parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Leonard, the livings of*



which are perpetual curacies, not in charge, exempt from visitation, and are now under the patronage of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. That of St. Mary's is rated in the parliamentary returns at £115. 19s., but the gross income is £268. The present church is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, erected in 1792; it was originally exempted from ecclesiastical jurisdiction by King John, but was made parochial in the fourth year of Edward III. Its incumbent is the Rev. W. R. Marshall, who was inducted in 1834. St. Leonard's is a Gothic structure, now much defaced; it was formerly collegiate, and was erected in 1448, on the site of a still more ancient church; it is rated in the parliamentary returns at £83, but the living is really worth £308 per annum; the present incumbent is the Rev. G. Bellett, who was inducted in 1835. The public library in the upper town, founded by Mr. Stackhouse, is a handsome building, and now contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, which the inhabitants can use on the payment of a small annual contribution. There is a free grammar-school here for the sons of the burgesses, founded in 1503 by the incorporation, which is supported partly by endowments, and partly by contributions; its income is about £160 a year. In 1689, a gentleman named Canswell established eighteen exhibitions at Christ Church College, Oxford, by the gift of an estate which now produces £1,500 a year. They are all appropriated to the Shropshire grammar-schools—Shrewsbury has four of them; Bridgenorth, three; Shiffnall, three; Wem, two; and Donnington, in Wrexeter, two. There are almshouses here for the widows of twelve burgesses, which are endowed with £158 per annum, under the direction of the corporation. There is also an almshouse in the churchyard of St. Leonard's, which was founded in 1687 by the Rev. Francis Palmer of Sandley, in Bedfordshire, for the relief of ten poor widows, each of whom receives £10 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £196 a year upon an average. The Independents and Baptists each have chapels here; the congregation of the former was formed in 1711, and of the latter in 1704. Bridgenorth is a place of very considerable trade, upwards of three-fourths of the inhabitants being returned as engaged in trade, and the manufacture of iron tools, stockings, and cloth. There was, a few years since, a worsted establishment, in which more than a hundred hands were employed; but the town derives its chief importance from its position on the Severn, and it may now be called a thriving inland port. A large portion of the labouring population are occupied on the river, but the inhabitants obtain their principal profit from the market, and the retail trade carried on with the population of the surrounding villages. Vessels are built here, and a large quantity of goods are imported for the consumption of the district, while heavy cargoes are exported for transhipment at places down the stream. Bridgenorth is a borough of prescription, the several charters of the town being granted by King John, Henry III., and Henry VI., in all of which separate grants were made:—first, of exemption from toll; secondly, of the mill at Pendlestone, without the town, for a fee-farm rent of £10, for ever; and, thirdly, of several minor privileges, which at one

time were of much value. The old corporation under these charters consisted of 2 bailiffs, a recorder, and a deputy-recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common councilmen, 2 chamberlains, and 2 bridgemasters, with a town-clerk, sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The bailiffs were justices of the peace, and justices of the court of record, the senior acting as the borough coroner. The recorder held his office for life; and his deputy, whom he always appointed, and who was obliged to be a barrister, was the recognised legal adviser of the corporation. The general income of the body corporate is about £1,114 per annum. By the municipal act, the corporation now consists of a bailiff, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councillors. There is a general session of the peace held before the bailiff and deputy-recorder; but no felonies are tried at it, as persons guilty of that degree of criminality are committed for trial at the county assizes. In addition to this court, the town has had a commission of the peace for a quarter sessions, and a recorder granted to it. The prison is in the rear of the workhouse, there being, very improperly, but one entrance to both establishments. The former has lately been reconstructed, so as to render it fit to adopt the silent system. The borough has returned two members to parliament ever since the time of Edward I., and all burgesses, whether resident or not, had the right of voting. Under the old regime the number of voters was 986, all of whom were, to a considerable extent, under the influence of the Whitmore family; but under the effect of the Reform Act, the constituency has fallen to about 620, although the boundaries have been extended to Oldbury, Tasley, Astley-Abbots, and Quatford. Bridgenorth is one of the polling-places for the county, and the petty sessions for the hundred of Stottesden are held here. The inhabitants do not contribute to the county rates.---Contains 3,500 acres: 1,113 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 6,308: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 7,254: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £11,739: poor rates in 1837, £1,207.---Market day, Saturday. Fairs: third Tuesday in Feb., third Tuesday in March, May-day, third Tuesday in June, for wool; first Tuesday in Aug., third Tuesday in Sept., Oct. 29, for butter and cheese; and first Tuesday after Shrewsbury December fair.---Bankers: Cooper and Purton—draw on Williams & Co.; Pritchard, Pritchard, and Boycott—draw on Barnett & Co.---Inns: Crown, the Castle, and Cross Keys.

BRIDGERULE, DEVONSHIRE, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stratton, Cornwall, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union of Holsworthy, intersected by the Bude and Launceston Canal: 240 miles from London (coach road 218), 4 from Holsworthy, 17 from Hatherleigh.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 225 miles.---Money orders issued at Holsworthy: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes at noon.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £150: patron, Rev. T. H. Kingdon: pres. incumbent, S. N. Kingdon, 1844: contains 4,010 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 497: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 572: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £719: poor rates in 1837, £205.

**BRIDGE-SOLLERS, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Grimsworth, union of Weobly, on the banks of the river Wye, over which there is a ferry here: 153 miles from London, (coach road 141), 6 from Hereford, 7 from Weobly. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 107 miles. — Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, now united to Kerchester, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £3. 10s.: pres. net income, £100: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, J. Johnson, 1820: contains 740 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,159: poor rates in 1837, £104.

**BRIDGEWATER, SOMERSETSHIRE**, a seaport, borough, market town, and parish, locally situated in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of North-Petherton, division and union of Bridgewater: 151 miles from London (coach road 139), 11 from Taunton. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater station: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, 165 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 9¼ p.m. — The derivation of the name of the place is uncertain; but those best informed believe it to be a corruption of *Bruggia*, *Brugg*, or *Burgh-Walter*, as it was in ancient times called, an opinion which is most likely correct, as we know that the appellation of Burg was, during the times of the Saxons, frequently applied to towns and villages. Some persons have supposed it to have been founded on the ruins of a Roman colony, planted at the west of the Polden Hills, where, at various periods, a number of Roman coins have been found; but such is not likely to have been the case, because, not only have no specific notice been taken of it in the Roman writers, but its situation in a flat country, without any considerable elevation near, would alone prevent it from being made a place of any note by that people. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was the private property of a Saxon lord, named Merlesuain. The Conqueror, after he was well seated on the throne, gave it to Walter de Douai, from whom it is supposed to have derived its special designation. His grand-daughter married a person named Paganel; and her son, Fulke Paganel, with a view of ingratiating himself with Henry II., whose favour he had lost, made it over to William de Briwere, to be held of him by a knight's fee. The family of Briwere greatly improved their property, built the castle, and laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the town. The second William de Briwere dying without issue, the manor of Bridgewater fell to his eldest sister Gracia, wife of William de Braose, lord of Brecknock, Radnor, and Abergavenny, one of the greatest barons of his age. From the Braoses it passed again by marriage to the Mortimers, earls of March, with whom it continued through several successions, until an heir female married Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV., through whom the manor became annexed to the crown. The borough fell to the share of Eve, second daughter of de Braose, wife of William de Cantilupe, whose eldest daughter, Millicent, conveyed it again by marriage to Endo Lord Zouch,

whose descendant, John Lord Zouch and Seymour, having been attainted, it was given to Lord d'Aubeney, who was created Earl of Bridgewater by Henry VIII. At his death the title became extinct, but was revived by James I. in the person of John Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, whose descendant was elevated by George I. to the rank of Duke of Bridgewater; but at the death of the late duke, the title became extinct. The manor, with the castle, and the out manor of Haygrove, with very valuable immunities, were given by Charles II. to Sir W. Whitmore, and it was afterwards purchased by the family of Hervey. Bridgewater was formerly of much greater extent than it is at present; but it has repeatedly suffered from fire and other casualties; and Leland, who visited it in 1538, informs us, that within the memory of people still living, upwards of two hundred houses had fallen to decay. During the great civil war, the town declared for the king; and being attacked by General Fairfax, the governor, Colonel Wyndham, was driven into the castle, and two-thirds of the buildings were burnt to the ground. The castle, which stands on the west side of the quay, and of which only a few ruins now remain, was a large and noble structure, with walls of immense thickness, mounted with forty pieces of ordnance, and surrounded by a wide and deep moat, which at every tide was filled to its banks by the sea. Indeed, such were its advantages from nature and art, that the governor deemed it impregnable; and, in that belief, induced the country people to deposit their treasures within it. When attacked in 1645, he defended it with great bravery for a considerable time; but the damage sustained by the town, even by his own shot, was so considerable, that he was at length induced to surrender, and the parliamentary soldiers consequently obtained an immense booty. The hospital, dedicated to St. John, was founded, in the reign of Henry III., by William de Briwere, for a priory of St. Augustine, the monks of which were obliged, by their deed of gift, to support fourteen poor persons, beside the religious persons to whom they gave occasional relief. In the following century it was greatly enriched by possessions in Bridgewater, North-Petherton, Cheddar, and other parishes, and was for some time under the patronage of the queens of England. At the dissolution, the site and buildings were granted to Humphrey Rolles. It was situated near the east gate, but only a small portion of the ruins now remain. The parish church is a large and handsome structure, surmounted by a tower and spire, 174 feet in height. The church is the burial-place of several ancient families; but no monuments worthy of notice remain. It contains, however, a fine altarpiece, which was taken from a French privateer, and afterwards presented by the Hon. Ann Poulet. At a short distance from the church there is an excellent free school, built of stone, which was founded in 1651, and endowed with £16. 13s. 4d., for which two boys are taught Greek and Latin. The town-hall is a fine and large building, with a cistern, from which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The streets are well paved, lighted with oil (although there is an act for the use of gas, but it has never been enforced), and kept

remarkably clean. Having a water communication through the Parret—over which there is an iron bridge, erected on the site of a very ancient one of stone—direct with the sea, competent to bear vessels of very considerable burden, the inhabitants have a free opportunity of trading with all the world; but commerce is somewhat impeded by the excessive strength of the tide, which will sometimes come in with a depth of six feet at one swell; nevertheless, business is, upon the whole and generally, tolerably active. More than 200 vessels frequent the port, and the average amount of custom duties is upwards of £7,000 per annum. There is a considerable foreign and colonial trade with the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, in hemp, tallow, timber, and wine; but by far the greater number of vessels are engaged coastwise, large quantities of coal being brought from Wales, and sent inland by canal to Taunton. Bridgewater was constituted a free borough by King John; and, until the late municipal act passed, was governed by a charter granted by that monarch, but subsequently modified and enlarged by several succeeding sovereigns. Its ancient corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, two bailiffs or sheriffs, and other officers. By the municipal act the town has been divided into two wards, each of which elects nine councillors, who, with six aldermen and a mayor, now compose the governing body. The quarter sessions for the county are held here during summer, and the assizes for the county once in two years. There is a court of record held every Monday before the mayor, recorder, or some one of the aldermen, the jurisdiction of which extends to all persons, actions, and to any amount. Petty sessions are also generally held here every Monday, and the town has, of late years, had a commission of the peace and a court of quarter sessions granted to it: its public income is about £1,775 a year. The municipal limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish, and, by the boundary act, nearly the same range has been prescribed for political elections. Bridgewater has returned two members to parliament since the 23d year of Edward I., the right of election being vested in a small number of voters paying scot and lot in a small portion of the town called the borough, but, as just stated, that right has now been extended to all the inhabitants. The electors were formerly about 460 in number, but they now amount to 500. The mayor is the returning officer. Bridgewater is also a polling-place for the county. A new church in the Gothic style has lately been built here by the parliamentary commissioners, containing 1,093 sittings, at an expense of £3,254. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Unitarians, all have places of worship here. There is a free school for thirty boys here, founded, in 1793, by Mr. John Morgan, in which the system of Dr. Bell is pursued; and in 1781 a school was founded by Mr. Edward Fackrell, which has a revenue of about £174 a year, to which, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, none but his own relatives, who are about thirty in number, are admitted. The other educational institutions are numerous. In 1731, Mr. John Gilbert bequeathed certain lands, which now produce about £56 a year, which is expended in pur-

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chasing bread and clothing for the poor. There is an eye dispensary, erected, in 1834, by Mr. Toogood, surgeon, which is supported entirely at that gentleman's expense. The other parochial charities produce about £86 a year. The Bridgewater poor-law union comprises forty parishes, containing about 29,000 souls, spread over an area of 133 square miles. The celebrated Admiral Blake was a native of this place. He was born in 1599, and, after spending the usual time at the grammar-school, removed to St. Alban's Hall, in the university of Oxford, from which he migrated to Wadham College. Previous to leaving college, he wrote an elegy on the death of Camden. As he advanced in life, he evinced a decided predilection for republican principles, and when the civil war broke out, he adopted the side of the parliament. The first opportunity he had of distinguishing himself, was in the defence of Bristol, and when Colonel Fienner was obliged to surrender the place to Prince Rupert, Blake, who was placed in command of a little fort on the line, refused to comply with the terms of the capitulation, which so exasperated the prince, that he threatened to hang him, and would have done so, had not his friends strongly pleaded his ignorance of military usages. His next exploit was the defence of Taunton, of which he was appointed governor in 1644, a fact which shows the great confidence felt in his conduct and courage, as that was the only place in the west of England entirely under the control of the republican government. He did not disappoint their hopes, for he succeeded in maintaining the town against all the forces sent against it; and even when Goring got possession of part of the place, he retained his hold upon the rest and the castle, which he kept until relieved by the advance of the parliamentary forces, for which service the parliament voted him £500. It was not until 1649, when Blake was in his fiftieth year, that he first went to sea, where his skill and daring soon became even more conspicuous than they had been on land, and were only excelled by his patriotism and disinterested love of justice. When Cromwell assumed the protectorate, it was expected that he would have thrown up the command of the fleet; but when his officers inquired his sentiments on the subject, he only replied, "it is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us." He proudly sustained the honour of his country, and greatly enhanced her naval reputation. His principal achievements were the four great victories he gained over Admiral Van Tromp, at that time the terror of the world, by which he not only obtained a decided superiority over the mightiest of our opponents by sea, but infused that spirit of enterprise and intrepidity that has ever since so eminently distinguished the British navy. He died in 1668, as the fleet was entering Plymouth harbour; his body was removed to Westminster, and buried with great pomp in Henry VII.'s chapel, but was soon afterwards removed and interred in St. Margaret's churchyard. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage, with the rectory of Chilton annexed, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £11. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £342: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. G. James,

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1848 : contains 3,580 acres : 1,400 houses : pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,449 : probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 12,016 : ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £29,235 : poor rates in 1837, £2,094. — Market days, Thursday and Saturday. Fairs : second Thursday in Lent, June 24, October 2 and 3, and December 28. — Bankers : Stuckey's Banking Company—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co. ; John and John Lovel Sealy—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co. ; Branch of West of England and South Wales Banking Company—draw on Glynn & Co.

**BRIDLINGTON** (or **BURLINGTON**, formerly **Bærlington**), **EAST RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington : it includes the towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, the chapelry of Grindall, the townships of Buckton, Hilderthorp, and Sewerby with Martin, and the hamlets of Easton and Spection : 240 miles from London (coach road 207), 11 from Driffield. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Bridlington : from Derby, through Normanton and Selby to Bridlington, 129 miles. — Money orders issued here. : London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m. : post closes 2½ p.m. — Bridlington is a considerable market town, consisting chiefly of one long street, which extends along the southern side of an elevation, which rises towards the north for more than a mile, by a gentle ascent. Towards the south the ground gradually slopes into a beautiful valley, which is watered by a considerable rivulet. At the west end of the town there are fertile meadows and pasture grounds ; and on the east is a small plain, which extends to the sea, all the features combining to render the place both pleasant and salubrious. The principal object in the place is the priory church, dedicated to St. Mary, of which the nave only remains, and which, when perfect, rivalled the noble minster of Beverley in its dimensions, and the beauty of its architecture ; and though what is left forms a heterogeneous, and somewhat unsightly, parish church, yet there are evident and numerous traces of great magnificence of design and richness in detail. The building is entirely in the pointed style, the greater part of the nave appearing to be built between the reigns of the first and third Edward ; and over the doorway there is preserved, in a conspicuous spot, a stone, with the date of 1106, which very probably marks the time of its foundation. The large west window, with the doorway below it, and the remains of the tower, are the work of the sixteenth century, executed in the richest style of the Tudor architecture. Of the walls and fortifications that once enclosed the priory nothing remains, except an arched gateway, at the distance of about 120 yards from the west end of the church. Above the arch there is a large room, which is now used as a town-hall ; and in the lower part there are some gloomy cells, which are places of confinement for persons guilty of petty offences. The priory itself was founded early in the reign of Henry I., by Walter de Gaunt, for the monks of the order of St. Augustine. *This priory, says Burton, was pleasantly situated, being defended on the north and north-west by the Wolds—having a pleasant prospect toward the sea on the east and south-east. But although the canons reaped many advantages from such a situation, they,*

*nevertheless, were sometimes plundered by the enemies' ships that entered this harbour. Wherefore, upon a proper representation thereof, King Richard II., in A.D. 1388, granted them his license to enclose this priory with walls and houses, built of stone and lime, and the same to fortify for the time to come. Great privileges and immunities were granted to the prior and canons, by several popes ; and when under the pontificate of Innocent III., who reigned from 1198 to 1216, they complained that the archdeacon of Richmond, going to one of their churches, had travelled with ninety-seven horses, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, whereby he consumed more of their provisions in one short hour than would have maintained that house for a long time ; the pope forbade that he should travel with any more attendance than was allowed by the statutes of the Council of Lateran. By the twentieth canon of that council, it was decreed that, in a visitation, an archbishop should have no more than fifty horses in his retinue, a bishop not more than thirty, a legate only twenty-five, and an archdeacon not more than seven. However, this *ex post facto* law did not improve the larder or the corn-chest of the poor monks. The revenues of the monastery, at its dissolution, according to Dugdale, amounted to £547. 6s. 1d. ; but they really were £682. 18s. 9d., if we are to take the estimate of Speed. The last prior, William de Wolde, or Wode, was hanged in London for treason ; and the estates belonging to the priory were consequently bestowed to the crown. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Society of Friends, all have places of worship here. The congregations of the Baptists and Independents have been formed here ever since 1698. There is a grammar-school here for twenty boys, founded and endowed with £40 a year, in 1637, by Mr. William Hustler ; and a knitting-school for girls, which is endowed with a rent-charge of £40 per annum, arising from an estate at Birdsall. There is also another school, which has an endowment of £2 a year ; and Mr. William Cowton has bequeathed lands for the benefit of the poor of Bridlington, which now yield £170 a year. The other parochial charities produce £147. 18s. 6d. per annum. About a mile south-east of the town, on the shore of the beautiful bay which Bridlington overlooks, stands what is called the Quay, but which is, in fact, a town of itself, grown out of the cluster of cottages inhabited by the seamen engaged in commerce or fishing. It is well built, and the principal street, which opens to the harbour, is of great breadth. Altogether, the town has a handsome and lively appearance ; and in consequence of the agreeability of its situation, and the salubrity of its climate, is much visited in the summer season. The harbour is formed by two piers, which extend a considerable way into the sea, the most northern of which, having a good platform, is a very pleasing promenade, which commands delightful views of Flamborough Head and the bay, the number of coasting vessels occasionally detained there by contrary winds, at such times giving peculiar animation to the scene. The port, though small, is clean and secure, and a considerable stream of fresh water keeps it clear of mud. It is sheltered on every side by the coast, the town, and the piers. The depth of water at*

spring-tides varies from fifteen to eighteen feet, but the harbour is dry at low water; its chief defect is the narrowness of the entrance, which at intervals renders the access difficult. It is defended by two batteries, one on the north and the other on the south side, which can defend the port by a cross fire. Bridlington Bay is the most commodious anchoring place between the Tyne and the Humber: it is sheltered on the north by the lofty promontory of Flamborough Head; and on the east, Smittrick Sand, which has seldom more than twelve to twenty feet of water, stays, and acts as a breakwater to the waves, extending to within about a mile of the coast of the promontory southwards of the lighthouse. William of Newburgh, a celebrated monkish historian, was a native of Bridlington. In the churchyard there is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Newman, who died at the advanced age of 153. About half a mile to the north-west of Bridlington Quay there is a chalybeate spring, the waters of which, in their properties, resemble those of Cheltenham and Scarborough. Petty sessions for the division of Dicker are held here; and Bridlington is a polling-place for East Yorkshire. Several fossil remains have been discovered in the vicinity. The Bridlington poor-law union comprises thirty-two parishes, spread over an area of 95 square miles, with a population of about 12,000 persons. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £140: patron, Trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon: pres. incumbent, George Smith, 1809: contains 12,410 acres: 1,186 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,070: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,980: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £17,434: poor rates in 1837, £855. Market day, Saturday. Fairs: Monday before Whit-Sunday, October 21, for horses and cattle. Inns: Black Lion, the Star, the Britannia, and New Inn.

**BRIDLINGTON, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish, including likewise Bridlington Quay. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 3,060 acres: 1,035 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,511: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,338: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,248: poor rates in 1837, £523.

**BRIDPORT, DORSET**, a port, borough, parish, and market town, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, union of Bridport, Bridport division of the county, but having separate jurisdiction: 156 miles from London (coach road 134), 15 from Dorchester. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 245 miles. Money orders paid here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Bridport is situated in a miry soil, in a vale surrounded by hills, about a mile north of the sea, between two rivulets, one of which, the Brit, runs under the east, the other, the river Asker, under the west bridge. It is seated on the river Brit, which here falls into the sea, and forms a harbour, from which the place derives its name. The town seems to have been one of great consideration even before the Conquest, for we find the following entry concerning it in Doomsday book:—*In Edward the Confessor's time, here were 120 houses, and paying geld for five*

*hides, viz., to the king's domestics (Huscarles) half a mark of silver, except the customs pertaining to the farm of one night, for one night's lodging. Here was one mint-master, who paid to the king one mark of silver, and twenty shillings on the charge of coinage. Now there are but 100 houses, and the remaining twenty are ruined, that the inhabitants are unable to pay the tax. In Bridport, the Bishop of Sarreburie has half an acre, yielding 6d. The church of St. Wandresin holds the church of Bridetone, Bridport, and Wiltcece, and to these belong four hides, yielding 6d. The manor anciently belonged to the Crown, and was held in fee-farm by the burgesses, to whom it now belongs. The first charter of incorporation was given by Henry III., who granted to the men of Bridport that the village should be a free borough; and that they and their heirs should hold it, with all liberties, &c., paying yearly to the exchequer, at Michaelmas, the farm which they usually paid, and forty shillings for the increase of the village; also, that they may choose one or two bailiffs, who shall answer at the exchequer for the farm and increase of the borough. From this clause, and others of a similar kind in various charters, we find the true origin of the office of bailiffs, who grew by degrees to be the receivers of corporation rents, and produce of other public properties, and, at last, chief magistrates of towns. Several succeeding monarchs confirmed this charter, James I. limiting its power, so that it was ordered that the bailiffs should be chosen annually, and that the corporation should consist of fifteen burgesses, the bailiffs being two of that body, with power to elect a recorder. By the municipal act the town has been divided into two wards, north and south, each of which elects nine councillors, who, with six aldermen and the two bailiffs, now compose the governing body. During the civil war, in the time of Charles I., the town was garrisoned by the parliament; but not being a place of much strength, it was alternately in the hands of the adherents of the king and the republicans. In 1685 it was surprised by a party of the followers of the Duke of Monmouth, under Lord Grey; but they were soon defeated by the king's troops, and twelve of the insurgents were executed here. The town consists of three spacious and airy streets, which contain many handsome houses, well supplied with water; and they have, within these few years, been lighted with gas. There were formerly several religious foundations here, but no relics of them remain, and even their names are forgotten. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with an embattled pinnacled tower in the centre; it contains a fine altar-tomb to the memory of William, son of Sir Eustace Dabrigecourt of Hainault, a relation of Queen Philippa. A handsome market-house and town-hall were erected in 1785, on the site of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, under a private act, for carrying out the purposes of which, there are sixteen trustees. Two branches of manufacture, which employ many hundreds of the labouring classes, have been carried on here for many years. The first is of twine lines and fishing nets, for the use of the home and Nova Scotia grounds. In the reign of Henry VIII. all the cordage for the English navy was ordered to be made at Bridport, or within five miles of it. This is considered the*

staple trade of the place; and though it cannot be expected that any great extension of it is likely to occur, yet the business has by no means declined, and is now in a flourishing condition. The second consists of sail-canvas and shoe-thread, which is not only at present very active, but, by the introduction of steam machinery, is likely to be very much improved. There are two flax-mills here, and about 200 looms employed in the weaving of sailcloth, in which an able-bodied weaver will earn from 12s. to 13s. a week. Besides these means of employment, many smacks are built here, especially for the trading companies of Scotland, which are highly esteemed for their durability, beauty, and fast sailing. The harbour is situated at the bottom of the bay, which is formed by the headlands near Portland on the east, and Torbay on the west. It was in contemplation to cut a ship canal up to the town, but the plan was abandoned, as being likely to prove too expensive; and the communication with the harbour now is by an excellent road, which is kept in good repair. An act for restoring the harbour, and rebuilding the piers, was obtained in the 8th of Geo. I.; its preamble recites, that "by reason of great sickness, that had swept away the greatest part of the wealthy inhabitants, and other accidents, the haven became neglected, and was choked with sand, and the piers had fallen into ruins." The work was begun in 1802; and through the expenditure of a large amount of money, great improvement was effected. A further act was obtained in 1823, under the authority of which, upwards of £19,000 was raised in shares; and that sum has been laid out in enlarging the basin, and filling the piers with masonry, so that the harbour is now quite commodious and safe. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about thirty, of from 80 to 150 tons burthen each. The number of vessels entering inwards and clearing outwards, is about 550 annually, with an aggregate tonnage of about 45,000 tons. The harbour and pier dues yield about £1,700 per annum; and the average gross amount of customs duties is about £6,000 a year. The principal foreign trade of the port is in the importation of hemp, flax, and timber, from Russia and the Baltic; and timber also from Norway and America. A considerable coasting trade is also carried on, through which the whole of the adjacent district is supplied with coal from the northern counties; coal and culm from Wales, and general produce from other places. The right of representatives in parliament was first conferred in the 23d year of Edward I., since which time, two has been regularly sent by the borough. The right of voting was formerly vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who were in number about 250; but by the Reform Act the political boundary of the place has been increased nearly twofold, the right of voting being limited to £10 householders, and the number of electors is now about 430. The corporation hold a court of session once a year, and a court of record every third Monday, under a charter of Charles II., for the recovery of debts under £20, at which the bailiffs and recorder preside. There is also an annual court-leet. These courts are held in the town-hall, which, as stated above, was erected in 1786; it is a handsome brick

building, faced with stone, containing, in the upper story, a court for the borough sessions, a room for the grand jury, and a council chamber. There is also a prison for the confinement of debtors. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, and the Unitarians, each have chapels here. The free school was founded and endowed by Mr. Daniel Taylor, one of the Society of Friends, in 1708, and the management of it is vested in trustees, appointed by the members of that body resident in Bridport and the neighbourhood. The same gentleman also founded an almshouse in 1696. In 1730, the interest of £200 was left by Mr. Robert Bull, £4 of which is given annually for the instruction of twelve poor children; and the remainder to twelve poor men. A portion of the rent of eight acres and a half of land, purchased by the corporation, vested in them for that purpose, is applied to the support of a school for the poor. Turtle stone and other petrifications are found in quarries in the neighbourhood; and copperas stones are met with on the beach. Bridport gives the titles of baron and viscount to Lord Hood.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £10. 12s. 3d.: pres. net income, £166: patron, Earl of Ilchester: pres. incumbent, R. Broadley, 1829: contains 250 acres: 625 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,787: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,505: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,001: poor rates in 1837, £1,310.---Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: April 6, cattle; Holy Thursday, October 11.---Bankers: R. & H. Williams---draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.

BRIDSTOW, HEREFORD, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wormelow, union of Ross, on the western bank of the river Wye: 133 miles from London (coach road 125), 1 from Ross, 13 from Hereford.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 111 miles.---Money orders issued at Ross: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---In the vicinity is Wilton Castle, now a venerable ruin mantled with ivy, but at one time the baronial residence of the Lords Gray de Wilton, who derived their first title from it, and who became owners in the time of Edward I. It was demolished by order of the royalist governor of Hereford during the civil war, in the absence of its then owner, Sir J. Brydges.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £9. 3s. 11d.: pres. net income, £276: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, T. T. Lewis, 1841: contains 1,870 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 625: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 719: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,141: poor rates in 1837, £326.

BRIERCLIFFE WITH EXTWISTLE, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Whalley, hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackburn: 221 miles from London (coach road 214), 3 from Burnley, 4 from Colne.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Manchester to Burnley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Manchester, &c., 121 miles.---Money orders issued at Burnley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres.

net income, £150: patron, Hulme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, J. Mac Lindon, 1842: contains 4,180 acres: 292 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,498: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,933: poor rates in 1837, £453.

**BRIERDEAN** (or **BURRADON**), **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Earsdon, eastern division of Castle ward: 309 miles from London (coach road 268), 6 from Newcastle, 10 from Morpeth. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Newcastle, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 177 miles. —Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 97: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £640: poor rates in 1837, £45.

**BRIERLEY**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Felkirk, wapentake of Staincross: 192 miles from London (coach road 177), 6 from Barnsley, 1 from Hemsworth. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Barnsley, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield to Barnsley, &c., 60 miles. —Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —There are many collieries and extensive iron-works here. —Contains 2,610 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 491: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 565: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,614: poor rates in 1837, £322.

**BRIERLEY HILL**, **STAFFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Kingswinford, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Seisdon—(which see for access, &c.): 122 miles from London, 2 from Stourbridge, 3 from Dudley. —Money orders issued at Stourbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge: pres. net income, £300: patron, Rector of Kingswinford: pres. incumbent, Robert Harris, 1833.—(Pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.)

**BRIERTON**, **DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Stranton, north-east division of Stockton ward: 287 miles from London (coach road 249), 4 from Hartlepool, 8 from Stockton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Darlington, to Seaton Carew station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, York, &c., 155 miles. —Money orders issued at Hartlepool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —Contains 700 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 27: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £368.

**BRIGG**. See **GLANDFORD BRIDGE**.

**BRIGHAM**, **CUMBERLAND**, a parish in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, on an eminence on the southern bank of the river Derwent: it comprises the borough and market town of Cockermouth, the chapelries of Buttermere, Embleton, Mosser, and Setmurthey, and the townships of Blindborthel, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Graysouthen, and Whinfell: 342 miles from London (coach road 307), 2 from Cockermouth, 6 from Workington. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Cockermouth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 242 miles. —Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The church is an ancient and interesting edifice. Four schools in this parish have small endowments. There is a considerable business done here in flax-

dressings and woollen manufacture. The parochial charities produce about £59 a year. The parish is within the honour of Cockermouth, over which the Earl of Egremont is lord-paramount. Limestone, freestone, and coal are found here. The parish is situated among the lakes of Buttermere, Crummock, Loweswater, and Bassenthwaite, which, with the rivers Maron and Derwent, form its boundaries; it is intersected by the Cocker, which falls into the Derwent at Cockermouth. The ground is very hilly, but since the enclosure act was passed, most of the eminences have been brought into cultivation. The village, which contains many respectable dwelling-houses, stands on a height above the Derwent, and commands some rich and highly diversified views. —The living (St. Bridget), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £20. 16s. 4d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, J. Wordsworth, 1832: contains 22,580 acres: 1,465 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 7,397: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 8,506: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £18,116: poor rates in 1837, £1,414. All tithes, moduses, &c., of the township, the property of the lay impropiator, were commuted in 1813. —The gentlemen's residences are those of Joseph Harris, Esq. of Gray Southend, and John Simpson, Esq. of the Fitz.

**BRIGHAM**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) —Contains 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 578: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 664: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,311: poor rates in 1837, £1,414.

**BRIGHAM**, **EAST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Foston-upon-Wolds, wapentake of Dickerling—(which see for access, &c.): 192 miles from London, 4 from Driffield, 5 from Bainton. —Money orders issued at Driffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —Contains 1,470 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 147: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,016: poor rates in 1837, £47. Tithes commuted in 1766.

**BRIGHOUSE**. See **HIPPERHOLME WITH BRIGHOUSE**.

**BRIGHTHAMPTON**, **OXFORD**, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Bampton, and partly in that of Standlake, hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton—(which see for access, &c.): 68 miles from London, 3 from Witney. —Money orders issued at Witney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —Contains 410 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £646: poor rates in 1837, £45.

**BRIGHTLING**, **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Netherfield, rape of Hastings, union of Battle: 86 miles from London (coach road 50), 4 from Robertsbridge, 8 from Battle. —Brighton and South Coast Rail. to St. Leonard's, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 218 miles. —Money orders issued at Robertsbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —There is a school here, endowed with the interest of £200 by Mrs. Herbert. —The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £563: patron, Rev. J. B. Hayley: pres. incumbent, J. B. Hayley, 1805: contains 3,390 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 692: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 796: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,256: poor rates

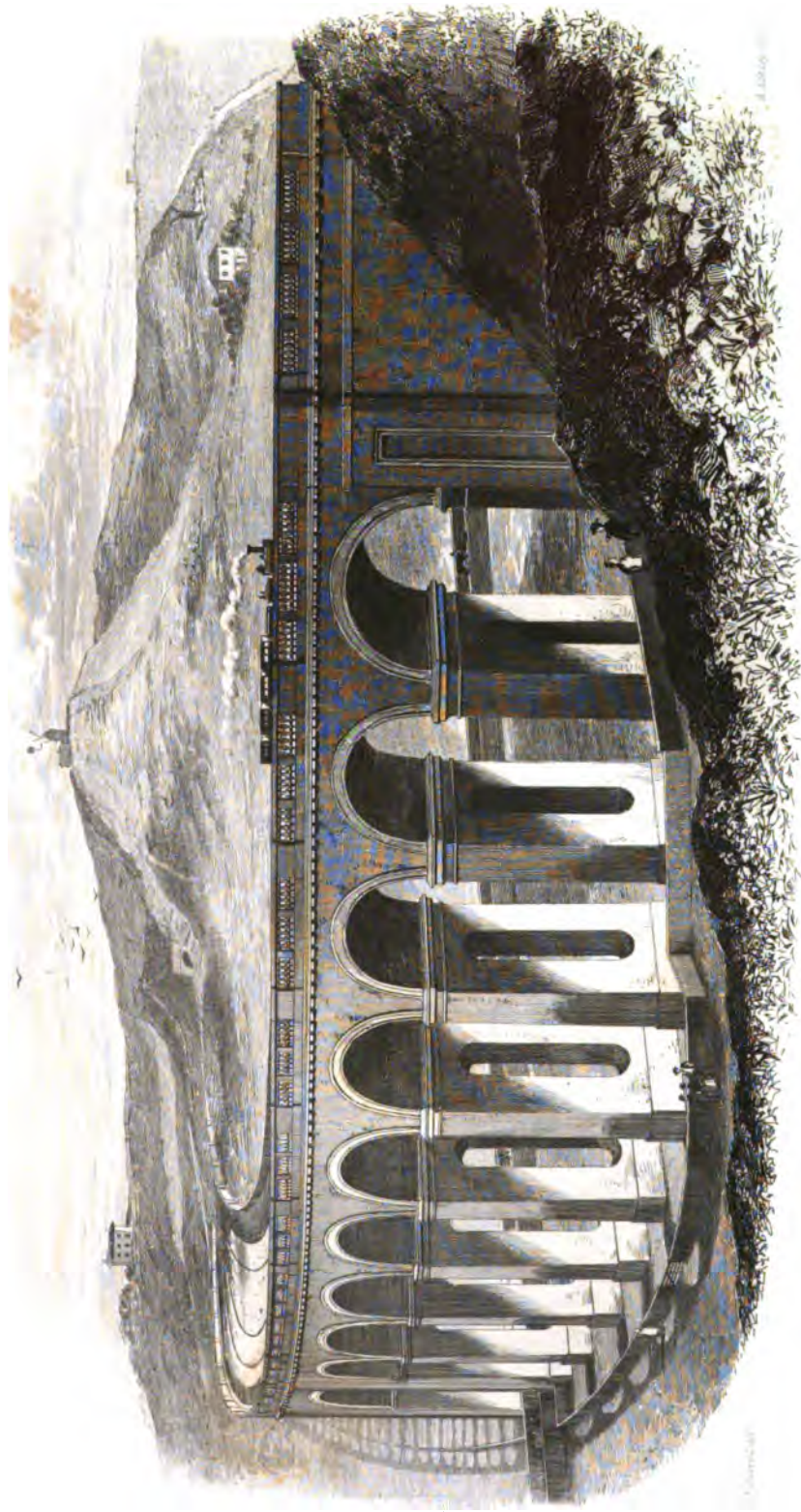


in 1837, £441. — Fairs, first Monday after Thomas à Becket's day, and July 7.

**BRIGHTLINGSEA**, Essex, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Tendring, union of Lexden and Winstree: bounded on the west by the Colne river, and on south by Brightlingsea Creek, forming a kind of peninsula: 62 miles from London (coach road 51), 10 from Colchester, 5 from Aberton. — East. Co. Rail. to Colchester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8¼ p.m. — The Swedenborgians have a place of worship here, the congregation of which was formed in 1813. Brightlingsea is a member of the Cinque port of Sandwich. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Colchester, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £17. Os. 5d.: pres. net income, £213: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, William Latten, 1836: contains 2,890 acres: 310 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,055: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,363: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,056: poor rates in 1837, £682. — Fairs: first Thursday in June, and 15th October, for horses.

**BRIGHTON**, Sussex, a seaport, market town, and parish, in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Whalesbone, rape of Lewes: 51 miles from London (coach road 52), 8 from Lewes. — Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Brighton station: from Derby, through London, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7¼ a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m., 3 p.m., and 9¼ p.m. — This town, called in the Saxon language Brighthelmstun; in Domesday-book, Bristelmestune; and now by contraction, Brighton, is pleasantly situated at the bottom or land centre of a bay in the English Channel, which stretches from Selsea Bill to Beechey Head. It is sheltered from the north and north-east by a semicircular range of the South Downs, which are attained by an easy acclivity, and which command very extensive views of the well-wooded weald of Sussex and the Isle of Wight. The climate of the town and its vicinity is mild and genial, from its southern aspect, and the shelter which it enjoys from the northerly and easterly winds; but it is by no means debilitating, as it almost constantly enjoys a bracing and refreshing breeze from the sea. The town occupies a very extensive piece of ground, and possesses a sea frontage of nearly three miles in length; and consists of numerous and spacious streets, well paved and lighted with gas, which, for the most part, intersect each other at right angles; the whole being divided into two nearly equal parts by an open space of from fifty to a hundred yards in breadth, which extends from the London road to the sea-beach. It is generally supposed to have derived its appellation from the Saxon bishop, Brighthelme, who for some years lived in the neighbourhood. Brighton was once a fortified town, and was anciently, as at present, of very considerable importance; and is, by some antiquaries, supposed to have been the place where Cæsar landed when he invaded Britain. This opinion is ascertained to have been erroneous; but it is very much countenanced by the circumstance of a large quantity of Roman coins having been found in the town and

neighbourhood, and of there being plain indications of a Roman intrenchment in the immediate vicinity of the town. The great probability is, that whilst they held Britain, that people had a watch station on the heights above the town, and that this was the site of the main body appointed to protect this part of the southern coast. Several parts of skeletons of unusual size have been found at different periods along the beach. For some ages, however, the sea here had been gradually encroaching on the cliffs, and, from a considerable town, Brighton dwindled to an insignificant village, and, about the time of the Norman Conquest, was only inhabited by a few fishermen. Its exposed situation rendered it open to easy attack from abroad; and the French, who were its most constant enemies, in the reign of Henry VIII., plundered and burnt it to the ground. Fortifications were, after that, erected for its defence, which were subsequently repaired and strengthened by order of Queen Elizabeth, who had a wall built, with four gates of freestone, for its better security; but all these were gradually undermined, and at last destroyed by the sea. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. succeeded in making his escape to Brighton, and here embarked for France. In 1665, the town was much injured; and, in 1699, the sea rose upon it in immense power, swept away as many as 130 houses, and destroyed property worth £40,000; in consequence of which an act of parliament was passed for the construction of groynes and jetties for the retention of the stones and other matter thrown up by the waves, so as to form a sort of breakwater for the coast; but again, in 1703, 1705, and 1706, the place was visited by similar calamities, which almost threatened its annihilation. It was not until the reign of George II. that Brighton began again to rise into consideration; and then it was occasioned by the writings of Dr. Russell, a resident physician, by whom the sea-water here was recommended as containing a greater quantity of salt in proportion than that of other places, and therefore more efficacious for scrofulous and glandular complaints. It soon afterwards became a favourite bathing-place, and its progress was much promoted by the discovery of a chalybeate spring, in 1760, which, being happily administered as a tonic to debilitated persons, made it the resort of invalids from all parts of the country. It ultimately obtained the very high rank which it now enjoys, as a place of agreeable sojourn, a fashionable watering-place, and the partial residence of the nobility and gentry, under the auspices of George IV., who, when Prince of Wales, erected a magnificent palace here, in which he gave some of his most *recherché* entertainments, and passed some of his happier hours. It was afterwards the residence of his successor, William IV., and her Majesty Queen Adelaide, at present Queen Dowager; but her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, has preferred the quieter seclusion of Osborne in the Isle of Wight, and the palace has been dismantled. It, with the grounds around it, was ordered by the lords commissioners of the woods and forests to be sold; but it is said a treaty has been opened by the inhabitants of Brighton to purchase it for £53,000, the sum placed upon it by the commissioners. The Pavilion, as the palace



BRIGHTON VIADUCT ON THE HASTINGS BRANCH  
*Drawn & Engraved for the British Gazetteer*  
By J. H. STUBBS, F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.



is called, was one of King George IV.'s favourite places, and he was continually adding to it some new feature of architectural adornment, and some new refinement of taste. It was begun in 1784, and not finished until 1827; it is in the oriental style of architecture, and built after the model of the Kremlin at Moscow. Toward the sea it has a handsome stone front, two hundred feet in length, with a circular building in the centre, surmounted by a lofty dome supported on pillars; and connected with it, towards the west, is the royal chapel, which is capable of containing a thousand persons. The royal stables are behind the Pavilion; they are in a circular edifice, appropriately designed in the Arabian style, and are surmounted by a dome of glass. These, with the other buildings, form a quadrangle; on the east side there is a racquet-court, and on the west a riding-house. The portions of the town are divided by the open space alluded to, called the Steyne, from the circumstance of its forming a part of the old Steyne Street, or Roman road from Arundel to Dorking; the older part of the town is on the east of the Steyne, and the principal portion of the new town is towards the west of it. The houses in the older part of Brighton are various and irregular, though many of them are of the highest respectability; but those in the new town have all been constructed with the advantages of the most modern improvements, uniform and elegant in their appearance. They are chiefly placed upon the eastern cliff, and command extensive views over the British Channel. They comprise the Royal Crescent, the buildings on the New Steyne, the Marine Parade, extending from the New to the Old Steyne, the Pavilion Parade, and the houses on the Old Steyne, including two splendid hotels and a handsome library. On the western cliff there are Cannon Place, including a magnificent hotel called the Bedford, Bedford Square, Regency Square, and Brunswick Square and terrace, in the front of which there is a fine esplanade which has become a fashionable promenade. On the road from Lewes, there are Hanover Crescent, the area of which is laid out after the mode of the newer squares in London, Richmond Terrace, the buildings on the North Steyne; and towards the east, Dorset Gardens, with an ornamental ground in front, in which there are two octagonal temples. On the London road there are some neat cottage residences, and two handsome rows of houses with circular fronts, called respectively St. George's and York Place. Kemp Town, nearly at the eastern extremity of the town, was built by Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, of noble mansions of superb appearance, to the two extremities of which a row of houses of similar character has been added. The area, which is extensive, is very tastefully disposed, and there is an easy access to the beach from it, by a gentle descent through an archway. In a place expressly devoted to the enjoyment of the wealthy, the noble, and the refined, it may naturally be expected that the appliances provided for the satisfaction of the fastidious, and the luxurious leisure of the affluent, should be numerous, various, and sufficient; and so it is—the hotels, inns, and lodging-houses, are in every gradation of style, from the most sumptuous magnificence to the simple accom-

modations of plain respectability, adapted to the habits and expenditure of visitors of every rank. The various shops are richly stored with all the articles that a metropolitan population could desire. The libraries are numerous, elegantly fitted up, replete with choice works, and supplied with every new publication in the *belles lettres* soon as it appears. Assemblies are held in the principal hotels, in which there are rooms furnished in the costly style required for the most *recherché* reunions. The theatre is a handsome building, erected in 1807; and during the recess of the London patent theatres, is constantly supplied with the best performers in the country. The royal gardens on the north of the town, including a spacious cricket ground attached, are appropriated to various amusements. The races, which continue for four or five days, are usually held the first week in August, and the South Downs afford open, breezy, and cheering rides. The Old Steyne, which is adorned with a statue of George IV. by Chantrey, comprises the north and south parades, with several other pleasant walks, where a military band is at intervals in attendance. Baths of every description, including hot and cold, sea-water, shower, and vapour baths, are constructed with every comfort, for the relief and promoting the health of the invalids who use them. Those at the New Steyne hotel are supplied by water, raised from the sea to the height of six hundred feet, and conveyed through a tunnel out in the solid rock. The chalybeate spring, spoken of above, is enclosed within a neat building; the water, in which there is an ocherous infusion, is very beneficial for the restoration of strength to infirm habits, and is held in high repute, while from the spa almost every variety of mineral water may be artificially prepared. One of the most favourite promenades of Brighton is the Suspension Chain Pier, which was constructed in 1821, under the superintendence of Capt. Brown, R.N., at an expense of £30,000, to facilitate the landing and embarkation of passengers. It is 1,200 feet in length, and 14 feet in breadth; at the pier-head, there is a transverse portion, 60 feet long and 20 broad, on which there are seats placed for the visitors or inhabitants, protected from the rain and shaded from the sun by awnings, which, with the waves dashing around them, may be enjoyed for a trifling remuneration. The foundation of this fine and ingenious structure consists of massive piers, composed of clusters of piles driven ten feet into the rock, over which there are carried strong chains of iron, which are securely fastened at one end to the shore, and to the other at the pier-head, having a dip of 18 feet in the swing. From these chains perpendicular rods descend, which are firmly bolted in the platform suspended beneath, and are connected by cross bars. Below the pier-head there are tiers of galleries, to facilitate the landing and embarking of passengers at different states of the tide. This pier sustained considerable injury during a violent storm on the 15th of October, 1833, but has since been effectually repaired, under the superintendence of Captain Brown, through a subscription raised by the inhabitants. The esplanade, 1,200 feet long and 40 feet wide, connects the chain-pier with the Steyne. Within

late years a carriage road has been formed over the beach, by which the cliff road and the Marine Parade have been brought into easy connection; and by the construction of a road across the Old Steyne, a communication has also been formed between Castle Square on the west, and St. James's Street on the east. There are barracks for infantry in the town, and for cavalry at the distance of about a mile on the road to Lewes. The artillery barracks are on the western cliff, where there is a battery of heavy ordnance for the protection of the beach; but the buildings themselves are now used as dwelling-houses. A wall has been raised on the eastern side of the town, to protect it from the injuries of the waves. Brighton derives its principal source of emolument from its visitors; and, now that the railroad is completed, from its passengers to and from France, steam vessels sailing several times during the week, in the more genial months, to Havre and Dieppe, whence the distance in the route to Paris is not only ninety miles shorter than it is by Calais, but it also traverses a much finer line of country than that from the more northern port. Some few vessels discharge their cargoes of coal and light goods on the beach; but the indigenous trade of the place arises from its fishery, in which about a hundred boats are employed. The mackerel season commences in April, and the herring season in October, and turbot, skate, soles, and other flat fish are taken in large quantities, and sent to the London markets. Some employment is afforded to a portion of the inhabitants in making and mending tackle for the fishermen, the materials of which are brought from Bridport. In the intercourse between Brighton and London formerly, a considerable number of four-horse coaches were engaged, and none in the kingdom were more celebrated for the rapidity of their travelling, the handsomeness of their turn-out, and the crackness of their teams; but the railway has annihilated distance, and changed a day's journey into a two hours' trip. The Brighton coaches are, therefore, only now to be found in the museum. The principal market is on Thursday, as stated; but there are daily markets also for the convenience of the inhabitants, and a new and convenient market-house was built in 1829 on the site of the old work-house. By the Reform Act, Brighton, with Hove, is constituted a borough to return two members to parliament, the right of voting being vested in the £10 householders, of whom 1,649 were registered for the first election after the passing of the act, and of these 1,434 polled. The returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff, and his expenses at that election were £426. 4s. 3d. The town is, however, under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who sit every Monday and Thursday; but the direction of its internal affairs is vested in a body of 112 commissioners, under an act of parliament, who are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and who retire from office septennially by rotation. They appoint a town-clerk, surveyor of tolls, police-officers, and criers. There is a court-leet held here annually, at which a constable, 8 headboroughs, and other officers, for the regulation of the town, are chosen. The parish church is a spacious and ancient structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style of

architecture. It stands on the top of the hill, 150 feet above the level of the sea, and having a square tower, it serves as a landmark to mariners at sea. It contains a fine screen of oak, richly carved, and a font, which was brought from Normandy in the time of William the Conqueror, which is sculptured with representations of the Last Supper and of our Lord's miracles. Attached to the vicarage are several perpetual curacies. St. Peter's, under the patronage of the Vicar, has an income attached of £289; incumbent, Rev. T. Cooke, 1828. All Souls, also under the patronage of the Vicar, has an income of £100; incumbent, Rev. R. S. Smith, 1846. Christ Church, under the patronage of the Vicar, has an income of £420; incumbent, Rev. J. Vaughan, 1828. St. John Evan, under the patronage of the Vicar, an income of £90; incumbent, Rev. R. S. Drummond, 1843. The Chapel-Royal, also under the patronage of the Vicar, has an income of £95; incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Trocke, 1834. Beside these there are St. James's Chapel, under the patronage of the trustees of the late N. Kemp, Esq., with an income of £180, of which the Rev. C. D. Maitland is incumbent, having been inducted in 1828; St. Mary's Chapel, with an income of £100, of which the Rev. H. Venn Elliot is incumbent, who is himself also the patron; St. George's Chapel, with an income of £150, Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, incumbent—patrons, L. Peel, Esq., and himself; Trinity Chapel, F. W. Robertson, incumbent, with an income of £150—patrons, trustees of the late J. Anderson; and St. Margaret's Chapel, of which the Rev. F. Reade is incumbent, with an income of £150, of which he is himself the patron. A free church was erected in the eastern part of the town, near the end of the reign of William IV., towards the endowment and building of which his majesty contributed £100, and his royal consort £50. There is hardly a section of the Dissenters which has not a place of worship here, and some of them two or three. There are several free schools for the instruction of poor children, the chief of which is the school in Gardner Street, for clothing and educating girls, which was founded and endowed, in 1811, with £7,100 by Swan Downer, Esq.; the Blue-coat school, in Ship Street, to which £1,932. 10s. 10d. was bequeathed, in 1768, by William Grismet, Esq.; the school near Russell Street, for the children of fishermen; beside several others with funds of various amounts; and the union charity school, in Middle Street, which is supported by the several congregations of Dissenters. On an eminence, near the East Downs, stands the county hospital, a large and commodious edifice, which is liberally supported by voluntary contributions, the establishment serving as a bathing-place for the poor. A dispensary has been established, which is supported by annual subscriptions and donations. There are here also six almshouses for poor widows. On White Hawke Hill, on which a signal station has been erected, and on Hollingsbury Hill, a second station for signals, about two miles from the town, there are the remains of strong Roman encampments. In the latter there are several tumuli; and in 1750, an urn, containing 1,000 denarii of the emperor Antonius Pius, downwards, was discovered. In the immediate vicinity are the remains of several

altars and some druidical monuments.---The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Bletchington, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £20. 2s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £900: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, H. M. Wagner, 1824: contains 1,980 acres: 7,798 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46,661: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 53,561: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £71,515: poor rates in 1840, £16,723.---Market days, Thursday and Saturday. Fairs: Holy Thursday, and Sept. 4.---Bankers: Hall, West, and Borrer---draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.; Branch of London and Commercial Joint Stock---draw on Head Office, London.

**BRIGHTSIDE-BIERLOW** (or **BIERLEY**), **WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in that part of the parish of Sheffield, which is in the northern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill: 180 miles from London (coach road 161), 3 from Sheffield, 3 from Rotherham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Sheffield, to Brightside station: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 48 miles.---Money orders issued at Sheffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The inhabitants are chiefly artisans, who are engaged in the cutlery manufactory of the parish. The parish is a subdivision of the chapelry of Attercliffe, which, when undivided, contained about 16,000 of a population; divided under Sir Robert Peel's act into five parishes---Attercliffe, Darnel, Wicker, Pittamoor, and Brightside. The Brightside parish includes a portion of the suburbs of Sheffield, the Railway station, &c., and extends three miles from Sheffield: the population is about 3,000. There is a school here, endowed with £5. 10s. per annum.---The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of York: pres. net income, £130: patron, the Crown and the Archbishop, alternately: pres. incumbent, T. Kerns, 1848.

**BRIGHT-WALTHAM.** See **WALTHAM-BRIGHT**.

**BRIGHTWELL, BERKS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Moreton, union of Wallingford: 56 miles from London (coach road 48), 3 from Wallingford, 3 from Didcot.---Gt. West. Rail. to Didcot, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to Didcot, &c., 142 miles.---Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There was formerly a castle here, which was given up by King Stephen to Henry II., then Duke of Normandy, in 1153, shortly after the conclusion of the treaty with the Empress Matilda at Wallingford. It was in all probability soon afterwards destroyed, for not a trace of its site can now be discerned, but it is conjectured that it stood within the moat where the farm manor-house now stands. Dr. Thomas Godwyn, the learned author of a treatise on Jewish antiquities, died rector of this parish in 1642, and a monument to his memory stands in the church. There is a dissenting chapel here, and a school with a small endowment. The other parochial charities produce about £28 a year.---The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £44. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £674: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, M. Thomson, 1831: contains 1,680 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 611: probable

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 703: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,329: poor rates in 1837, £477.

**BRIGHTWELL, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Carleford, union of Woodbridge: 63 miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Ipswich, 4 from Woodbridge.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 195 miles.---Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist) is a perpetual curacy, with that of Foxhall annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, not in charge: pres. net income, £54: patron, Sir J. K. Shaw, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Wm. Ewing, 1847: contains 510 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 81: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £486: poor rates in 1837, £132.

**BRIGHTWELL-BALDWIN, OXFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ewelme, union of Henley: it contains the tithing of Cadwell: 56 miles from London (coach road 46), 5 from Tetworth, 5 from Wallingford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to Wallingford Road, &c., 118 miles.---Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £10 a year.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £18. 16s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £494: patron, W. F. L. Stone, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Day, 1841: contains 1,660 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 312: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 359: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,148. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1802.

**BRIGHTWELL (PRIOR'S), OXFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Newington, hun<sup>d</sup> of Ewelme---(which see for access, &c.): 47 miles from London.---A number of the nuns of St. Clare took refuge here after the first French revolution.---The living is a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Newington, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury: contains 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 52: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £665: poor rates in 1837, £53.

**BRIGNALL, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Gilling, union of Teesdale: 280 miles from London (coach road 243), 1 from Greta Bridge, 4 from Bernard Castle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Darlington, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 148 miles.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £8. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Orfeur Wm. Kilvington, 1816: contains 1,910 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,084: poor rates in 1837, £75.---N. 1 m. Rokeby Park.

**BRIGSLEY, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 179 miles from London (coach road 162), 6 from Grimsby, 11 from Caistor.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Louth to Holton-le-Clay station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, Boston,



and Louth, &c., 124 miles. Money orders issued at Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £55: patron, Collegiate Church, Southwell: pres. incumbent, C. B. Marshall, 1835: contains 860 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 125: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £953: poor rates in 1837, £132.

BRIGSTOCK, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Corby, union of Thrapston: 80 miles from London, 8 from Kettering. Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth and Northampton to Thrapston, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Weedon, and Northampton, &c., 108 miles. Money orders issued at Kettering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. There is a small endowed school here. The other parochial charities produce £51. 18s. a year. The Independents have a chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1778. The church is an ancient structure, in three different styles of architecture, with a peculiar round tower and steeple. The place formerly belonged to the Dukes of Montague, whose ancient manor-house still remains. There is a curious custom in this manor, that if a man die possessed of copyhold lands or tenements; which descended to him in fee, his youngest son inherits, while, if they were purchased by him, his eldest son takes the property. The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Stanyon annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £11. 7s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £236: patron, Duke of Cleveland: pres. incumbent, Thomas Cooke, 1824: contains 5,900 acres: 253 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,262: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,451: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,385: poor rates in 1837, £897. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriators and the vicar, were commuted in 1795. N. E. 2 m. is Farming Woods, the seat of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, son of Robert Smith, Esq., and nephew of the celebrated Rev. Sydney Smith, canon of St. Paul's. Mr. Smith graduated at Oxford, where he was a second classman in classics. Having joined the liberal party, he went into parliament, in 1829, as member for Tralee, for which place he sat till 1831, when he was chosen for Northampton. His abilities were soon perceived, and he was made a lord of the treasury in 1830, in Earl Grey's administration, which office he held till its conclusion in 1834. When the Whigs resumed power in 1835, he was made secretary to the board of control, which he retained till 1839, when he was instituted under-secretary for the colonies. Mr. V. Smith is well known as a frequent and judicious participant in the debates of the House of Commons. About two miles distant is Lieveden, an exquisite cruciform structure, and a great attraction to strangers, where the gunpowder plot is supposed to have been concocted and matured.

BRILL (anciently BREHULL), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Ashenden, union of Thame: 75 miles from London (coach road 49), 7 from Thame, 10 from Bicester. Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 107 miles.

Money orders issued at Thame: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Brill is a place of great antiquity, there having been a palace here of the kings of Mercia, which was a favourite resort of Edward the Confessor, who came hither to enjoy the pleasures of the chase in Bernwode forest, during the hunting season; and Henry II. kept his court here from 1160 to 1162, attended by his chancellor-archbishop, Thomas à Becket, as did also Henry III. in 1224. King John also appears to have made it his occasional residence, as there are still some remains of a structure, called King John's Palace, which have been converted into four cottages. In 1642, the place was held for King Charles, when it was attacked by Hampden with a considerable force, the parliamentarians being repulsed with much loss; but on the capture of Reading, in the following year, the royalists evacuated the place. A charter for a fair here was granted in 1346 to Sir John Molyns, which has within these few years been revived; and there is also a charter for a fair on St. Thomas' eve, but it has long since ceased to be held, as has also the market. The manor was anciently held on the tenure of furnishing a hundred capons for the king's table, when he chose to reside in his palace at Brill. The church is a small and ancient edifice, partly in the Norman style, with a low tower and dwarf spire; in the interior there is a cavity for books, or a ciborium for the eucharist. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a National school here, endowed, in 1815, by Sir John Aubrey, with £70 a year, and lately a new and commodious school-room has been built on the green, near the road leading to Dorton Spa. Pym's charity school, for the education of 23 boys, was founded and endowed, in 1637, with £23 a year, by John Pym. The pasture grounds of the parish yield £120 annually, which are distributed among the poor. There is an almshouse for widows. The other charities are numerous and valuable. There is a good deal of lace-making here, and a manufactory of earthenware. The land in the parish is of good quality, and in Brill Hill a yellow ochre is found in large quantities, much of which is sent to distant parts of the country. There are also several stone quarries within its boundaries, the products from which, however, are chiefly used for mending roads; but a portion called the "greys," and a species of iron sandstone, are well adapted for building. On the north side of Muswell Hill stood the hermitage of St. Werburgh, a cell to the priory of Chelwood, but only the vestiges are now visible in a little hollow, and on the summit of the hill are the remains of an ancient encampment, around the mound of which there are rows of ancient sycamore trees. The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy with Boarstall, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £101: patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart.: pres. incumbent, J. S. Baron, 1814: contains 2,600 acres: 325 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,449: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,666: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,124: poor rates in 1837, £857. Fairs, first Wednesday in May, and first Wednesday after Michaelmas, O. S., for cattle. N. 1 m. Wootton House.



**BRILLEY, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Huntingdon: 158 miles from London (coach road 155), 5 from Hay, 7 from Kington. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 111 miles. — Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 12 noon. — The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kington: contains 4,250 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 587: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 675: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,657: poor rates in 1837, £476.

**BRIMFIELD, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wolphy, union of Tenbury: 150 miles from London (coach road 136), 6 from Ludlow, 5 from Tenbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 22 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 93 miles. — Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £98: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, G. Pinhorn, 1832: contains 1,880 acres: 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 591: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 680: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,099: poor rates in 1837, £206.

**BRIMHAM.** See HARTWITH WITH WINSLEY.

**BRIMINGTON, DERBY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Scarsdale, on the high road from Chesterfield to Worksop: 159 miles from London (coach road 152), 2 from Chesterfield. — Midland Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. from Derby to Chesterfield, 27 miles, thence 2 miles. — A branch post-office to that at Chesterfield, which is the post-town, and where money orders are issued: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1847, in the decorated style of the thirteenth century. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Derby, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £102: patron, Vicar of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, J. K. Marsh, M.A., 1836: contains 211 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 780: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,200: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,433: poor rates in 1848, £244. — Brimington Hall, the property of E. T. Coke, Esq. — S. ¼ m. Tapton Grove, the residence of John Meynell, Esq. — S. 1 m. Tapton House, the seat of R. Stephenson, Esq., the celebrated engineer.

**BRIMPSFIELD, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Rapsgate, union of Cirencester: 113 miles from London (coach road 97), 5 from Painswick, 8 from Gloucester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 113 miles. — Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Tanner says of this place—*There was an alien priory of Benedictine monks here, a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen of Fontenay, in Normandy.* — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, with that of Cranham annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £9. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £410: patron, W. Goodrich, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Moore, 1829: contains 2,240 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 417: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 479: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,825:

poor rates in 1837, £243. — S. W. 2. m. Ebworth Park.

**BRIMPTON, BERKS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Faircross, union of Newbury: 52 miles from London (coach road 50), 6 from Newbury, 12 from Reading. — Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Woolhampton station, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Reading, to Woolhampton, &c., 135 miles. — Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There was formerly a house of the knights-hospitallers here. The chapel still remains, although much dilapidated, and turned into a wood-house; there are, however, sufficient remains of its ecclesiastical character left to make it interesting, such as its windows, piscina, and doorway, surmounted by the cross of the order. The parochial charities produce (including cottages and lands left by an unknown donor for the repairs of the parish church) about £20 per annum. The church is an ancient building, to which a tower was added one hundred years ago; it has been lately (1848) thoroughly repaired, and re-seated with open benches. The whole of the timber for the repairs was given by the Earl of Falmouth, lord of the manor. There are some good arches, and a piscina in the church. The Earl of Falmouth likewise (1842) gave a plot of ground, on which a parochial school and school-house were built by the present vicar by subscription. There were two churches in this parish at the time of the Norman survey. — The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Berks, formerly in the diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7: patron, Rev. G. B. Caffin: pres. incumbent, G. B. Caffin, 1840: contains 1,692 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 412: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 474: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,507: poor rates in 1837, £248. Tithes commuted in 1840. — At the hamlet in the parish of Hyde End, is situated the seat of Charles Hyde, Esq., near Crookham End House, occupied by G. C. Fowler, Esq., Lieut. R.N. — Stone House, the seat of Edward Goddard, Esq.

**BRIMPTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stone, division and union of Yeovil: 187 miles from London (coach road 123), 2 from Yeovil, 7 from Sherborne. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 24 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Taunton, &c., 201 miles. — Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The inhabitants have the privilege of sending their children to an endowed school at Yeovil. There is a splendid old mansion in the parish, formerly one of the seats of the ancient family of the Sydenhams, but now the property of the Westmoreland family. The Lady Georgianna Fane resides there some few months in each year. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 7s.: pres. net income, £170: patron, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris: pres. incumbent, T. Williams, 1786: contains 860 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 123: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,703: poor rates in 1837, £61.

**BRIMSLADE, WILTS**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kinwardstone, intersected by the

Kennet and Avon Canal—(for access, &c., see MARLBOROUGH): 72 miles from London, 2 from Marlborough, 6 from Great Bedwin. Money orders issued at Marlborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 590 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 187.

BRIMSTAGE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Bromborough, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirral—(which see for access, &c.): 193 miles from London, 4 from Neston, 10 from Chester. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Contains 1,050 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 161: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £976: poor rates in 1837, £35.

BRINGTON. See BLYMILL WITH BRINGTON.

BRIND. See NEWHAM WITH BRIND.

BRINDLE, LANCASTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Leyland, union of Chorley, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal: 216 miles from London (coach road 218), 5 from Chorley, 6 from Preston. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Preston, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 116 miles. Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There is a pauper lunatic asylum for this and several of the surrounding parishes. The parochial charities produce about £13. 13s. a year. The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £12. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £515: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, C. E. Kendall, 1822: contains 2,940 acres: 255 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,401: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,611: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,567: poor rates in 1837, £435.

BRINDLEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Acton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Nantwich—(which see for access, &c.): 174 miles from London, 4 from Nantwich, 6 from Tarporley. Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 950 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 184: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,515: poor rates in 1837, £151.

BRINGHURST, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Uppingham: it comprises the chapelry of Great Easton, and townships of Bringhurst and Drayton: 28 miles from London (coach road 83), 2 from Rockingham, 3 from Caldecot. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Great Easton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 78 miles. Money orders issued at Rockingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. A school here has an endowment of £3 a year. The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage with the curacy of Great Easton, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £11. 15s.: pres. net income, £241: patron, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough: pres. incumbent, W. Cape, 1833: contains 490 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 840: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 966: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,893: poor rates in 1837, £77. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., of the townships of Bringhurst, Great Easton, and Drayton, the property of the dean and chapter of Peterborough, and the vicar, were commuted in 1804.

BRINGTON, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>.

of Leightonstone, union of Thrapston: 95 miles from London (coach road 69), 6 from Thrapston, 5 from Kimbolton. Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth to Thrapston, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton, to Thrapston, &c., 107 miles. Money orders issued at Thrapston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory with the chapels of Bythorn and Old Weston, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £34. 3s. 6d.: pres. net income, £492: patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, F. W. Lodington, 1839: contains 1,190 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 129: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,451: poor rates in 1837, £114. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1804.

BRINGTON (GREAT), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth: 68 miles from London (coach road 72), 8 from Northampton, 1 from Whetton. Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Weedon, &c., 74 miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The church contains several fine monuments to various members of the Spencer family, among which there is one to the memory of Henry Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, 1644. There is a chapel here of the Particular Baptists. The charity estates, which were settled in the time of Henry VI., produce about £225 a year. The living (the Blessed Virgin), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £40: pres. net income, £434: patron, Earl Spencer: pres. incumbent, H. Rose, 1830: contains 4,180 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 795: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 914: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,549: poor rates in 1837, £448. S. E., Althorpe House, the seat of Earl Spencer. The house is of pleasing elevation, and the park is distinguished by its peculiarly fine masses of foliage. His lordship is of distinguished descent, deriving his title from the Hon. John Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Churchill, the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, who represented Woodstock, and the county of Bedford, in parliament, till the time of his death. The son of that gentleman was, in 1761, created Baron Spencer of Althorpe, and Viscount Spencer. In 1765, he was advanced to the viscounty of Althorpe, and earldom of Spencer. His lordship was a knight of the garter, high steward of St. Albans, a governor of the Charterhouse, besides being in the possession of scientific distinctions. The son of that nobleman, John Charles, previous to his accession to the peerage, was a distinguished member of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Earl Grey's administration. So highly was his rectitude of purpose esteemed, that he was commonly termed the "honest Lord Althorpe." His lordship died in 1845, and was succeeded by his brother, the present peer, who is a captain in the navy, a C. B. and Knight of the orders of St. Louis and St. Anne of Russia.

BRININGHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>.

of Holt, union of Walsingham: 146 miles from London (coach road 116), 7 from Fakenham, 4 from Holt. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Dereham to Fakenham, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Dereham, &c., 166 miles. — Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Maurice), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich: patron, Rev. S. Brereton: contains 1,450 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 243: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,336: poor rates in 1837, £257.

**BRINKBURN (HIGH WARD), NORTHUMBRELAND**, a township, formerly extra-parochial, but now in the parish of Long Framlington, eastern division of the ward of Coquetdale — (which see for access, &c.): 297 miles from London, 9 from Morpeth, 5 from Rothbury. — Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes at noon. — The village stands at a spot where the western branch of the river Crequet crosses the eastern branch of the Roman Watling Street, and below it there are the evident remains of a bridge. John of Hexham, under the year 1164, calls this place *Brinaburch*, an orthography which has induced the conjecture that this was the true Brunanburch, where, in 958, King Athelstan fought the Irish Welsh, and Northumbrian Danes, with so much success. Tanner, in speaking of it, says—*Here was a priory of black canons, founded in the time of Henry I. by Osbertus Colutarius, upon a piece of ground which was given him by William Bertram. This house was under the patronage of St. Peter, and about the time of the dissolution consisted of ten religious, who had the yearly income of £77. It was granted in the fourth year of Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick.* The ruins of this monastery yet remain in a most beautiful situation, of which Hutchinson says that it is the most melancholy and deep solitude chosen for a religious edifice that he had ever visited; the ruins consist of the tower of the church, the dormitory, and the spire. — Contains 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 153: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,396: poor rates in 1837, £121.

**BRINKBURN (SOUTH SIDE), NORTHUMBRELAND**, a township in the parish of Felton, western division of the ward of Morpeth: 296 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Contains 800 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 55: poor rates in 1837, £64.

**BRINKHILL, LINCOLN**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 161 miles from London (coach road 140), 5 from Spilsby, 8 from Louth. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Alford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Alford, &c., 106 miles. — Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Philip), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £137: patron, R. Cracroft, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. T. Maine: contains 780 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 168: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,109: poor rates in 1837, £71. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1773.

**BRINKLEY, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radfield, union of Newmarket: 70 miles from

London (coach road 60), 4 from Newmarket, 10 from Cambridge. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Chesterfield to Newmarket, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Newmarket, &c., 146 miles. — Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — A school here has a small endowment of lands in the parish of Oakington. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £241: patron, St. John's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, G. F. Holcombe, 1817: contains 1,500 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 366: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 420: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,850: poor rates in 1837, £218. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1811.

**BRINKLOW, WARWICK**, a parish in the Kirby division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow: 87 miles from London (coach road 89), 8 from Coventry, 5 from Rugby. — Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Stretton station, 87½, thence 4 miles. — Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — A school here is endowed with £20 a year. The other parochial charities produce £24 a year. The Independents have a chapel here. There was formerly a castle here belonging to the Mowbrays. The petty sessions for the Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow are held here. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £17. 10s.: pres. net income, £228: patron, the Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. S. Hodgson, 1840: contains 1,410 acres: 198 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 797: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 917: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,897: poor rates in 1837, £300.

**BRINKWORTH, WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Malmesbury: this parish includes the tithing of Grittenham: 87 miles from London (coach road 92), 5 from Malmesbury, 8 from Chippenham. — Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Wootton-Basset, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wootton-Basset, &c., 172 miles. — Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The parochial charities produce £21 a year. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £23. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £808: patron, Pembroke College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. Wightwick, 1841: contains 6,470 acres: 265 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,694: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,948: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,799: poor rates in 1837, £989.

**BRINNINGTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Stockport, hun<sup>d</sup> of Macclesfield — (which see for access, &c.): 179 miles from London, 1 from Stockport, 7 from Ashton. — Money orders issued at Stockport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Contains 810 acres: 791 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,331: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,131: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,576: poor rates in 1837, £810.

**BRINSCOMBE.** See WEARE.

**BRINSOP, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Grimsworth, union of Weobley: 147 miles from London (coach road 141), 6 from Hereford, 5 from Wellington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 29 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 90 miles.---Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £268: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, H. Headley, 1840: contains 1,470 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup>: £2,218: poor rates in 1837, £75.

**BRINSWORTH, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Rotherham: 181 miles from London (coach road 161), 2 from Rotherham, 3 from Sheffield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Sheffield, thence 3 miles: from Derby, to Sheffield, &c., 48 miles.---Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---Contains 1,050 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 241: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup>: £3,077: poor rates in 1837, £175. The small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1812.

**BRINTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Holt: 147 miles from London (coach road 119), 4 from Holt, 5 from Walsingham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Dereham to Fakenham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Dereham, &c., 167 miles.---Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory annexed to that of Thornage, in the diocese of Norwich, and having jointly a pres. net income of £467: patron, Lord Hastings: pres. incumbent, A. Dashwood, 1826: contains 650 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 193.

**BRISCO (or BIRKCEUGH), CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, liberties of the city of Carlisle: 297 miles from London (coach road 299), 4 from Carlisle, 14 from Penrith.---Nor. West. Rail. to Brisco station: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 197 miles.---Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348.---Brisco Hall.

**BRISSET MAGNA.** See BRICETT (GREAT).

**BRISLEY, NORFOLK**, a parish in Launditch hund<sup>d</sup>, union of Mitford and Launditch: 134 miles from London (coach road 105), 6 from East Dereham, 6 from Fakenham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Ely, and Dereham, to Elmham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Dereham, &c., 154 miles.---Money orders issued at East Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory with the vicarage of Gately, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £436: patron, Christ College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, E. J. Ash, 1838: contains 1,230 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 388: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup>: £1,301: poor rates in 1837, £198.---N. E. 1 m. Elmham Hall, the seat of Lord Sondes---(for which see **ELMHAM**.)

**BRISLINGTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Keynsham: 121 miles from London (coach road 111), 3 from Bristol, 10 from Bath.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 134 miles.---Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The church, within these few years, has been enlarged. There is a large and well-arranged lunatic asylum here. The parochial charities produce £11. 13s. a year.---The living (St. Luke), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £170: patron, E. W. L. Popham: pres. incumbent, E. H. Langford: contains 2,960 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,474: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,695: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup>: £6,825: poor rates in 1837, £511.

**BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER**, a city and county in itself, situated on the southern side of the Bristol Channel, and surrounded by the counties of Gloucester and Somerset: 118 miles from London (coach road 120), 34 from Gloucester.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol station: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., to station, 131 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 3½ p.m.: post closes 7.10 a.m. and 9½ p.m.---Locally, it is situated principally in Gloucestershire, but partly also in Somersetshire. Its own peculiar county includes the course of the Avon from Hanham Mills, about four miles above the city, to the mouth of that river; and takes in so much of the Bristol Channel as is included in a line running along the boundary of Somersetshire, as far as the How Rocks, just below Clevedon, about twelve miles below Bristol---thence proceeding in a direct course to the islands called the Steep Holmes and the Flat Holmes, more than twenty miles below the mouth of the Avon, whence it proceeds about mid-channel to an island called the Denny, and from thence to the Avon road, on the north side of the river; and a perambulation, by land and by water, in order to secure and record the boundaries, is made every seven years. The principal recognition of this ancient district is found in the act of 1 William IV. c. 4, by which the corporation of the poor were empowered to purchase an asylum for pauper lunatics; and the act specifies that the site, while so employed, shall become part of the city and county of Bristol. By the Reform Act, and for the purposes of parliamentary representation, there were added to the ancient precincts of the city, the whole of the parish of Clifton, the district of the united parishes of St. James and St. Paul, some parts of the parishes of Bodminster and Westbury, and that part of the parishes of St. Philip and St. Jacob which had before been included within the limits of the city. The foundation of Bristol is very ancient. By the Britons the place was called Caer Oder, 'the city of Oder,' or, perhaps, 'the city of the Chasm;' and by some antiquarians it is supposed to have been the Abona of Antoninus. It is spoken of as a fortified city by the old historian Gildas in the fifth century, and by Nennius in the seventh, showing that even in those rude ages it was a place of considerable strength; but its only authentic history can be traced no higher than the time of Athelstane.



BRISTOL TERMINUS, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

*Drawn & Engraved for the British Architect.*

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By the Saxons it was called Brito-stow, or Bright-stowe, which means 'the pleasant city.' In the Latin deeds it is termed Bristowa and Bristolia; and Florence of Worcester states that, in 1063, Harold set sail from Bristowa, on his incursion into Wales; and soon after the Norman Conquest, his sons, attempting to surprise the city, were defeated by the inhabitants. At that time, Bristol was the mart for an extensive traffic in English slaves, a business which William abolished at the request of Archbishop Lanfranc, an able prelate, formerly Abbot of Bec, in Normandy, who boldly denounced the popish corruption of transubstantiation, which had just then been proclaimed; and, with a manly independence, refused to obey a citation of the pope as his superior. In 1089, Geoffrey, at that time Bishop of Coutance, in France, who took part with Robert, eldest son of William the Norman, in his endeavour to supersede William Rufus in his possession of the English throne, assembled a considerable body of forces here, and fortified the town walls, portions of which even still remain. Bristol was again the scene of important operations during the struggle between Stephen and the Empress Matilda. The Earl of Gloucester, who sided with the latter, took possession of the city in the name of the empress, and rebuilt the castle, into which she retired for safety after her escape from Arundel, which Stephen was at that time besieging. Stephen having been taken prisoner, he was thrown into a dungeon here, and, by Matilda's orders, loaded with chains, which he wore in his dreary confinement for the space of nine years, when he was released, and exchanged for the earl, who had, in his turn, been taken by Stephen's adherents. Henry, afterwards Henry II., having been brought from Normandy in 1142, was placed here under the protection of the Earl of Gloucester, with whom he remained for four years, and received a part of his instruction under his direction. In 1285, the festival of Christmas was celebrated here by Edward I., who also called a council during his sojourn; and during the war between the king, Edward II., and the barons, in 1322, Harry de Mumford, and Henry de Willington, who had been taken prisoners, were both executed here. About the year 1353, Edward III. removed the staple of wool from several of the towns in Flanders and Brabant to England; and among the places which enjoyed the advantage of that proceeding, was Bristol, which thereafter grew quickly into commercial importance. In 1399, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., besieged the town; and after its surrender, sentenced Scroop, Earl of Wiltshire (the governor), Sir John Bushey, and Sir Henry Green, to be beheaded. In the same year, he, by an act of parliament, exempted the city, by land and water, from the jurisdiction of the lord high admiral of England. In 1471, the plan was concerted between the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Devonshire, and several other nobles in the interest of the house of Lancaster, for the purpose of driving Edward IV. from the throne, which led to the fatal battle, which resulted in the entire discomfiture of the party, the assassination of the gallant young Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., and the imprisonment and ruin of the heroic Queen Margaret, who was carried in triumph to London. In 1485, Henry VII. visited

Bristol, when the citizens, in order to evince their great respect for the king, all appeared in their best apparel, a circumstance of which Henry took very characteristic notice, for he remarked, that their wives were far too finely dressed for their station in life; and, to cure the vanity, imposed a fine of twenty shillings on every one of the citizens that was worth £20 in property. During the great contest between Charles I. and the parliament, the importance of the position of Bristol was soon perceived, and it was strongly garrisoned for the latter, who appointed Colonel Fiennes, a skilful and determined officer, their governor. The king, sensible of the value of the place, endeavoured to gain possession of it, by means of some of those resident in the town who were favourable to his cause; but the plan was discovered, and Mr. Bouchier and Alderman Yeomans were hanged for the attempt. Prince Rupert then closely invested the city with a considerable force; and notwithstanding the intrepidity of the governor, backed as he was by Blake and other officers, he was obliged to surrender at the end of three days. The king arrived soon afterwards, and attended divine service at the cathedral on the following Sunday. Bristol continued in the possession of the royalists for nearly two years, when, after a most vigorous defence, it capitulated to Fairfax and Cromwell, who destroyed the castle. From that time it knew nothing of warfare or disturbance, but went on quietly, increasing in wealth and commercial importance, till the autumn of 1831, when it was the scene of one of the most serious riots that ever occurred in this country, in the progress of which, when, through the apparent want of energy or unity between the civil and military authorities, some hundreds of persons were killed or wounded, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. It arose out of the strong excitement which then prevailed in the country respecting the Reform Bill, for the passing of which the great majority of the lower classes were anxious. As Sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, who was known to entertain very strong opinions in opposition to the bill, was proceeding on Saturday, the 29th of September, to hold the quarter sessions, his carriage was assailed by a few rude fellows; and there being no sufficient force at hand to repress the assault, the mob increased till it became a large crowd, which proceeded to the utmost extremities of lawless violence, retaining possession of the town until the following Monday. The gaols were broken open and burnt; the Episcopal palace, the mansion-house, and the custom-house were destroyed; and a great number of the private houses in Queen Square were rifled, the furniture broken to pieces, the cellars entered, the wine and spirits seized, and the edifices set fire to, many of the rioters perishing, in a state of beastly intoxication, in the flames which their own hands had kindled. The disorder was at length suppressed by a strong military force. The officer in command of the troops, Col. Brereton, an excellent and approved soldier, was ordered to be tried by a court-martial, but shot himself before the trial came on; and the civil officers were arraigned in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a negligence of their magisterial duties, by order of the government; but the mayor was



honourably acquitted, and the proceedings against the other prisoners were respite. Bristol is very agreeably situated in a vale, near the confluence of the Avon and the Frome, the houses rising up the acclivities of the hills on either side, in a somewhat circular form, which has led to the remark that it very much resembles Rome. The old town, which forms the centre of the city, is highly picturesque in its appearance, many of the houses being old, the walls formed of wood and plaster, and the several stories projecting one beyond another over the streetway; but in the more modern parts of the town, the streets are frequently broad and well built, and there are several very handsome squares. The town is well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants enjoy an abundant supply of excellent water, drawn from springs through conduits formed by the monks in the olden times, and which are placed in very convenient situations. A handsome stone bridge, with three wide arches, over the Avon, connects the northern with the southern portion of the town; and there is a swing bridge over the Frome, which moves so as to admit the passage of ships. There are some interesting antiquities here, of which part of the ancient foundations of the walls and a gateway, under St. John's church, are most worthy of notice. There were formerly two nunneries here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and St. Sepulchre; also two priories, dedicated to St. Philip and St. Catherine; and several hospitals, all dissolved by Henry VIII. But of course, the crowning glory of Bristol, in an architectural and antiquarian view, is the cathedral. Tanner, in speaking of it, says—*Robert Fitz-Harding, A.D. 1148, mayor of Bristol, founded, on a rising ground in the north-west part of the city, a priory of black canons, of which house, as well as of the order, St. Augustine was patron saint. This was, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II., changed into an abbey, which had, before its dissolution, yearly revenues worth £767. 15s. 3d. King Henry VIII., A.D. 1542, changed it into a cathedral, by the name of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and founded therein a bishop, dean, six secular canons or prebendaries, one archdeacon, six minor canons or priests' vicars, a deacon and subdeacon, six lay-clerks, six choristers, two grammar schoolmasters, four almshouses, &c., who were endowed with the site, church, and greatest part of the lands of the old monastery.* The church is a beautiful cruciform structure, presenting great varieties of English architecture. The whole length is 175 feet, the length of the transept, breadth of the nave and aisles, 73 feet, and the height of the tower 140 feet. The tower, which rises from the centre, is embattled, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned with pinnacles. The interior of the edifice is richly embellished in the purest taste. The nave was destroyed during the great civil war. The roofs of the choir and transepts, finely groined, are supported by clustered columns richly moulded, showing, by the striking elegance of their contour, the remarkable beauty of the whole edifice when entire. At the entrance of the choir there is an empanelled screen, ornamented with carved figures of the minor prophets; and in the chapels, of which there are several of great beauty, there are many monuments well worthy of observation: among which may be

noticed, one of Robert Fitz-Harding, the founder, of Mrs. Draper, the original of Sterne's Eliza, of Lady Henketh, who was celebrated by Cowper, and of the wife of the Rev. W. Mason, the poet, with a beautiful epitaph written by her husband. The chapter-house, a spacious edifice highly enriched in the later style of Norman architecture, with a part of the cloisters in the later English style, still remains. The former has recently been renovated; and the entrance gateway, the lower part exhibiting the old Norman style, and the upper part the later English style, is in an excellent state of preservation. Bristol contains nineteen parishes, and an extra-parochial district, called the Castle precincts, which is exempt from the payment of ecclesiastical assessments. The living of All Saints is a discharged vicarage, valued at £4. 3s. 4d.; gross income, £160; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; incumbent, Henry Rogers, inducted in 1841. It is a peculiar of the bishop. The church is a fine old edifice in the early English style, the spire of which was added in 1716, and contains a remarkably fine monument to the memory of Edward Colstone, Esq., which was sculptured by Rysbrach. St. Augustine's is a discharged vicarage, valued at £6; gross income, £320; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester and Bristol; pres. incumbent, Rev. W. Milner, 1832. The church is ancient, in the mixed style of English architecture. Christ Church, with St. Ewen, is a discharged rectory, valued at £11. 10s.; gross income, £390; formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, and exempt from visitation, now in the patronage of the Rev. J. Strickland; incumbent, J. Strickland, 1842. The church is a modern building after one of the Greek styles, and has an elegant tower and spire. St. James's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop; gross income, £551; formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, now of T. S. Harford, Esq., and of trustees; incumbent, J. H. Woodward, 1838. The church was at one time collegiate, and was attached to a priory dedicated to St. James. It is an imposing edifice in the Norman style of architecture, and is supposed to contain the remains of the Robert, Earl of Gloucester, spoken of above, and of Eleonora, niece of King John. In speaking of the ancient priory, Tanner says—*In the north-east suburb of this city, Robert, base-born son to King Henry I., and Earl of Gloucester, built a priory of Benedictine monks to the honour of St. James, in the latter end of his father's, or the beginning of King Stephen's, reign. This he made a cell to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and, as parcel of the possessions of that great house, was granted, in the 35th year of Henry VIII., to Henry Brayne.* The church was made parochial in 1347. St. John the Baptist's, with St. Lawrence, is a discharged rectory, valued at £7. 4s. 4d.; gross income, £160; formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, and exempt from visitation, now in that of J. A. Cooke, Esq., and trustees; pres. incumbent, G. N. Barrow, 1834. The church is a fair specimen of the later style of English architecture. St. Nicholas, with St. Leonard's annexed, is a discharged rectory, the first valued at £21. 1s. 1d., the other at £12; gross income, £257; in the patronage of the Dean and

Chapter of Gloucester and Bristol, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop; present incumbent, also G. N. Barrow, 1840. St. Mark's or Gaunt's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge. It was at one time collegiate, but is now the chapel of the mayor, whose chaplain officiates every Sabbath. The church is a remarkably fine specimen of English architecture, and has a pleasing tower. St. Mary le Port's is a discharged rectory, valued at £7; gross income, £150; patron, Isaac Cooke, Esq.; present incumbent, John Packer, 1847. This is a peculiar of the bishop: the church is very old, and built in the early style of English architecture. St. Mary Redcliffe's, with St. Thomas's annexed, now united to Bedminster, is a perpetual curacy, valued at £12. 6s. 3d.; gross income, £366; present incumbent, M. R. Whish, 1806. This is a peculiar of the bishop, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bedminster: the church is one of the most elegant ecclesiastical edifices in the country. *It is, Camden says, on all accounts the first parish church in England*—an expression which must be taken *cum grano salis*; however, it is a very fine thing no doubt, and well worthy of observation. It was founded in 1249 by Simon de Burton, mayor of Bristol, and completed in 1376. Having sustained very great injury from a violent storm in 1445, it was repaired by the mayor, William Cannynge, who is consequently esteemed as the second founder, and to whose memory two admirable monumental statues have been placed in the church. The style presents every date of English architecture, and all beautiful, the ornaments being of the most delicate and elaborate description. There are some fine paintings by Hogarth in the interior of the church, some of which have been so unfortunately placed as to block up the east window. The whole building is cruciform, having the nave, which is lighted by a series of lofty cathedral windows, raised above the aisles. Sir William Penn, father of the just and benevolent founder of Pennsylvania, was buried within the walls. St. Michael's is a discharged rectory, valued at £6; gross income, £372; formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, now of G. Bengough, Esq., and trustees; incumbent, J. Knight, 1816. This is also a peculiar of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the church was rebuilt some years ago in a plain style of architecture. St. Matthew's is a perpetual curacy, under the patronage of trustees; incumbent, J. B. Clifford, 1837. St. Paul's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge; gross income, £513; formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, now of Isaac Cooke, Esq., and trustees; present incumbent, C. P. Bullock, 1823: this is also a peculiar of the bishop. St. Peter's is a discharged rectory, valued at £6. 7s. 6d.; gross income, £240; in the patronage of J. A. Cooke, Esq., and trustees; incumbent, H. C. Brice, 1829. The churchyard is a very ancient and interesting structure, and beneath its walls are deposited the remains of the unfortunate poet Savage. St. Philip and St. Jacob's is a discharged rectory, valued at £15; gross income, £440; formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, now of J. A. Cooke, Esq., and trustees; incumbent, S. E. D—, 1832: the church is built in the early English style, and is

very ancient. St. Stephen's is a discharged rectory, valued at £16; gross income, £292; in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, and a peculiar of the bishop; incumbent, Charles Buck, 1830: the church, which was built about 1470, is a fine specimen of the later English style. The Temple, or Holy Cross, is a discharged vicarage, valued at £3. 4s. 2d.; gross income, £387; formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, now of G. Cooke, Esq., and trustees; incumbent, F. Elwin, 1816. The church originally belonged to the order of the knights-templars, and presents a mixture of the Norman and early English styles. Its steeple leans considerably, and, when the bells are rung, is felt to shake very much. St. Werburgh's is a discharged rectory, valued at £10; gross income, £70; in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; incumbent, John Hall, 1832: the church was founded in 1190, and is in the early English style of architecture. Besides the churches, there are several Episcopal chapels, viz., St. James's, a perpetual curacy, under the patronage of J. S. Harford, Esq., and trustees; income, £551; incumbent, J. H. Woodward, 1838. St. Barnabas, income, £150; under the patronage of the perpetual Curate of St. Paul's. St. Luke's, patron, Vicar of St. Philip and St. Jacob. Trinity Chapel, a perpetual curacy; income, £400; patron, J. S. Harford, Esq., and trustees; incumbent, A. Rogers, 1841. St. Simon's, a perpetual curacy; income, £150; patron, Crown and Bishop alternately; incumbent, J. T. Barclay, 1844. St. Jude's, a perpetual curacy; income, £150; patron, same as last; incumbent, W. Battersby, 1845. Coal-pit Heath Chapel, a perpetual curacy; income, £150; patron, the Bishop; incumbent, J. R. Woodford, 1845. St. Andrew's, Montpellier, a perpetual curacy; income, £150; patron, the Bishop. St. George's, Brandon Hill, is a vicarage under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; income, £285; present incumbent, R. L. Hopper, 1844. The dissenters of all denominations have numerous chapels in Bristol; all the structures are neat, and some of them of very handsome elevation. A general cemetery has been formed in the neighbourhood of the city, under an act passed in 1837. Besides the cathedral, the churches, and the chapels, the public buildings are numerous and important. Among the first is the Exchange, in Corn Street, which was erected in 1760, by the corporation, at an expense of £50,000 and upwards. It is a large and handsome edifice of the Corinthian order of architecture, 110 feet in length, and 148 in depth: the space intended for the merchants is a peristyle, 90 feet by 80, and capable of containing 1,440 persons; but the commercial gentlemen of Bristol never took to it, but continued to transact their business in the open street, until the commercial rooms were built in 1811, when they cost about £17,000. The Exchange is now chiefly used as a corn market. The commercial rooms building contains several apartments of very fine proportions, one of which is used as a library and news-room. The council-house was built in 1827, at an expense of about £14,000. The assembly rooms, as the building is called, in Princes Street, is a fine structure of the Corinthian order. The Victoria rooms, at the top of Park Street, is used for

assemblies of all kinds, has a very striking façade, and contains some apartments of very noble dimensions; the grand hall or saloon is 117 feet by 55, and 48 in height. The theatre was erected in 1766 by Mr. Powell, and is opened during the winter for performances; Mr. Garrick pronounced it, for its dimensions, the most complete in Europe. The inhabitants of Bristol have not been behind-hand with the rest of the world in participating in the set of intellectual progress; and the institutions in the city for the promotion of mental enjoyment, and the diffusion of information, are numerous and well conducted. The chief are the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Mechanics' Institution, each well adapted for the class in society for which it is intended. Connected with both there are libraries, reading rooms, museums, lecture rooms, chemical laboratories, and scientific apparatus. The city possesses one very valuable acquisition in a library, founded in 1615 by Mr. Robert Redwood, who devised a house in King Street to the corporation, on condition of its being converted into a public library. The building on the site is now a very handsome one. The stock of books was afterwards increased by several valuable donations, and the library now contains more than 15,000 volumes. About the year 1773, a society was formed, called the Bristol Library Society, to which the corporation apportioned a certain part of the structure which had been used for the city library. To that building, some years afterwards, a wing was added by the Library Society, that contained a library-room, from which, subsequently, a communication was made with the city library. The members of the society have the use of the books which belong to the corporation, and the mayor, sheriffs, and chamberlain, for the time being, have equal access to the library of the society without being subscribers; but the city library is not open to any of the other citizens, except such as subscribe to the society. There was a medical library formed in 1831, which now contains about 2,000 volumes; its members, about sixty in number, pay two guineas a year towards its support. The educational institutions in Bristol, as might be supposed, are numerous and valuable, from a report of their statistics, read to the British Association in 1841; and since then, they have become both more numerous and more excellent. It appears that there were, in that year, 598 schools of all classes in Bristol, with 21,864 pupils, of whom about 53 per cent. attended the regular day and evening schools, and 11 per cent. the infant schools. The first of these educational institutions is the Bristol College, which was opened in 1831, and belongs to a body of proprietary. The curriculum of the senior department is, in principle, precisely the same as that of either Oxford or Cambridge, without, however, the exclusive mathematical tendency of the one, or the peculiarly exclusive classical bias of the other: it comprehends all the branches of classical and scientific erudition. The junior department of the college is strictly adapted for gradation in the higher branch of the institution; but the whole object of its founders was to provide an ample and sufficient commercial, as well as a literary education. It is now one of the colleges of the University of London. The grammar-school is

the next in importance. It was founded in 1531 by Robert Thorne, whose monument has been placed in the church of St. Werburgh, who endowed it with £1,000, which were laid out in purchasing lands belonging to the hospital of St. Bartholomew. These estates were afterwards granted out in fee-farm by the corporation, who reserved a rent of £41. 6s. 8d. for the charity. The corporation subsequently repurchased the property, which they claimed as civic property, subject only to the fee-farm rent which they themselves fixed; but a suit has been instituted for the recovery of the principal, and there is no doubt that the whole of it will be recovered for the school. A certain portion of the income of the school is expended in the support of several university exhibitions, and two small fellowships in St. John's College, Oxford. The sons of resident freemen have the right of being educated here. There is a grammar-school attached to the cathedral for the instruction of the choristers. There is also an hospital here, founded by John Carr in 1586, called Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, at which one hundred boys are clothed, educated, and maintained; the endowment now produces upwards of £5,000 a year, and is placed under the direction of the trustees of the municipal charities of the city. There are three schools founded here by Edward Colston, in the beginning of the last century; in that in Temple parish, thirty boys are clothed and instructed; in that in the parish of St. Augustine, one hundred boys are clothed, educated, and maintained; and in the third, forty boys of the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Mary Redcliffe are educated. In addition to the above, there is a school in Temple parish for the clothing and instruction of forty girls. The Red Maid's school, in St. Augustine's parish, is endowed for the clothing, maintenance, and education of forty-four girls. The trustees of this school began to build a new hospital for this charity in 1835, in the ancient collegiate style, but the progress of the works was interrupted by law proceedings, and eventually the buildings and site were sold to the trustees of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, for the sum of £9,250. The charitable institutions of Bristol are as numerous and as well supported as those for education. The Infirmary; the General Hospital, founded in 1832; the Asylum for the Blind; the Bristol Institution for the Diseases of the Eye, established in 1810; the Eye Dispensary, established in 1812; the Dispensaries instituted in 1776; the Penitentiary; the Refuge Society; the Humane Society, and all the other institutions, are conducted on the most liberal scale. The number of patients admitted for diseases of the eye, during the first twenty-five years of its existence, was 13,546; cataracts cured, 139; while the annual disbursement was only £160 upon an average. The number of patients admitted to the Eye Dispensary, from 1812 to 1837, was 24,294; the number in that year alone being nearly 2,000, and all this benefit conferred through an expenditure of £70 a year. But the greatest relief to the suffering poor is derived from the Infirmary; and to its honour be it said, Bristol was the first place to provide an asylum for the sick or wounded poor, by the establishment of an infirmary supported by voluntary contributions. The institution was founded in 1736; its

trustees annually expend between £5,000 and £6,000 a year in their ordinary disbursements; and the institution receives, on an average, 1,500 in, and relieves 6,000 out-patients annually. The building contains baths, a lecturing theatre, an operation room, which is well attended by students, a valuable library, and the valuable and extensive museum of Mr. Richard Smith. The whole is admirably managed; the wards are open and well ventilated, and kept in a state of the most perfect cleanliness, while the most admirable order is perceptible in every department. There is a large garden, with an agreeable promenade for the convalescent patients, and neither consideration nor cost has been spared to provide for the comfort and welfare of its inmates. The institution is governed by four quarterly boards, and the weekly details are managed by a committee of thirty subscribers, assisted by a treasury, one of the physicians, and one of the surgeons, who are *pro tempore ex officio* members of their body. Two house-visitors inspect the whole establishment in every department, who enter their report in a book, which is weekly laid before the committee. The charity is chiefly supported by annual subscriptions of two and five guineas; the gift of thirty guineas constitutes a life member, and legacies are frequently left for its advantage. The other hospitals and minor charities of Bristol are very numerous, and some of them most amply supported, their united revenues amounting to as much as £17,000 per annum; but to enumerate them would, of course, here be impossible. The relief of the poor of the city and its precincts is administered under a local act, 7th and 8th William III. c. 42, under the direction of 'the corporation of the poor,' the sums appropriated to this purpose being, collectively, about £20,000 a year. This corporation, in many instances, act with the authority of magistrates. They have a power, which is not unfrequently exercised, of compelling any vagrant to inhabit the workhouse, and of detaining him there, until, in their opinion, he is enabled to maintain himself; and a power of imprisonment for misbehaviour, or even for insolence to the officials of the establishment, often brings the impudent, and sometimes the unfortunate but irritable, inmates into durance vile. The number relieved in the workhouse is generally between 500 and 600, and of the out-door poor about 5,000. The charters under which so important and ancient a city as Bristol has been governed, may well be expected to be numerous, and so they are; the principal of them were collected into a volume in 1812, by the late Rev. S. Seyer, whose qualities admirably adapted him for such a work. According to his authority—and the assertion seems to be well-founded—the earliest charter is that granted by Henry II. in or about 1164. The next is a very remarkable one, being a grant, in 1172–3, of the city of Dublin to his men of Bristol to dwell in, with all the liberties and free customs which the men of Bristol have at Bristol; it was given, in all probability, to the members of a colony which about that time settled in Dublin; and is chiefly noticeable—for it could be of little practical use—for the spirit of dominion which Henry had evinced over Ireland, and for the enlightened views of coloniza-

tion entertained in an age which we are pleased to consider as semi-barbarous, but which were so much more useful than the majority of our own. Other charities were subsequently granted by John, Earl of Morton—afterwards king—by Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., all of which, however, have undergone various modifications, and are now in effect obsolete by the repetition and alteration of their terms. The latest charter of avail for the city is that granted on the 24th of July, 1710, by Queen Anne. As in all other places, the municipal act has altered all the usages of the corporation, and it now consists of a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight common councillors. Under the old charters, the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, high steward, two sheriffs, twelve aldermen, twenty-eight common councilmen, with a town-clerk, a chamberlain, two coroners, and inferior officers. The mayor was elected every year by the council, and allowed £1,000 to support the dignity of his office. The high sheriff was generally a nobleman, the recorder a barrister of five years' standing, and the clerk one of three years. The sheriffs were bailiffs of the ancient hundreds, and chosen out of their own body by the common council. The vacancies among the aldermen were filled up by those who had passed through the mayoralty. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, were justices of the peace for the city and county. The freedom of the city might be obtained by birth, servitude, purchase, gift, or by marriage with the daughter of a freeman. A court, called the Tolzey Court, from its being held in the place where the king's taxes were collected, was held by the sheriffs for the trial and adjudication of all civil actions, for the recovery of debts, or otherwise; and a court of pie-powder was also held in the open street for fourteen days; it was nominally opened twice in the day, during every day of the fortnight, but the only days really for sitting were the first and last during that term. In addition to these, there is a court of requests for Bristol and its neighbourhood, held under the act 56 Geo. III. c. 76, which sits every Tuesday, and is held before five commissioners, one of whom, at least, must be a member of the town-council. The court has the power of trying actions from 40s. to £20; and a court of conscience for the recovery of debts under 40s. was established here, under an act passed in the first year of William and Mary, the registrar of which is appointed by the common council. Some time since the mayor and recorder held assizes twice in the year, for the trial of persons who committed offences within the city jurisdiction; but that court was abolished by the municipal corporation act, and the recorder now regularly presides at a court of quarter sessions; and one of the judges on the western circuit generally attends at the spring assizes for the trial of civil causes. A lord-lieutenant is appointed for the county, but he has nothing to do with the civic corporation. A large and well-planned gaol was erected in 1820, which was partly destroyed in the riots of 1831, when the gaoler's lodge, which was separated from the main building, was entirely burnt, and all the prisoners were released. The prison comprises ten wards, ten airing-yards, twenty-nine day-rooms, and six cells, beside in-

firmaries and work-rooms. The system of separation and silence is now observed within the precincts; and when hard labour is imposed, it consists in working the tread-mill, picking hemp, and breaking stones, the authorities being apparently desirous of rendering the imprisonment as expensive, and the labour of the prisoners as useless, as possible to the public. This prison is calculated to hold about 240 inmates. The new city bridewell, which was opened in 1836, is a strong and neat structure; it cost about £6,300, and contains 48 cells, six airing-yards, and twelve day-rooms. Before the introduction of the new police system, twelve street-keepers, or constables, proceeded through the several beats during the day, and until ten o'clock at night, when the night-watch was set; but the municipal commissioners unanimously agreed to report that the constabulary and the watchmen were altogether incompetent to secure the peace of the town and protect the inhabitants, and that the establishment of a properly-organised body of policemen was absolutely necessary for the general safety: in 1836 this recommendation was complied with. The force now consists of a superintendent, five inspectors, twenty-four sergeants, and 198 men, beside four retained for exclusive service at the council-house. The fourth of the men attend on their respective beats during the day, and the remainder throughout the night, all their motions being regulated on the principle adopted for the metropolitan police. The property of the corporation is entirely managed by the common council, but of its nature and extent the public were totally ignorant till the year 1832. During that and the preceding year, great excitement prevailed in the city respecting the mystery in which it was veiled, and a committee of gentlemen was permitted to examine all the documents and receipts in the possession of the corporation, acquired during several preceding years. They published their report in March, 1832, with the consent of the common council. This was the foundation of the paper furnished for the use of the municipal commissioners in 1833, by which it appeared that the average income of the corporation was £18,773, and the average expenditure £16,409. The bond debt of the city in 1833, amounted to £86,204. 10s. 1d., a great part of which consists of money accepted by the corporation, on the condition of paying a permanent interest for it to several charitable institutions, and which, therefore, they have no power to liquidate. Two representatives have been returned to parliament by Bristol since the 23d of Edward I., the right of election formerly belonging to all freemen, however they might have acquired the franchise. They were nearly six thousand in number; but by the Reform Act, and the extension of the boundaries, the number of voters has been increased to nearly ten thousand. The sheriff is the returning officer. Bristol has always been a city of great commercial importance, and was, until within these few years, considered the third port in the kingdom; and although the construction of railways, combined with other circumstances, has tended to greatly advance other places on the coast, it still stands in the first rank of mercantile entrepôts. Its principal exports consist of the manufactures of

the neighbourhood; its imports are chiefly the produce of the West Indies, North and South America, Russia, France, and Germany, consisting of sugar, rum, tobacco, coffee, wine, wool, hemp, timber, and turpentine. Ten years ago, the customs duties received at this port amounted to £1,169,524, and now they average about £1,220,000. The number of vessels frequenting the port is about 350, with an aggregate burden of about 70,000 tons, of which about one-seventh are foreign. The quays are spacious and extensive, extending along the banks of the Avon and the Frome for more than a mile in length. Several vessels having sustained considerable damage, in consequence of lying in the river at low water, it was determined to construct a floating harbour, which was completed in 1803. It was formed by turning the course of the Avon, and damming up the old course, which now forms the harbour, and communicates with the river, and is accessible in all states of the tide, affording sufficient depth for vessels of 2,000 tons burden. This work, with the elegant iron bridges over the Avon, cost upwards of £600,000, and was more than six years in course of completion. The swivel-bridge across the floating harbour was originally a drawbridge, but was altered to its present form, at a cost of £1,930, in 1827. The new channel of the river extends from Rowenham ferry to Totterdown. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a very considerable extent, the yards being situated on the sides of the floating harbour. The harbour was much choked with mud in 1835, and, by an act of parliament, water of 21 feet in depth is required in a sufficient number of berths; the deepest water was at that time only 16½ feet, and that only in two berths, while above the swivel-bridge, which might be passed by vessels of 100 tons, there was only 10½ feet, shoaling to 8. Large vessels cannot even now move safely in the harbour without raising the water to a higher level than is allowed by the act, and they must therefore discharge their cargoes, or part of them, before they can reach the quay, the expense of which falls on the shipowner; and in default of this precaution, vessels of 350 and 400 tons often ground in attempting to make their way up. Soon after the first formation of the harbour, a dredging-machine was employed, which removed 120 tons of mud daily, but this was discontinued after it had been four years in operation. Works, however, have since been undertaken, by which it is hoped that the evil will be permanently remedied. An act was obtained in 1837 for the further regulation of the wharfs and the shipping in the river. The most important manufactures of the city and the neighbourhood are of copper, brass, zinc, pins, and china, but there is also a considerable investment of capital in the making of lead, patent shot, soap, leather, and floor-cloth; and there are, besides, several sugar refineries, distilleries, iron-foundries, and breweries. Coal is found in abundance within a short distance of the city, and the importation of it has been greatly facilitated by the construction of a railway from Cuckold's pill, on the east side of Bristol and Coal-pit heath, about nine miles off, in the parish of Westerleigh. Bristol has been the birth-place of many men of eminence, among whom may be mentioned Sebastian Cabot, the navigator;

and Hugh Elliott, William Grocyn, a professor of Greek at Oxford; Sir William Draper, the opponent of Junius; the unhappy Chatterton the poet, and the heroic Bowditch, the African traveller.—Cabot was born in 1477, the son of a celebrated Venetian pilot, who resided at Bristol, to whom Henry VIII. granted, in combination with his three sons, letters patent, to discover and conquer new lands. They, on one occasion, discovered Newfoundland, and are believed to have also seen the mainland of America, being the first Europeans who had perceived the new world. Sebastian went many voyages after his father left off the sea, and was the first to notice the variations of the needle. His great reputation in maritime affairs induced Edward VI. to instal him grand pilot of England, which office he enjoyed with a considerable pension, and he was always consulted in all important matters connected with trade and navigation. He died in 1577.—Thomas Chatterton was born in 1752, the son of the sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe, and at an early age evinced an unusual amount of genius. Being of a studious disposition, he often visited the old archives of the parish, in the receptacle of which, it is supposed, he wrote a number of compositions, which he palmed upon the world as the MSS. of Rowley, a priest of Bristol, of the 15th century; and so admirably were they executed, that a great contest was excited in the literary world respecting their genuineness. They were at length discovered to be forgeries, and their author was consigned to neglect. He endeavoured then to make his standing in life as a party writer; but success did not attend him, and the unhappy youth, for he was only eighteen years of age, put an end to his earthly existence by poison, at his lodgings in Holborn. He died in 1770.—Thomas Edward Bowditch was born in 1793. When at a proper age he obtained an appointment as a writer in the service of the English African Company, and was subsequently selected to conduct a mission to the King of Ashantee, of which he published a very interesting account. He afterwards set out to explore the interior of Africa, and had already reached the shores of the Gambia, when a fever, brought on chiefly by anxiety, terminated his life. He was an excellent linguist; and, beside the work already mentioned, he favoured the world with a translation of Mollah's 'Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and the Gambia', and other works. His last days of existence were marked by a signal degree of fortitude and manly courage. He died in 1824.—Contains 9,870 acres: 9,263 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 140,158: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £322,249.—Market days, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs: March 1, and Sept. 1.—Bankers, National Provident Bank of England—draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co.; West of England and South Wales District Bank—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.; Branch of the Bank of England—draw on Bank of England.

BRISTON (or BURSTON), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Holt, union of Erpingham, on the river Bure, from which its name is derived: 141 miles from London (coach road 114), 15 from Dereham, 4 from Holt.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Ely to Dereham, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough, to Dereham,

&c., 161 miles.—Money orders issued at Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £8 a year.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 9s. 9<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £317: patron, Lord Hastings: pres. incumbent, J. W. Bird, 1847: contains 2,450 acres: 244 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 963: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,107: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,319: poor rates in 1837, £551.—Fairs: May 26, and Oct. 11.

BRITFORD, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cawden and Cadworth, union of Alderbury, intersected by the Salisbury and Southampton Canal: it includes the hamlets of East Harnham and Langford: 97 miles from London (coach road 80), 1 from Salisbury, 3 from Old Sarum.—Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 184 miles.—Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £281: patron, Dean and Chapter of Sarum: pres. incumbent, J. H. Buxton, 1842: contains 3,350 acres: 153 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 878: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,009: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £5,274: poor rates in 1837, £596.—Fair, Aug. 12.—S. 1 m. Longford Castle.

BRITH-DIR, GLAMORGAN, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Gelli-gaer, hun<sup>d</sup> of Caerphilly, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 170 miles from London, 10 from Caerphilly, 2 from Bedwelty.—Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 11 a.m.—Contains 150 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,835: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,110.

BRITON-FERRY, GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Neath, South Wales, on the north-eastern part of the bay of Swansea: 209 miles from London (coach road 206), 2 from Neath, 7 from Swansea.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel to Penarth, whence by rail. to Merthyr Tydvil, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 223 miles.—Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.—The scenery is of more than usual beauty, which nature and art have combined to embellish. From a hill in the vicinity, a prospect of great beauty over the neighbouring coast and the Bristol Channel is commanded.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, not in charge, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £124: patron, Earl of Jersey: pres. incumbent, Evan Thomas, 1838: contains 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 826: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £605: poor rates in 1837, £167.

BRITWELL-SALOME, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lewknor, union of Henley: 57 miles from London (coach road 54), 2 from Watlington, 5 from Tetworth.—Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road station, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to Wallingford Road, &c., 119 miles.—Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post

closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £175: patron, Earl of Carrington: pres. incumbent, Andrew Price, 1782: contains 730 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 233: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,099: poor rates in 1837, £86.

**BRIXHAM, Devon**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Haytor, Paignton division, union of Totness, on the shore of the English Channel, near the southern extremity of Torbay: it consists chiefly of the market town and seaport of the same name: 210 miles from London (coach road 200), 25 from Exeter.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Torquay, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Torquay, &c., 223 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8.20 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—It was at this town that Prince William, afterwards William III., landed in 1688. It is pleasantly situated at the southern extremity, on the west side of Torbay. Although, like all places in a similar position, irregularly built, it contains many good houses, several of which stand on the cliffs which project over the harbour. The climate is remarkably salubrious, the neighbourhood is very pleasingly diversified, and its vicinity to the delightful and well-frequented watering place, Torquay, renders it a very agreeable place of residence. During the late war, Brixham was a place of considerable importance, being one of the most prominent frontier headlands on the southern coast. Barracks were erected within the lines of two fortresses, which were capable of containing several regiments. The barracks have been dismantled; but the fortresses, with the ditches and drawbridges, remain in complete repair. During the war, Torbay was a constant resort of the Royal Navy, and that contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town. The harbour, which consists of two basins, communicating with each other, is safe and commodious. The outer basin was formed by the erection of a second pier, which was begun in 1803, and completed in 1809, by subscription among the inhabitants, and by a loan of £6,000, which the lords of the manor were authorized to raise on security of the tolls, under an act of parliament. On the liquidation of the debt, which is now nearly accomplished, it is intended to erect another pier on the eastern side of the harbour, towards Bury Head; and when that is finished, the harbour of Brixham will be shielded from easterly winds, and safe both for homeward and outward-bound vessels. During the spring tides, the water rises to the height of about 24 feet at the pier-head. There are upwards of a hundred vessels, from 40 to 45 tons burden, and between 60 and 70 smaller vessels, engaged in the fishery off the coast. The fish caught are chiefly soles for the London, Bath, and Exeter markets. The parish is divided into Higher and Lower Brixham. The church in the former is an ancient structure, and contains some interesting monuments, among which is that of the late Judge Buller. The church in Lower Brixham, made a district church by an act of 58th George III., was erected by public subscription, assisted by a grant of £1,200 from the parliamentary commissioners. It is a neat building in the

English style, and contains 300 sittings. A school, which had two small endowments, has been incorporated in the general national school. The master has a house and garden, with a salary of £60 a year. School-rooms have been built near his residence, towards the erection of which the society in London gave £270. The other parochial charities produce about £90 a year. Petty sessions are held here, at Walton Court, and Torquay, for the hundred of Paignton. At High Brixham there is a well, in which the water ebbs and flows at irregular periods, sometimes as often as nine times in an hour. Bury Head is supposed to have been the site of a Roman fortress. Several Roman coins, in 1830, were found there. There are some extensive quarries of marble in the vicinity of Brixham.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacy of Churston Ferrers, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £25. 15s.: pres. net income, £494: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, R. Holdsworth, 1809: contains 5,210 acres: 969 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,684: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,537: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £16,113: poor rates in 1837, £2,086.—Market days, Thursday and Saturday. Fair, Whit-Tuesday.—Bankers: Green and Vittery—draw on Hanburys, Taylor, & Co.

**BRIXTON, Devon**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Plympton, division of Ermington and Plympton, union of Plympton St. Mary: 246 miles from London (coach road 215), 2 from Plympton, 7 from Modbury.—Gt. West. Rail. to Plympton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Plympton, &c., 261 miles.—Money orders issued at Plympton-Earl: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The inhabitants have a right of sending their children to be educated at a school at Plympton-Earl, which is endowed with £200 a year, but it has seldom been exercised. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. Petty sessions are held here and at Redgeway, for the hundreds of Ermington and Plympton. The river Yealm is navigable on the south of this parish. Several elm plants were put down here, in 1677, by Edward Fortescue, Esq., in order that, when arrived at maturity, the trees might be cut down for the benefit of the poor, and their places be supplied with fresh plants.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £35. 15s.: pres. net income, £107: patron, Dean and Canons of Windsor: pres. incumbent, R. Lane, 1802: contains 3,060 acres: 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 823: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 947: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,635: poor rates in 1837, £420.—S.E., Offleet Hall; Kirkham Hall.

**BRIXTON (or BRIGHTSTONE), HANTS**, a parish in the south-west division of Medina liberty, Isle of Wight: 106 miles from London (coach road 95), 6 from Newport, 6 from Yarmouth.—Sou. West. Rail. to Gosport, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Gosport, &c., 193 miles.—Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—There is a school here, endowed by the Rev. Noel Digby with £20 a year.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in



the diocese of Winchester, is valued at £32. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £515: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, E. M'All, 1840: contains 2,700 acres: 115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 710: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 817: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,889: poor rates in 1837, £400.

**BRIXTON, SURREY**, a village in the parish of Lambeth, hun<sup>d</sup> of Brixton, in the suburbs of London: 5 miles from Croydon. (Arrangements for post within the London district.) This is one of the most pleasing of the metropolitan suburban districts. It is divided into North-East and West Brixton, Tulse Hill (Upper and Lower), and Brixton Hill, and consists principally of two lines of road, nearly two miles in length, on which, on either side, there are numerous rows of houses of the highest respectability; many other dwellings of handsome elevation stand detached, surrounded by shrubberies and garden-grounds. A church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was erected in 1824. It is a handsome building, with a tower at the east end, and four Doric-fluted columns at the west end of the edifice: it was built at an expense of £21,749. 6s. 10d., and contains 1,926 sittings, of which some are free. The parsonage-house is situated at Lower Tulse Hill. Attached to the church there is a spacious burial-ground, and extensive vaults, private and public. There are four places of worship here for Independents, one for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Unitarians. Not far from the church there is a National school, in which about 200 boys and 120 girls are instructed. It was built in 1826, at an expense of £1,200; and enlarged in 1829, at a cost of something short of £400. On the borders of the district is the handsome building of the St. Anne's Society's schools. The society was established in 1709; and, for many years, had only an ordinary day school, for the children of the parish of St. Anne, at the corner of the general post-office, its object being the instruction and maintenance of thirty children of both sexes. The design was afterwards extended to the whole of the kingdom; and an asylum was established in 1794, at Lavenham in Suffolk, where twenty boys were admitted on the foundation. That establishment was afterwards removed to Peckham, in Surrey, where the number of boys admitted was increased to sixty-eight. But the efforts of the committee were blessed: it was found necessary to enlarge the asylum, and the present fine structure was raised in 1834, at an expense of £8,000 and upwards. It is of brick, having a basement of stone channelled in horizontal lines; and has a central piazza, from which rises a portico of four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment with cornice and frieze, which run round the building, with antæ at the corners. The grounds, which are freehold, range about two acres. The internal arrangements of the asylum are admirable; the whole institution being under the direction of a body of governors, annually chosen from among the subscribers. The funds have been materially assisted by the contribution of £3,000 by Mrs. Partis of Bath, in consequence of which, one of the trustees of the college which she founded near that city, has the right of keeping two boys and two girls constantly on the foundation. The children

are wholly maintained and educated; the boys being kept in the institution till they are fourteen, and the girls till they are fifteen years of age, when they are placed in situations or apprenticed. Thirty boys and thirty girls are still clothed and instructed in the school in London, of whom ten boys and five girls are every year admitted on the foundation at Brixton, according to seniority and merit; the remainder are elected by the subscribers generally. Trinity Asylum, in Acre Lane, for aged females, was founded and endowed in 1824 by Thomas Bailey, Esq. The building comprises twelve tenements, each inmate of which is entitled to £10 a year, and twelve sacks of coals. All candidates must be possessed of £20 per annum, and not less than fifty-seven years old; and it is indispensable that they should hold the doctrine of the Trinity. The widow of the founder, Mrs. Mary Bailey, has invested the sum of £2,000 towards founding an asylum in connection with the above, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of gospel ministers and others. The Reform almshouses, containing 31 houses, and occupied by 60 tenants, are near the church, built in commemoration of passing the Reform Act, and under the control of the corporation of London. The living (St. Matthew) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £700: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, John Vaughan, D.C.L., 1841.—Pop<sup>n</sup> 10,175.

**BRIXTON-DEVERILL, WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Heytesbury, union of Warminster: 119 miles from London (coach road 101), 4 from Warminster, 10 from Wincanton. Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Westbury, &c., 160 miles. Money orders issued at Warminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. This parish consists of the manor of Brixton-Deverill, and a part of the distinct manor and tithing of Whitecliff. The manor of Brixton-Deverill was once part and parcel of Ogbourn Priory, in the county of Wilts, and was given to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, by Maud de Wallingford, queen-consort to William the Conqueror. Henry V., when marching through France with his army, demanded hospitality from that convent, which being refused, he seized all their estates in England, amongst which was this parish. But Henry VI., in 1442, granted, by patent, the manor to King's College, Cambridge, by which college it is now held in several estates, on fines renewable every seven years. *This parish, says Sir Richard Cobb Hoare, Bart., is undoubtedly the Petra Egbryta mentioned by Asser the historian, as the place where our illustrious King Alfred halted his army for one night, when on his march to meet the Danes, whom he attacked and defeated at Eddington, A.D. 878.* The manor and tithing of Whitecliff once formed part of Glastonbury. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £19. 1s. 4d.: pres. net income, £480: patron, Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, W. Barnes, 1838: contains 2,690 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,647: poor rates in 1837, £72.—N. W. 3½ m. Long Leat Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bath—(for which see **HORNINGSHAM**.)

**BRIXTON-HILL, SURREY**, a village in the parish of Streatham.

**BRIXWORTH, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Orlingbury, union of Brixworth: 74 miles from London (coach road 75), 6 from Northampton, 10 from Wellingborough. — Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Weedon to Northampton, &c., 85 miles. — Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The church, which is of large dimensions, is a remarkable edifice, and perhaps one of the oldest, if not the very oldest masonry remaining in Britain. It is partly of Anglo-Roman architecture, and partly Norman, with minor insertions of English architecture of various styles. It appears to have originally consisted of a spacious nave with narrow aisles, a large chancel with a western tower, and a clerestory to the nave, from which the chancel is separated by an arch. The nave, and the lower part of the square tower, are of Anglo-Roman architecture of the third century, exhibiting, since the removal of the plaster, the Roman bricks in an admirable state of preservation; the upper part of the tower, and the steeple, the top of which is 140 feet from the ground, have recently been rebuilt. Attached to the western side of the square tower there is a round Norman tower, which contains a flight of winding stone steps, by which the upper portion of the former is reached. The original aisles have been destroyed, and a Norman aisle and porch have been erected on the south side; the foundations of the north aisle have been clearly traced. The present chancel, which is an addition eastward of the original one, is of Norman architecture, with some interpolations of the early decorated and later English styles. There is a Wesleyan chapel here, but which is used as a place of worship by all the other dissenters in the parish. The females of the parish are chiefly employed in lace-making, and the men in the stone quarries and clay pits in the vicinity. The stone is of three different qualities, each varying in hardness, according to its stratum: one kind is a small rubbly and kali kind, used for mending roads; the next is a flakey kind of sandstone, also used for mending roads, and for draining land; and the third is of the lower oolitic formation, impregnated with iron, and is used for building purposes. A free school here was endowed with twenty-two acres of land in 1665, by Thomas Rowe, Esq., of Scaldwell, which now let for about £45 a year; the master's salary is £20. The other parochial charities produce about £50 a year. There is an unopened tumulus here, and a tradition exists that a monastery once stood here, of which no authentic record remains. Ammonites, belemnites, and terebratulæ, are found in the parish. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral: pres. incumbent, C. F. Watkins, 1832: contains 3,410 acres: 227 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,202: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,382: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,844: poor rates in 1837, £550. Tithes commuted in 1780. — Fair, Whit-Monday, for cloth, hardware, and toys. — Brixworth Hall is the seat

of Lord Clifden, whose chief residence is Gowran Castle, in Kilkenny. The house is screened by plantations, and surrounded by the village. His lordship derives his descent from Charles Agar, Esq., of Yorkshire, who settled at Gowran, and died there in 1696. The great-grandson of that gentleman having sat for many years representative for the county of Kilkenny, and having served in some very high offices in parliament, was, in 1776, created Baron Clifden, and raised to a viscounty in 1781. Henry Welbore Agar, the second viscount, in 1802, inherited the barony of Mendip, and assumed the additional name of Ellis. He married Lady Caroline Spencer, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had, with other children, George James Welbore, F.R.S. and F.S.A., who was created Baron Dover, but, dying in his father's lifetime, that, with the other English titles, devolved to Henry, the present peer, on the death of his father, and to the Irish honours on the death of his grandfather. — S.E., Brixworth Lodge. — N.E. 1 m. Lauport House.

**BROAD-CHALK, WILTS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chalk, union of Wilton: 104 miles from London (coach road 85), 8 from Wilton, 8 from Salisbury. — Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, Reading, Bishopstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 191 miles. — Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is an Independent chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1801. There is an extensive encampment here, which is attributed to the Romans: and also an extensive barrow, called Gaven's barrow. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage, with the curacies of Bower Chalk and Alverdiston, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £27. 14s.: pres. net income, £336: patron, King's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, S. H. Hawtrey, 1813: contains 8,380 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 775: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 891: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,918: poor rates in 1837, £413.

**BROADCLIST, DEVON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Clifton, union of St. Thomas: 187 miles from London (coach road 167), 6 from Exeter, 6 from Collumpton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Collumpton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Collumpton, &c., 201 miles. — Money orders issued at Exeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is an almshouse here for twelve poor persons, endowed with £23. 11s. a year. The other parochial charities produce £27. 10s. per annum. Clist House, in this parish, was the palace of the Bishops of Exeter, previous to the Reformation. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £26: pres. net income, £407: patron, Sir. T. D. Acland: pres. incumbent, P. L. D. Acland, 1844: contains 10,270 acres: 382 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,407: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,768: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £14,746: poor rates in 1837, £1,205. — Fair, May 3, for cattle.

**BROADFIELD (or BRADFIELD), HERTFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Odsey, union of Buntingford — (for access, &c., see BUNTINGFORD): 30 miles from London, 3 from Buntingford, 7 from Royston.

—Money orders issued at Buntingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—Contains 620 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 6: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £443: poor rates in 1837, £34.

BROADGATE, LEICESTER, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Gos-cote.—Contains 1,120 acres: 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 7.

BROADHEMBURY, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hayridge, union of Honiton: 187 miles from London (coach road 167), 5 from Honiton, 5 from Collumpton.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Collumpton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Collumpton, &c., 201 miles.—Money orders issued at Honiton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There is a school here with a small endowment. The other parochial charities produce about £40 a year. The Abbot of Dunkeswell was anciently the lord of the manor. A cell or priory, subordinate to the priory of Montacute, once existed in the village of Carswell. There is an intrenchment here attributed to the Romans; it is called Hembury Fort. The Rev. Augustus Toplady, the celebrated defender of Calvinistic principles, especially in his great contest with Wesley, was for some time vicar of this parish. He was born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1740, was educated at Westminster, and matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin. He died in London, still vicar of Broadhembury; and after his death his works were collected into six volumes.—The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £16. 17s.: pres. net income, £269: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, W. Heberden, 1829: contains 4,703 acres: 170 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 851: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,273: poor rates in 1837, £476.—Fair, Dec. 11, for cattle.—E., Wolford Lodge, the seat of Mrs. Simcoe—(for which see DUNKESWELL); S., The Grange, the seat of E. S. Drewe, Esq.; W., Dulford House, the seat of B. Walrond, Esq.; S. E., Hembury Fort House, the seat of W. Porter, Esq.—(for which see BUCKERELL.)

BROADHEMPSTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Haytor, union of Newton-Abbot: 228 miles from London (coach road 195) 3 from Ashburton, 5 from Totness.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Totness, &c., 241 miles.—Money orders issued at Ashburton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living is a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, valued at £25. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £311: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, John Pitman, 1807: contains 2,140 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 747: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 859: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,544: poor rates in 1837, £268.

BROAD-HINTON, WILTS, a liberty in the parish of Hurst, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Amesbury, in the above county, but locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sonning, county of Berks: 88 miles from London (coach road 81), 6 from Swindon, 4 from Workingham.—Gt. West. Rail. to Wootton Bassett, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, and Wootton Bassett, &c., 137 miles.—

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Money orders issued at Swindon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Contains 1,710 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 524: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 603: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,603: poor rates in 1837, £234.

BROAD-HINTON, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Selkley, union of Marlborough: 81 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Wilts and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £14. 18s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £302: patron, Master of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Sarum: pres. incumbent, W. Cookson, 1835: contains 4,670 acres: 138 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 670: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 770: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,547: poor rates in 1837, £411.

BROADHOLME, NOTTINGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Thorney, northern division of the wapentake of Newark—(which see for access, &c.): 11 miles from Tuxford.—Money orders issued at Tuxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—Tanner, in his Notitia, speaking of this place, says—*Agnes de Camville, wife to Peter Gousla (the founder of the Newhouse for Premonstratensian canons), placed here a priores and nuns of the same order, about the latter part of the reign of King Stephen. This small monastery, situated on the borders of this county, next Lincolnshire, was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and had possessions, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., rated, according to Leland, at only £18. It was granted, in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth, to John Coniers and William Haber.*—Contains 550 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 90: poor rates in 1837, £84.

BROADLANE, FLINT, a township in the parish of Hawarden, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Mold—(which see for access, &c.): 5 miles from Mold.—Money orders issued at Mold: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 51.

BROADMAYNE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of St. George, but locally situated in that of Colli-ford-Tree, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county: 145 miles from London (coach road 120), 4 from Dorchester, 13 from Wareham.—Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 234 miles.—Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—In the church are some handsome monuments of the Urquhart family. An elegant and commodious school (day and Sunday) has lately been erected. The village is celebrated for its bricks, the clay being of a very superior quality.—The living (St. Martin) is a rectory annexed to West Knighton, in the diocese of Sarum, and having jointly a pres. net income of £332: patron, Rev. F. Urquhart: pres. incumbent, F. Urquhart, 1829: contains 2,540 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 490: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 500: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,237: poor rates in 1837, £65. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1805.—Charlesmount, the seat of Charles Balston, Esq.

BROADOAK, CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of West, union of Liskeard: 272 miles from London (coach road 229), 5 from Liskeard, 6 from Lothewithiel.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol

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and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 287 miles.---Money orders issued at Liskeard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes at noon.---The living was consolidated, in 1742, with the rectory of Boconnoc.---Contains 3,240 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,035: poor rates in 1837, £88.

**BROADOAK, KENT**, a hamlet in the parish of Breda.

**BROADSTAIRS, KENT**, a hamlet or villa in the parish of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, or hun<sup>d</sup> of Ringsole, lathe of St. Augustine: 99 miles from London (coach road 70), 2 from Ramsgate, 4 from Margate.---Sou. East. Rail. to Ramsgate, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 231 miles.---Money orders issued at Ramsgate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---It is a member of the town and port of Dover, and was formerly a place of much importance, known by the name of Bradstow; but it greatly declined, until it became merely a village, inhabited by a few fishermen. Of late years it has again risen; several handsome houses have been built, and it has become a favourite place of resort for sea-bathing, and has all the appliances for warm and cold baths, bathing machines, and every means for healthful renovation or quiet enjoyment. There are two public libraries, an assembly-room, and an excellent hotel. The view seaward is open and extensive, varied coastwise by the bold cliffs which sweep outwards on either side of the town, while behind it the country is pleasingly undulated and dotted with villas. A chapel was erected here in 1828, the incumbency of which is a curacy in the diocese of Canterbury, of the yearly value of £160, and in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Peter's, a village about two miles distant. Near the gateway leading down to the beach there was formerly a chapel, part of which may still be seen in a dwelling-house: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose image was once held in such reverence that vessels in passing lowered their topsails. The church just spoken of is a portal, which once had a portcullis and a drawbridge, and was erected to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of privateers. Over it there is an inscription to the following effect:—*York Gate, built by George Culmer, A.D. 1540; repaired by Sir John Heniker, Bart., 1795.* Between Broadstairs and King's Gate there is a lighthouse, erected, in 1683, on the North Foreland, the most easterly point in England, in latitude 51° 22' N., and longitude 1° 27' E. In 1790, patent lamps were introduced, with magnifying lenses, instead of coal fires. The light is a fixed white light, visible at the distance of twenty-two miles in clear weather. A desperate battle is said to have been fought by the Saxons and Danes near this place in 853, the site of which is marked by two tumuli.---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,459: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,677.---(Other returns with the parish.)---Fairs: April 8, and July 10.---About two miles off, Lord Holland has a seat at King's Gate.---(which see for description.)

**BROADWARD, HEREFORD**, a township in the parish of Leominster, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wolphy: it includes the hamlets of Brierly, Eaton, Honnor, Shotford,

and Wharton: 136 miles from London, 2 from Leominster, 1 from Stoke Prior.---(For access, &c., see LEOMINSTER.)---Money orders issued at Leominster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---Contains 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 399: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 459.---(Other returns with the parish.)---N.W. 1 m. Ryelanda.

**BROADWAS, WORCESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, but locally in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree, union of Martley, on the northern bank of the river Teme: 124 miles from London (coach road 117), 6 from Worcester, 2 from Leigh.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 77 miles.---Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The parochial charities produce £7 per annum.---The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £10. 9s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £253: patron, Dean and Chapter of Worcester: pres. incumbent, R. Sanders, 1838: contains 1,000 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,642: poor rates in 1837, £108.

**BROADWATER, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brightford, rape of Bramber: it includes the town of Worthing: 62 miles from London (coach road 54), 1 from Worthing, 4 from Steyning.---Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Worthing, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 194 miles.---Money orders issued at Worthing: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the centre; it contains in the side chapels some curious monuments. The capitals of the pillars which support the arch from which the tower rises, are surmounted with branches of palm, an ornament which was introduced by the crusaders. Instead of the usual stalls on the south side of the chancel, there is a stone bench, overshadowed by a Norman arch, which is a singular, if not an unique instance of ancient architecture. On the south side of the church, there is a cross in the wall in flint-work, peculiar to the churches of this county, but which does not occur in any other church in western Sussex. In 1661, Dr. Chester bequeathed ten acres of land, which now produce £25 a year, for the benefit of the poor of this parish.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £36: pres. net income, £602: patron, Rev. P. Wood: pres. incumbent, Peter Wood: contains 2,240 acres: 824 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,345: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,146: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,561: poor rates in 1837, £1,016.---Fairs, June 22, and October 30.---N.E. ½ m. Offington Hall.

**BROADWAY, DORSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Colliford-Tree, union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of the county: 147 miles from London (coach road 125), 6 from Dorchester, 2 from Melcombe Regis.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 236 miles.---Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St.

Nicholas) is a rectory, annexed to that of Bincombe: contains 1,000 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 498: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 573: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,188: poor rates in 1837, £185.

**BROADWAY, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Chard, in the vicinity of the Chard Canal: it includes part of the tithing of Capland: 173 miles from London (coach road 133), 2 from Ilminster, 6 from Chard.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 186 miles.---Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The church is ancient and interesting. There is an Independent chapel here; and an almshouse for poor men, endowed with £21 a year.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £167: patron, Rev. Dr. W. Palmer: pres. incumbent, H. Palmer, 1823: contains 1,830 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 570: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 655: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,415: poor rates in 1837, £198.---Fair, September 14, for cattle and pedlery.---E. ¼ m. Jordans.

**BROADWAY, WORCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pershore, union of Evesham: 104 miles from London (coach road 95), 5 from Evesham, 13 from Tewkesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, coach from Oxford to Broadway: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Chipping-Camden, &c., 93 miles.---Money orders issued at Broadway: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8¼ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---A new church has lately been built here. The Independents have a chapel here, as also have the Roman Catholics. There is a school here, endowed with land by the late Mr. Hodges. Land left for the repair of the church produces £27 per annum.---The living (St. Edburgh), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £10. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £240: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, S. Franklin, 1849: contains 4,800 acres: 320 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,687: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,940: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,200: poor rates in 1837, £550. The great and small tithes of Broadway manor, the property of the lay impropiator and the vicar, were commuted in 1771.---S.E. 1 m. Middle Hill House is the seat of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart, F.R.S., and F.S.A., whose extensive antiquarian researches have placed him among the most celebrated and scientific men of the day. Sir Thomas was created a baronet in 1821.---Spring Hill is the residence of the Hon. General E. B. Lygon.

**BROADWELL, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold: 86 miles from London (coach road 87), 2 from Stow-on-the-Wold, 6 from Leamington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow-on-the-Wold station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stow-on-the-Wold, &c., 107 miles.---Money orders issued at Moreton-in-Marsh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The parish is crossed by the Roman fosse-way.---The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Adlestrop, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £23. 11s. 10½d.: pres.

net income, £643: patron, Lord Leigh: pres. incumbent, Lord Saye and Sele, 1834: contains 1,600 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 345: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 396: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,158: poor rates in 1837, £145. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1792.

**BROADWELL (or BRADWELL), OXFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Witney: 78 miles from London (coach road 69), 4 from Lechlade, 8 from Witney.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 110 miles.---Money orders issued at Lechlade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Filkins, a large hamlet of this parish, is situated on the turnpike road between Burford and Lechlade.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacies of Holwell and Kelmescott, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £8. 14s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Rev. T. W. Goodlake: pres. incumbent, T. W. Goodlake, 1845: contains 5,990 acres: 198 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,051: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,208: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,062: poor rates in 1837, £153. The great tithes, the property of Trinity College, Oxford, and the small tithes, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1775.---About 2 m. from Burford is Bradwell Grove, the seat of William Hervey, Esq.---Filkins Hall, late the seat of the Colston family, now the property of Mrs. Hervey.

**BROAD-WINDSOR, DORSET**, a parish and liberty in the union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county: this parish contains the manor and tithings of Childhay, Drimpton, Debberford, and Little Windsor: 161 miles from London (coach road 135), 3 from Beaminster, 8 from Axminster.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 250 miles.---Money orders issued at Beaminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8¼ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £13 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £17 per annum.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £15. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £558: patron, Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, S. C. Malan, 1845: contains 7,110 acres: 283 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,661: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,910: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,586: poor rates in 1837, £538.---Fair, Trinity Monday.

**BROADWOOD-KELLY, DEVON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union of Oakhampton: 216 miles from London (coach road 198), 5 from Hatherleigh, 8 from Oakhampton.---Gt. West. Rail. to Crediton, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Crediton, &c., 219 miles.---Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £19. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £238: patron, Rev. J. Hole: pres. incumbent, N. J. B. Hole, 1837: contains 2,190 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 471: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 541: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,707: poor rates in 1837, £86.

BROADWOODWIDGER, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lifton, union of Holsworthy: 229 miles from London (coach road 207), 6 from Launceston, 12 from Oakhampton.---Gt. West. Rail. to Exeter, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 243 miles.---Money orders issued at Launceston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy, with Week St. German's annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £148: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, Ponsford Cann, 1842: contains 7,350 acres: 145 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 923: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,061: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,639: poor rates in 1837, £347.

BROBURY, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grimsworth, union of Weobley, on the northern bank of the river Wye: 153 miles from London (coach road 146), 11 from Hereford, 1 from Brewhapine.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---Brobury Scar, in the neighbourhood of the village, is a fine object, and contrasts beautifully, in its bold outline, with the scenery on the banks of the Wye.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £180: patron, Rev. N. D. H. Newton: pres. incumbent, N. D. H. Newton, 1829: contains 440 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 71: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £646: poor rates in 1837, £17.---S., Moccas Park---(for which see Moccas.)

BROCKDISH, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Earsham, union of Depwade, on the northern bank of the river Waveney: 102 miles from London (coach road 95), 4 from Harleston, 6 from Diss.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Haughley Road station to Diss, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Frenze, &c., 188 miles.---Money orders issued at Harleston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £327: patron, Wm. France, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. France, 1842: contains 1,080 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 466: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 535: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,760: poor rates in 1837, £350.---Brockdish Place is the residence of the Rev. Wm. French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

BROCKENHURST, HANTS, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of New Forest, union of Lymington, New Forest division of the county: 96 miles from London (coach road 80), 4 from Lymington, 4 from Lyndhurst.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Brockenhurst station: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Brockenhurst, 185 miles.---Money orders issued at Lymington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The village is of Saxon origin; and the church, which is recorded in Domesday-book by the name of Bro-

ceste, still exhibits portions of Saxon masonry. It is placed on an artificial mound, four or five feet high, and about sixty round, in order to render it a conspicuous object to the surrounding country. On Sway Common, in the neighbourhood, there are several large tumuli.---The living is a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Boldre: contains 2,980 acres: 161 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 928: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,067: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,119: poor rates in 1837, £363.---Brockenhurst House, the residence of John Morant, Esq., is of handsome elevation, and stands in a very agreeable park, from which there are many fine views of the scenery in the New Forest. It was for some time the residence of Mr. Howard, the philanthropist.---Hinchilsea Lodge is the residence of Mrs. Hippeley Coxo.

BROCKFORD AND WITHERINGSETT, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hartismere: 93 miles from London (coach road 87), 3 from Eye, 12 from Ixworth.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Haughley Road to Thorpham Magna, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 225 miles.---Money orders issued at Eye: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 3,980 acres: 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,065: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,224: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,696: poor rates in 1837, £658.

BROCKHALL, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Nobottle-grove, union of Daventry: 67 miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Daventry, 8 from Northampton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Weedon, &c., 73 miles.---Money orders issued at Weedon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---There are some delightful views from the village over an undulating and highly-cultivated country.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £238: patron, T. R. Thornton: pres. incumbent, P. Thornton, 1806: contains 720 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 59: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,300.---W., Brockhall House, the seat of Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq., is a fine old mansion, built by the Eytons in the time of James I., but much improved and enlarged by the family of the present proprietor, who have been lords of the manor for several generations. The Thorntons were originally seated at Newnham House, in this county, but, on the acquisition of Brockhall, removed here. Mr. Thornton derives his immediate descent from John Thornton of Newnham, who married Lettice, sister and heiress of Thomas Newnham, whose grandfather, John Newnham, was living in 1469. The grandson of the John Thornton named above, Thomas Thornton, Esq., a barrister, purchased, in 1625, the estate at Brockhall of the Eyton family, by whom it had been bought of the Tyrwhitts of Kettleby, forty-three years before. On the death of the grandson of that gentleman, the estate went to his nephew, Thomas Thornton, Esq., who was high sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1699; and from that gentleman, the present proprietor, who was high sheriff in 1798, and who is a deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate of the county, is the fourth in descent.---S.E., Freeman's House.

**BROCKHAM GREEN, SURREY**, a hamlet in the above county. (For access, &c., see REIGATE.) Money orders issued at Reigate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £50: patron, Right Hon. H. Goulburn: pres. incumbent, John Miller, 1847.

**BROCKHAMPTON AND KNOWLE, DORSET**, a hamlet in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Buckland-Newton, Cerne subdivision of the county—(which see for access, &c.): 107 miles from London, 5 from Beer-Regis, 12 from Dorchester. Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Contains 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BROCKHAMPTON.** See SOUTHAM AND BROCKHAMPTON.

**BROCKHAMPTON, HEREFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Bromyard, hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxash—(which see for access, &c.): 2 miles from Bromyard. Money orders issued at Bromyard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. Contains 1,410 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 88.

**BROCKHAMPTON, HEREFORD**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Graytree, union of Ross, on the eastern bank of the Wye: 129 miles from London (coach road 130), 6 from Ross, 9 from Hereford. Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 107 miles. Money orders issued at Ross: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is the site of a Roman encampment near the village. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £10. 8s.: pres. net income, £74: patron, Dean and Chapter of Hereford: pres. incumbent, J. M. Lewis, 1848: contains 620 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £768: poor rates in 1837, £72.

**BROCKHAMPTON.** See NEWINGTON.

**BROCKHOLES.** See GRIMSARH WITH BROCKHOLES.

**BROCKLEBANK AND STONERAISE, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Westward, ward of Allerdale below Derwent: it is situated in a hilly and woody district, bounded by Catland and War-nell fells: 315 miles from London (coach road 301), 5 from Wigton, 2 from Bolton. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Wigton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 215 miles. Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. Contains 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 617: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 709.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BROCKLESBY.** See LIMSEY (LITTLE) WITH BROCKLESBY.

**BROCKLEY, KENT**, a hamlet, partly in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, and partly in that of Lewisham, hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone: 5 miles from London, 3 from Beckenham, 4 from Bromley. Tanner says of this place—*Here was a monastery of the Premonstratensian order, founded about the latter end of King Henry II.'s reign, or beginning of the reign of Richard I., by Julian, Countess of —, to the honour of the*

*blessed Virgin Mary; but the religious were, in King John's time, removed with the canons of Ottenham to the abbey of Beigham.*

**BROCKLEY, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chewton, union of Bedminster: 132 miles from London (coach road 121), 8 from Bristol, 8 from Axbridge. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Yatton station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Yatton, &c., 145 miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. This parish, with that of Kingston-Seymour, forms a detached portion of the hundred, being locally situated in that of Hartcliffe with Bedminster. The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £128: patron, Trustees of the late Rev. W. Pigott: pres. incumbent, Henry Barry, 1834: contains 910 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,162: poor rates in 1837, £24. Brockley Hall is the seat of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq., F.A.S. Mr. Pigott, whose other seat, which is also in Somersetshire, is called the Grove, served the office of high sheriff of the county, of which he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant.

**BROCKLEY, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Thingoe: 79 miles from London (coach road 64), 13 from Bury, 7 from Clare. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Chesterford to Newmarket, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Newmarket, &c., 155 miles. Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. A school here was endowed, in 1721, by Thomas Sparke, with a rent-charge of £6. The other parochial charities produce about £43 a year. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £10. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £330: patron, Rev. William Sprigge: pres. incumbent, William Sprigge, 1846: contains 1,080 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 380: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 437: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,450: poor rates in 1837, £229.

**BROCKSFIELD, NORTHUMBRELAND**, a township in the parish of Embleton, southern division of Bambrough ward—(which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Alnwick. Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 24: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £350: poor rates in 1837, £7.

**BROCKTHROP (or BROOKTHROP), GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union of Wheatenhurst: 118 miles from London (coach road 109), 4 from Gloucester, 6 from Cheltenham. Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 96 miles. Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester two turns, and J. Pitt one turn: pres. incumbent, F. T. J. Bayly, 1839: contains 1,100 acres: 29



houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 169: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,978 poor rates in 1837, £91.

**BROCKTON, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Baswick, eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone: 135 miles from London, 4 from Stafford, 4 from Penkridge.---Nor. West. Rail. to Penkridge, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Rugby to Stafford, 38, thence 4 miles.---Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 1,990 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 238: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,093: poor rates in 1837, £31.---Brook-ton Hall.

**BROCKWORTH, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dudstone and King's-Barton: 118 miles from London (coach road 100), 4 from Gloucester, 5 from Cheltenham.---Gt. West. Rail. to Gloucester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 96 miles.---Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The parish, is traversed by the Roman highway, called the Ermine Street. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, or according to the rental of the estate from which it is paid.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £150: patron and incumbent, Rev. George Watts, 1847: contains 1,847 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 409: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 470: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,062: poor rates in 1848, £323. 2s. 6d. Amount of tithes, £152. 13s.

**BRODSWORTH, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster: 212 miles from London (coach road 165), 5 from Doncaster, 10 from Barnsley.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Doncaster, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, Woodhouse-Mill, and Retford, to Doncaster, &c., 42 miles.---Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The Brodsworth estate is charged with the payment of £10 a year to a school, founded in 1696, by D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq., for ten boys. Here are the large estate and mansion, formerly the property of Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York, whose son, the Earl of Kinpont, sold to the late Peter Thelluson, Esq., whose singular will, directing his own immense fortune to accumulate till a certain period, has excited much comment. He has vested the property in trustees, to be made over at a certain period, by which time the accumulations will have amounted to several millions of money. If a male heir be at that time living, he is to take the whole, and will, in that event, be the richest man in the world. If there be no male heir, the property is to be applied towards the paying off the national debt.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £6. 6s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £367: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, John Sharpe, 1827: contains 3,170 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 467: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 537: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,784: poor rates in 1837, £230. The great and small tithes of Brod-

worth, the property of the dean and chapter of York, and the vicar, were commuted in 1815.

**BROGDEN (or BROCKDEN), WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Barnoldswick, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross---(which see for access, &c.): 223 miles from London, 6 from Clitheroe, 9 from Skipton.---Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---Contains 1,670 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 219: poor rates in 1837, £124.

**BROKENBOROUGH, WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Malmesbury: 92 miles from London (coach road 97), 2 from Malmesbury, 3 from Tetbury.---Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Minety, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, &c., 128 miles.---Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a school here endowed with £2 a year. The parish is included for election purposes within the borough of Malmesbury.---The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Westport: contains 2,590 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 429: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 493: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,786: poor rates in 1837, £155.---E. 2 m. Charlton Park, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire---(for which see CHARLTON.)

**BROKENHEUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a hamlet in the parish of Warden, ward of Tindale---(which see for access, &c.): 287 miles from London, 5 from Hexham: 10 from Corbridge.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---Contains 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185.---(Other returns with the parish.)

**BROMBLOW.** See WORTHEN.

**BROMBOROUGH, CHESTER**, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wirral: it comprises the townships of Bromborough or Brom-borrow, and Brimstange, the former in the higher, the latter in the lower division of the hundred: 187 miles from London (coach road 194), 5 from Neston, 11 from Chester.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bromborough station: from Derby, through Crewe and Chester, &c., 87 miles.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Barnabas), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £5. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £51: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chester: pres. incumbent, J. Mainwaring, 1827: contains 1,525 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 630: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,345: poor rates in 1837, £82.---Bromborough Hall, the residence of the Rev. James Mainwaring. S., Poulton Hall---(for which see POULTON.)

**BROMBY, LINCOLN**, a township in the parish of Frodingham, eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey---(which see for access, &c.): 10 miles from Brigg.---Money orders issued at Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---Contains 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**BROME, SURREY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hartismere: 96 miles from London (coach road 83), 2 from Scole, 2 from Eye.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>

Rail. through Haughley Road to Throudeston, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Throudeston, &c., 188 miles. Money orders issued at Scole: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. This is a small but very picturesque village. The church contains some handsome monuments of the Cornwallis family, one of which, erected to the memory of Sir John Cornwallis and Lady Mary, his wife, is especially worthy of notice. Sir John is represented in full armour, and the lady is lying with a greyhound at her feet. The parochial charities produce about £18 a year. The living (Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, consolidated with Oakley, Great and Little, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10. Os. 2½d.: pres. net income, £561: patron, Sir E. Kerrison: pres. incumbent, G. J. M. Paterson, 1847: contains 1,650 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 328: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 367: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,743: poor rates in 1837, £164. Brome Hall, the ancient mansion of the family of Cornwallis, is a fine old piece of English architecture. The principal hall is a noble specimen of ancient workmanship; it is very lofty, and open to the roof. In the chapel there is some admirable oak-carving. The grounds are extensive and well wooded. The mansion is approached by an avenue of oaks. It is now occupied by Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., G.C.H., K.C.B., whose father, Matthias Kerrison, Esq., bought it of the Marquis of Cornwallis. Sir Edward, after having served with eminent distinction in the army in Spain, France, and Holland, and last of all at Waterloo, attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created a baronet in 1821. He is also colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, an inspector of army clothing, and an East India proprietor. Sir Edward is recorder of Eye, and has sat in parliament for the last thirty years. He is father-in-law to Lord Henniker and Viscount Mahon, M.P.

BROMEOLME, NORFOLK, a hamlet in the parish of Bacton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead: 124 miles from London, 5 from North Walsham, 7 from Worsted. Money orders issued at North Walsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Tanner says of this place—*William de Glanville built here, in 1113, a priory of Cluniac monks from Castle Acre, to which this house was for some time subordinate. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, consisted of seven or eight monks, and was endowed, in the 26th of Henry VIII., with £144. 19s. The site was granted, in the 37th of Henry VIII., to Thomas Wodehouse. The monks had a grant for a market and weekly fair from Henry III.*

BROMESWELL, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, on the river Deben: 70 miles from London (coach road 78), 2 from Woodbridge, 12 from Ipswich. East. Co<sup>y</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 202 miles. Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Edmund), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £270: patron, Marquis of Bristol: pres. incumbent, R. H. King, 1843: contains 1,800 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £887: poor rates in 1837, £158.

BROMFIELD (BROOMFIELD, or BRUNSFIELD), CUMBERLAND, a parish, partly in the ward of Cumberland, and partly in that of Allerdale below Derwent, union of Wigton: the former portion comprehends the townships of Blencogo and Dundraw, and the latter the chapelry of Allonby, and the townships of Bromfield with Crookdale and Scales, Langrigg with Mealrigg, and West Newton: 318 miles from London (coach road 309), 6 from Wigton, 6 from Bolton. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Leegate station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 218 miles. Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. There is a grammar-school here, free for the children of all persons resident in the parish. It was founded in 1612, by Richard Osmotherly, a mercer of London, who endowed it with £10 a year; but the endowment has been since materially increased by donations, chiefly from the family of Thomlison, and it now amounts to £40 a year. There is another school here with an endowment. The living (St. Kentigern), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £270: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, C. H. Wybergh, 1826: contains 12,850 acres: 456 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,312: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,659: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £17,203: poor rates in 1837, £745.

BROMFIELD, CUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 466: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 536: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,686: poor rates in 1837, £160.

BROMFIELD, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Munslow, union of Ludlow: it comprises the chapelry of Halford, and the townships of Bromfield and Dinehope: 159 miles from London (coach road 144), 3 from Ludlow, 10 from Knighton. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 96 miles. Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £100 in the three per cent. consols. The church was part of the old monastery, of which Tanner says—*Here was, in the time of Henry I., a little college of prebendaries, or secondary canons, who, in the year 1159, turned Benedictine monks, and yielded up their church and all their lands to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, whereupon were placed a prior and monks here, who continued till the dissolution. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, in one place, at £45. 11s. 8d. per annum, and in my MS., Valor and Stevens; vol. i., p. 82, at £78. 19s. 4d. It was granted to Charles Fox, in the 4th year of Philip and Mary.* The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, with the curacy of Halford annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £334: patron, Hon. R. H. Clive: pres. incumbent, T. J. Longworth, 1841: contains 9,330 acres: 132 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 655: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 758: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,035: poor rates in 1837, £625. S., Oakley Park.

BROMFIELD, SALOP, a township in the above

parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 594: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 683: poor rates in 1837, £594.

BROMFLEET, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of South Cave, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill: 178 miles from London, 3 from Cave, 7 from Howden.—(For access, &c., see CAVE.)—Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—The Hull and Selby Railway crosses the Market-Weighton Canal here, by an iron bridge of 70 feet span.—Contains 1,220 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,277: poor rates in 1837, £85.

BROMHALL (or BROMEHAL), BERKS, a hamlet in the parish of Sunninghill, hun<sup>d</sup> of Cookham.—In speaking of Bromhall, Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, says—*Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Margaret, founded before the first year of King John; but by inquisition, taken in the 13th year of Henry VIII., it was found that Joan Rawlins, late prioress, having resigned the only two nuns belonging to this house, had abandoned it in 1522, upon which the priory, with the lands belonging thereunto, were judged to be escheated to the crown, from whence it was granted, in the next year, by the interest and procurement of Bishop Fisher, to St. John's College in Cambridge, which yet enjoys the same.*

BROMHALL, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Wrenbury, hun<sup>d</sup> of Nantwich, co-palatine of Chester, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Grand Junction Canal—(for access, &c., see NANTWICH): 166 miles from London, 3 from Nantwich, 7 from Whitechurch.—Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 1,130 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 157: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,233: poor rates in 1837, £180.

BROMHAM, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Willey, union of Bedford, bounded by the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge here: 66 miles from London (coach road 54), 3 from Bedford, 1 from Oakley.—Nor. West. Rail. through Bletchley to Bedford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Bletchley to Bedford, &c., 106 miles.—Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The church contains monuments of the families of Trevor and Dyve.—The living (St. Owen), a vicarage, with that of Oakley annexed, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £336: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, J. J. Goodall, 1827: contains 1,910 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 361: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,996: poor rates in 1837, £190.—Bromham Hall is the seat of the Hon. G. Rice Rice Trevor. It is situated on the banks of the Ouse, surrounded by tasteful shrubberies, gardens, fish-ponds, and is screened by noble forest trees, the whole forming a most beautiful and fertile domain.

BROMHAM, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Potterne and Cannings, union of Devizes, in the neighbourhood of the Kennet and Avon Canal:

109 miles from London (coach road 94), 4 from Devizes, 4 from Calne.—Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Melksham, thence 3 miles; from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Melksham, &c., 162 miles.—Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The church contains several memorials of the Bayntun family, who have possessed the manor since the time of Henry VI. The Baptists have a chapel here.—The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £12. 16s.: pres. net income, £698: patron, Mrs. Starkey: pres. incumbent, H. Bayntun, 1793: contains 3,300 acres: 303 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,558: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,791: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,549: poor rates in 1837, £956.—N. 2 m. Bowood House, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne—(for which see Bowood.) N. 1 m. Spy Park.—Bromham Hall is the residence of John Bayntun Starkey, Esq. In his treatise on government, Sidney asserts that, in the antiquity of possession and name, few of the nobility exceed the family of Bayntun. It appears, from a very curious pedigree preserved in the Museum, that in the time of Henry II. the principal members of the family were knights of St. John, and Sir Henry Bayntun was knight-marshal to the monarch, an office at that time of great dignity. His second son, Henry, was a knight of St. John, and was slain in Bretagne in 1201. Another Sir Henry Bayntun, taking part with the Earl of Northumberland in the time of Henry IV., was made prisoner, and beheaded at Berwick; and, in 1471, Sir Robert Bayntun, having fought against the king at Tewkesbury, was taken and attainted. After that period, the family were for a long time settled at Falstone, in Wiltshire; but on the death of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Anaud, John Bayntun, Esq., son of the Sir Robert just spoken of, removed to Bromham, which was anciently the seat of the Roches. He was restored in blood by Henry VII. He died in 1516, and was buried in Bromham church. The son of that gentleman, Sir Edward Bayntun, rose high in the favour of Henry VIII., and was vice-chamberlain to three of his queens. He was employed by the king to bring over Cardinal Pole, his cousin, to Henry's views; but in this all his endeavours failed. Sir Edward attended his royal master in his expeditions to France, where he is supposed to have died. The sixth in descent from Sir Edward, John Bayntun, Esq., dying without issue, the property devolved to his sister Anne, who through marriage conveyed it to Edward Rolt, Esq., M.P., of Sacomb Park, Herts, whose son, Edward Rolt, Esq., was groom of the bedchamber to Frederic Prince of Wales, father of George III. Mr. Rolt, who was also in parliament, assumed the name of Bayntun, and was created a baronet in 1762. The son of that gentleman, Sir Andrew Bayntun Rolt, Bart., of Spy Park, dying without male issue, the baronetcy became extinct, and the property devolved on his daughter and heiress, Maria Barbara, who married the Rev. John Starkey, D.D., one of an ancient family in Lancashire and Cheshire, whose grandson, the present proprietor, in 1843, succeeded to the estates.

BROMLEY, KENT, a market town and parish

in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bromley and Beckenham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley: 10 miles from London, 5 from Greenwich. — Croydon Rail. to Forest Hill, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 142 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters—five deliveries each way daily. — The town stands on the north side of the river Ravensbourne, and consists chiefly of a long street of well-built houses. The bishops of Rochester long had their palace in the immediate vicinity; but the present structure, which is a plain brick building, was only erected in 1777. In the grounds there is a well, the waters of which are similar in quality to those of Tunbridge. The town is regulated by headboroughs and constables, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; and the petty sessions for the Bromley division are held here, and at Farnborough and Footscray. Bromley is a polling-place for West Kent. The church is a large Gothic structure, with an embattled tower; it contains several monuments of the bishops of Rochester. The Methodists and Independents have chapels here. A school here is endowed with the interest of £1,400, for clothing and educating thirty children; but the principal ornament of the place is a college, an institution founded for the residence and maintenance of the widows of clergymen of the Established Church: it is under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and thirteen other trustees. The college is a handsome building, and contains apartments for forty widows, each of whom receives £38 yearly, together with an allowance of coals and candles. The institution was originally founded, in 1666, by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, for twenty widows, but it has been enriched, and its benefits extended, by subsequent benefactions. The Bromley poor-law union comprehends sixteen parishes, spread over an area of 62 square miles, and comprises a population of about 15,000 persons. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, now in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £39. 12s.: pres. net income, £160: patron, Bishop of Rochester: pres. incumbent, J. E. Newell, 1827: contains 4,630 acres: 669 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,974: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £14,798: poor rates in 1837, £652. — Market day, Thursday. Fairs: Feb. 14, and Aug. 5, for live stock.

**BROMLEY, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill—(which see for access, &c.): 148 miles from London, 1 from Eccleshall, 8 from Stafford. — Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Contains 1,080 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 33.

**BROMLEY, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Bywell, St. Peter's, eastern division of the ward of Tindale—(which see for access, &c.): 278 miles from London, 7 from Hexham, 4 from Corbridge. — Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**BROMLEY-ABBOTS, STAFFORD**, a parish, formerly a market town, in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill, union of Uttoxeter: it contains the liberty of Bagot's-Bromley, and the town-

ship of Bromley-Hurst: 133 miles from London (coach road 130), 10 from Stafford, 6 from Uttoxeter. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Tamworth to Colwich station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Lichfield to Colwich, &c., 39 miles. — Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The town consists chiefly of one long street, on the road from Uttoxeter to Lichfield, and is placed on the banks of a rivulet which falls into the Blyth. The appendix to the first name was derived from the circumstance of its having belonged to an abbey at Blythbury, founded, for Benedictine monks, by Hugh Malveysin, in the reign of Henry I., or Stephen. On the dissolution of the monasteries, this was granted to the Bagot family. The church is an ancient edifice, presenting many styles of architecture. The Independents have a chapel here. There is a free grammar-school here for the instruction of twelve boys, endowed, in 1606, by Richard Clarke, with £400, which was laid out in the purchase of 150 acres of land, shortly after the foundation; the land was subsequently leased for 999 years. There is an hospital here for six aged men and a matron, each of whom receive £10 annually: it was endowed by Lombard and Charles Bagot. The other parochial charities produce about £108 a year. The courts-leet of the lord of the manor are held here annually; and Bromley is a polling-place for North Staffordshire. — The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £5. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £187: patron, Marquis of Anglesey: pres. incumbent, John Lowe, 1844: contains 8,360 acres: 332 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,508: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,734: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,634: poor rates in 1837, £436. — Fairs: March 5, May 22, and Sept. 4, for horses, &c. — W., Newton Warren House.—N., Bagot Park.

**BROMLEY (BAGOT'S), STAFFORD**, a liberty in the above parish of Bromley-Abbots. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)

**BROMLEY (GREAT), ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 57 miles from London (coach road 56), 4 from Manningtree, 6 from Colchester. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 189 miles. — Money orders issued at Manningtree: London letters issued 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — This parish sends four scholars as candidates for two exhibitions in St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is a fine building, and has a peculiarly fine wrought roof. — The living (St. George), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £16. 16s. 0½d.; pres. net income, £698: patron, — Graham, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. H. Graham, 1837: contains 3,050 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 738: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 848: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,685: poor rates in 1837, £294. — S., Bromley Lodge, the residence of Mrs. Bateman.

**BROMLEY-HURST.** See **BROMLEY-ABBOTS**.

**BROMLEY (KING'S), STAFFORD**, a parish in the northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, union of Lichfield: 124 miles from London (coach road 126), 4 from Lichfield, 8 from Burton. — Nor.

West. Rail. through Rugby and Lichfield to Armitage, thence 4 miles; from Derby, through Burton and Lichfield to Armitage, &c., 31 miles. Money orders issued at Lichfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. There is an endowed almshouse here for seven poor widows. The other parochial charities produce £60 a year. The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, is valued at £35: pres. net income, £72: patron, Prebendary of Alrewas and Weeford: pres. incumbent, John Hinckley, 1829: contains 3,370 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 825: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £5,356: poor rates in 1837, £309. E., Wichnor Park—(for which see WICHNOR.)

**BROMLEY (St. LEONARD'S), MIDDLESEX**, a parish in the Tower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ossulstone, union of Poplar: 4 miles from London, 2 from Poplar. Money orders issued at Stratford: London letters—five deliveries each way daily. Its name, according to Tanner, is derived from a *Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Leonard, and founded by William, Bishop of London, in the time of William the Conqueror. Herein were a prioress and nine nuns, whose revenues were rated, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £121. 16s. The site was granted, in the 30th of Henry VIII., to John Meotas; and in the 32d year of Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler.* The chapel of the nunnery is still used as the parish church. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. Seventeen children of this parish receive gratuitous instruction at Stratford-le-Bow school, which was founded in 1616 by Sir John Jolles, who also founded here eight almshouses, and placed the whole under the direction of the Drapers' Company. The other parochial charities produce about £94 a year. The living is a perpetual curacy and donative in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London, not in charge: pres. net income, £190: patron, John Walter, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Peter Fraser, 1824: contains 620 acres: 888 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,154: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,077: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £17,886: poor rates in 1837, £2,337.

**BROMLEY (LITTLE), ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 59 miles from London (coach road 57), 3 from Manningtree, 7 from Colchester. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Colchester to Ardleigh station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 191 miles. Money orders issued at Manningtree: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Colchester, formerly in the diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £493: patron, Wadham College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. B. Newman, 1838: contains 2,260 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 426: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 490: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,719: poor rates in 1837, £159.

**BROMPTON, KENT**, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, hun<sup>d</sup> of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford: 44 miles from London (coach road 33), 1 from Chatham, 3 from Rochester. North Kent Rail. to Rochester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 176 miles. Money orders issued at Chatham: London

letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. It stands on the brow of a hill, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the neighbouring dock-yards. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, with a day school attached, in which more than 100 children receive their tuition. There are extensive barracks here belonging to the East India Company, and a fine naval hospital, included within the fortifications called the Lines. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £130: patrons, Rev. W. Conway and Miss Conway: pres. incumbent, Daniel Cooke, 1847—(pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.) Fair, May 29.

**BROMPTON, MIDDLESEX**, a hamlet in the parish of Kensington, Kensington division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ossulstone, in the suburbs of London: 2 miles from London. Money orders issued here: London letters—five deliveries each way daily. A new district church was erected here in 1808. Brompton forming now, in fact, from the continuation of the streets, a part of the metropolis, there is ample provision for the religious observances and the scholastic instruction of the several sections of dissenters. The living (the Holy Trinity) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of London: pres. net income, £639: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, W. J. Irons, 1840: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,515: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,942.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BROMPTON WITH RISTON, SALOP**, a township in the parish of Church-Stoke, hun<sup>d</sup> of Chirbury—(which see for access, &c.): 166 miles from London, 3 from Montgomery, 3 from Keny. Money orders issued at Welshpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes at noon. Contains 1,560 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,771: poor rates in 1837, £128.

**BROMPTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Northallerton, wapentake of Allertonshire—(which see for access, &c.): 226 miles from London, 2 from Northallerton, 11 from Thirsk. Money orders issued at Northallerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Two schools here have an endowment of £10. There is a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen trowsers and fancy goods. Here is Standard Hill, memorable from the battle of the Standard, fought here in the year 1138, in which the Scots were defeated. The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiarity of Durham: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, W. J. Middleton, 1844: contains 3,490 acres: 301 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,535: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same, or under: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,993: poor rates in 1837, £635.

**BROMPTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Pickering, union of Scarborough: it comprises the townships of Brompton, Sawdon, Snainton, and Troutdale: 255 miles from London (coach road 226), 8 from Scarborough. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Sherburn station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 123 miles. Money orders issued at Scarborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½

p.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—The church is of very pleasing elevation, and a beautiful object to the surrounding country. Brompton is supposed to have been the site of an ancient palace of the Northumbrian kings, and it is also believed to have been the birth-place of John de Brompton, who compiled a chronicle of the early annals of England, which extended from the arrival of St. Augustine in 558, to the death of Richard I. It is chiefly valuable for giving the Saxon laws at large; it was published among the Decem Scriptores. There are the remains of an ancient fortress in the neighbourhood, on an eminence termed Castlehill. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage with the curacy of Snainton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £108: patron, Sir G. Cayley, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Joseph Irvin, 1829: contains 10,180 acres: 267 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,534: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,764: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,815: poor rates in 1837, £419. All the tithes of Brompton, Ebberston, and Snainton townships, the property of the clerical rector and the curates, were commuted in 1708. —E., Wykeham Abbey—(for which see WYKEHAM.)—High Hall is the seat of Sir George Cayley, Bart. This estate, together with Ayton and some others, came into the Clifford family by the marriage of John Lord Clifford with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Henry de Bromfielde, and, after some changes, passed to the ancient and honourable family, to the head of which it now belongs. No family in England can claim a more ancient and illustrious descent than that of Cayley; for, by the records, it appears that for several generations before the descent of William I. upon England, they had held baronial rank in Normandy; and if Guilleaume de Cailli, stated in Doomsday-book to be lord of several manors in Berkshire, be, as has been supposed, William Fitz-osborne, cousin of the Conqueror, and that monarch's viceroy during his absence abroad, they of course trace their rise from Rollo himself. But that William died without issue, and the line was continued by his brother Humphrey de Cailli, whose posterity, in their several generations, occupied high positions in the land, and at length settled in Norfolk, where, as early as the time of Edward I., Henry de Cayley was a person of high consideration, and they have now, for about two centuries and a half, been settled at Brompton. William, the then head of the house, was, in 1661, created a baronet for his services to Charles I., his son having been knighted early in the outbreak of the civil war. Sir William, the second baronet, was nominated one of the aldermen of Scarborough in the charter granted by Charles II., in the thirty-sixth of his reign, to that town, and filled the office of mayor in 1686. The grandson of that gentleman, Sir George Cayley, acted most usefully as an active and influential magistrate for a long series of years. He died at an advanced age in 1792, when he was succeeded in the title and estates by the present baronet, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and for several years sat in the House of Commons as the representative of Scarborough.

BROMPTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) —Contains 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 570:

probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 655: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,994: poor rates in 1837, £126.

BROMPTON-BIERLOW (or BIERLEY), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill: 182 miles from London, 6 from Rotherham.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Wath station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield and Rotherham to Wath, &c., 50 miles.—Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—There is a school here, endowed with bequests of an estate by George Ellis in 1711, and of £300 by John Higson in 1814.—Contains 3,150 acres: 271 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,704: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,960: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,559: poor rates in 1837, £599.

BROMPTON-PATRICK, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish, partly in the eastern, and partly in the western division of the wapentake of Hang, union of Leyburn: it contains the townships of Brompton-Patrick, Newton-le-Willews, part of Arrowthorne, and part of Hunton: 161 miles from London (coach road 226), 3 from Bedale, 8 from Northallerton.—Nor. East. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Northallerton, to Bedale, thence 3 miles.—Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—There is a school here, endowed with £21. 10s. 6d. per annum.—The living (St. Patrick), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £100: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, Hugh Rigg, 1811: contains 5,560 acres: 230 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,130: prob. pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,299: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,689: poor rates in 1837, £296.

BROMPTON-PATRICK, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 1,280 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 216: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 254: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,901: poor rates in 1837, £24.

BROMPTON (PORTER'S). See GANTON WITH BROMPTON.

BROMPTON-RALPH, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Williton Freemanors, union of Williton: 172 miles from London (coach road 155), 3 from Wiveliscombe, 8 from Watchet.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 185 miles.—Money orders issued at Wiveliscombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—There are traces of a Danish encampment on Brendon Hill.—The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £17. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income about £347: patrons, Mrs. Blommart, and Mrs. S. Escott: pres. incumbent, W. S. Escott, 1842: contains 2,487 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 492: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 500: gross yearly value, £3,572. 10s. 3d.: rateable value, £2,736. 10s. 11d.: poor rates about £400.

BROMPTON-REGIS, SOMERSET, a parish, formerly constituting a hun<sup>d</sup> of itself, but now included in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Williton Freemanors, union of Dulverton, on the eastern bank of the river Exe: 182 miles from London (coach road

161), 3 from Dulverton, 8 from Wiveliscombe. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Taunton, &c., 195 miles. — Money orders issued at Bampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The church contains a curiously-carved oak, which separates the nave and chancel. The village has a right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs. In the neighbourhood there are the remains of Barlinch priory. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £12. 5s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Alexander Tate, 1847: contains 8,810 acres: 149 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 875: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,006: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,379: poor rates in 1837, £566.

**BROMPTON-UPON-SWALE**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Easby, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling: 267 miles from London (coach road 195), 2 from Catterick, 2 from Huntingdon. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Dalton, to Catterick, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 135 miles. — Money orders issued at Catterick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 1,710 acres: 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 399: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 460: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,645: poor rates in 1837, £111.

**BROMSBERROW**, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Botloe, union of Newent: 132 miles from London, 4 from Ledbury, 11 from Tewkesbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Tewkesbury, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, &c., 94 miles. — Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce £6. 16s. per annum. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7. 15s.: pres. net income, £339: patron, Earl Beauchamp: pres. incumbent, Charles Hill: contains 1,760 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 283: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 256: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,599: poor rates in 1837, £255. — Bromsberrow Place, the seat of Osman Ricardo, Esq., M.P.

**BROMSGROVE** (or **BROOMSGROVE**), WORCESTER, a market town and parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Halfshire, division of Droitwich, union of Bromsgrove: 133 miles from London (coach road 116), 12 from Worcester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Bromsgrove: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bromsgrove, 56 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 3.10 p.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. — In the reign of Henry III. this was a royal demesne; and in the time of Edward I. returned two members to parliament, a privilege, however, which was shortly afterwards relinquished. The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length, on the western bank of the river Salwarp; and Leland's description of it is still applicable—*All in a manner of one street, very large, standing in a plain ground. The towns standeth somethings by clothinge. The heart of the towne is meetly well paved.* It contains some good houses, with many ancient ones. The principal business

is nail-making. Bromsgrove was formerly incorporated, but is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions for the division of Droitwich in the town-hall here, a neat structure, under which there is a public market. The church is a fine edifice, with a tower 189 feet high. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, each have chapels here. The grammar-school was founded by Edward VI., the endowment being originally only £7 a year; but Sir Thomas Cooke, the founder of Worcester College, in Oxford, added £50 per annum to it, and founded, for the benefit of the scholars of this and four other schools in the county, four scholarships of £50 a year each; and four fellowships of £150 a year, in his own College at Oxford. The number of boys on the foundation is twelve, who are clothed and educated, and on leaving the school are apprenticed out of a fund established for that purpose. The interest of £200, left by Mrs. Wattell in 1828, is given away in medals for good conduct, which are struck from an appropriate die. There is a school here, in which nearly 1,200 children are instructed; and a school-house, at the cost of £1,000, has lately been erected for their accommodation. The parochial charities produce something more than £200 a year. In the vicinity of the town is a district called Bromsgrove-Lickey—formerly a barren range of hills, but which are now enclosed—is the source of several streams, some of which descend into the Severn, while others fall into the Trent. Bromsgrove poor-law union comprehends thirteen parishes, spread over 71 square miles, with a population of about 20,000 persons. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £41. 8s. 1½d.: pres. income, £1,205: patron, Dean and Chapter of Worcester: pres. incumbent, W. Villers, 1846: contains 11,230 acres: 1,756 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 9,671: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, the same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £26,661: poor rates in 1837, £1,961. — Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: June 24, Oct. 1, cattle, &c.; Sept. 24, statute, last Tuesday in February, March, April, May, and August. — Bankers: Rufford, Biggs, & Co.—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.: Branch of Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company (on market days)—draw on Smith, Payne, & Co.—Inns: Royal Hotel, and Star and Garter. — The principal mansion here is the seat of the Rev. Thomas H. P. Furse Lowe, D.D., Dean of Exeter, who is also a magistrate of Shropshire. Dr. Lowe's family is of very ancient extraction, being derived from one of the commanders of William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied in his descent upon England, as appears by an observation of Abingdon, the antiquary, and has preserved a male descent to the present day. Mr. Abingdon says—*I must not forget, in speaking of the abbot and convent of Worcester, to mention their benefactors. Their weare in thys lordshyppe two auncient inhabitants, one Lowe (wrytten formerly and still pronounced here Lane), whose aunccestor was one of the captaynes who fought under Duke Wylliam of Normandy in the conquest of Englande, as appeareth in a rowle most exactly drawn and carefully kept in Flanders, the copy whereof was*



sent me by a gentleman in this family, to give me light in the obscurity of antiquities. The family continued for a long series of years resident at the Lowe, and among the eminent members of it in ancient times, we may select John Lowe, an Augustine monk, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1433; Humphrey, high sheriff of Shropshire in 1439; and Richard, who, with his followers, was retained to serve in France in the time of Edward IV. The head of the family, towards the close of the sixteenth century, was Thomas Lowe, Esq. of the Lowe, in the parish of Langridge, Worcestershire, and from him the present venerable proprietor is the fifth lineal descendant.

**BROMWICH-CASTLE, WARWICK**, a chapelry in the parish of Aston, Birmingham division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford—(which see for access, &c.): 107 miles from London, 4 from Coleshill, 5 from Birmingham.—Dugdale supposed this place to have derived its name from a castle which once stood here; and there is still a mound called Castle Hill. There are the vestiges of a Roman intrenchment in the neighbourhood.—The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, a donative, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £315: patron, Earl of Bradford: pres. incumbent, E. Kempson, 1834.—(Pop<sup>n</sup> returned with that of the parish.)

**BROMWICH (LITTLE)**. See **ASTON, WARWICK**.

**BROMWICH (WEST), STAFFORD**, a parish in the southern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, union of West Bromwich: 118 miles from London (coach road 122), 6 from Birmingham.—Nor. West. Rail. to Birmingham, thence 6 miles; from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 48 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 3½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The Independents have a very handsome chapel here, built in the Doric style, which contains 1,000 sittings. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Roman Catholics also have chapels here. Coal and ironstone are found here. The West Bromwich poor-law union comprehends six parishes, spread over 27 square miles, with a population of about 35,000 persons.—The living (St. Clement), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £566: patron, Earl of Dartmouth: pres. incumbent, James Spry, 1837: contains 5,390 acres: 2,860 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 26,121: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 30,021: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £13,245: poor rates in 1837, £2,483. The tithes were commuted in 1801.—Bank: Branch of the Dudley and West Bromwich Bank.

**BROMYARD, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Broxash, union of Bromyard: 134 miles from London (coach road 125), 13 from Hereford.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, 87 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The town is situated on the river Frome, and the parish comprises Linton, Norton, and Winslow, and the chapelry of Brookhampton. The village is old and irregularly built, and consists chiefly of old wooden houses. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice, and contains a

monument of the Rev. Phineas Jackson, who died rector of the parish in 1681, leaving several small bequests to the parish. Tanner, in speaking of it, says—*Three canons, prebendaries, or portionists, in the church here, occur as anciently as the 53d year of Henry III., in the gift of the Bishops of Hereford. Hence it was frequently styled a collegiate church or college; and as such, was granted, in the 14th year of Elizabeth, to one William Jeames.* The rectory is now divided into three portions, the first of which is valued at £5, and the others at £6; gross income of the first portion, £603; of the second portion, £70; and of the third portion, £7—all of which are in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. A workhouse has been built here for the union of Bromyard, at a cost of £3,000, which is capable of accommodating 120 inmates. The union comprehends thirty-three parishes, spread over an area of 96 square miles, with a population of about 12,000 persons.—The living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £9. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £600: pres. incumbent, William Cooke, 1834: contains 9,310 acres: 596 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,927: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,366: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £12,161: poor rates in 1837, £1,020.—Market day, Monday. Fairs: last Monday in January, Thursday before Lady-day, May 3, Monday in Whit-week, Thursday before July 25, October 22, for cattle.—Bankers: Sub-Branch of National Provident Bank of England—draw on Spooner & Co.—Inns: Falcon, and Hop Pole.

**BRONCASTELLAN, CARDIGAN**, a township in the parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, hund<sup>d</sup> of Gneurglynn, South Wales, on the river Reidel—(which see for access, &c.): 210 miles from London, 2 from Aberystwith, 3 from Capel.—Money orders issued at Aberystwith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 147: poor rates in 1837, £25.

**BRONGWYN, CARDIGAN**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Troedyr, union of Newcastle in Emlyn, South Wales: 248 miles from London, 7 from Cardigan.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 130 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 202 miles.—Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—Contains 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 377: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 433: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> 938: poor rates in 1837, £102.

**BRON-LLYS**. See **BRYN-LLYS**.

**BRON-Y-GATH**. See **WESTON-RHYN**, with **BRON-Y-GATH**.

**BROOK (or GASPER), SOMERSET**, a hamlet in the parish of Stourton, division of Wincanton, hund<sup>d</sup> of Norton-Ferris—(which see for access, &c.): 125 miles from London, 6 from Wells, 2 from Mere.—Money orders issued at Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 1,340 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,160.

**BROOK, HANTS**, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county: 110 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Yarmouth, 8 from Newport.—Sou. West. Rail. to Portsmouth, thence across the Solent, through Newport to Brook.—Money orders issued at Yarmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post

closes 3 p.m.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £1. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Rev. C. F. Fenwick: pres. incumbent, C. F. Fenwick, 1836: contains 750 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 150: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £872: poor rates in 1837, £130.

BROOKE (St. Mary), KENT, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wye, and partly in that of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford: 71 miles from London (coach road 57), 4 from Ashford, 12 from Canterbury.—Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 203 miles.—Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £7. 7s. 3d.: pres. net income, £171: patron, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, W. Y. Draper, 1833: contains 540 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 150: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £773: poor rates in 1837, £110.

BROOKE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clavering, but locally in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Henstead, union of Loddon and Clavering: 134 miles from London (coach road 117), 6½ from Norwich, 7¼ from Bungay.—Nor. and East. Rail. to Norwich, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 174 miles.—Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There is a Baptist chapel here. There are also several cottages in the parish, belonging to the vicar, and about five acres of glebe. The church, which is an ancient and beautiful structure, has been recently re-arranged, and put in thorough repair, by which 76 additional sittings have been obtained. There is a parish property producing about £180 a year; from the proceeds of which, necessary church expenses are defrayed, the remainder is applied to reduce the poor rates, to the support of the parish schools, &c. There is a good vicarage-house. The celebrated Sir Astley Cooper was born here. There are three parish schools: one for boys, one for girls, and one for infants; average attendance, 180 children.—The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £216: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. Beal, LL.D., 1847: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 756: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 800: contains 2,150 acres: 132 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,279. 7s.: poor rates in 1848, £423. 11s. 11d. Tithes commuted at £240. 10s.—The village is beautifully situated in the midst of, and surrounded by, the parks connected with Brooke Hall and Brooke House. The former of these is occupied by the Rev. J. Holmes, the present impropiator, and lord of the manor.—Brooke House is the seat of G. S. Kett, Esq., the representative of one of, and connected with, the most ancient families of the county, of which he has filled the office of high sheriff.

BROOKE, RUTLAND, a parish in the soke and union of Oakham: 129 miles from London (coach road 91), 2 from Oakham, 2 from Braunston.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Oakham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Oakham, &c., 48 miles.—Money or-

ders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*A small priory of three or four canons regular of the order of St. Austin was founded here by Hugh Ferrers, in the time of Richard I. It was subordinate to the monastery of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £43. 13s. 4d. The site was granted, in the 28th year of Henry VIII., to Anthony Coope.*—The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Oakham: contains 1,560 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 113: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,256: poor rates in 1837, £52.

BROOK-END, BUCKINGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Shenley, hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottesloe—(which see for access, &c.): 47 miles from London, 2 from Biggleswade, 5 from Potton.—Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—Contains 1,620 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,817: poor rates in 1837, £141.

BROOKESBY, LEICESTER, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goscoat, union of Melton-Mowbray: 114 miles from London (coach road 106), 6 from Melton-Mowbray, 5 from Thurmaston.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Brookesby station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Brookesby, &c., 31 miles.—Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—There was formerly a mansion here, in which Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, was born.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £5. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Countess of Listowell: pres. incumbent, C. A. Campbell, 1835: contains 640 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,663: poor rates in 1837, £61.

BROOK-GREEN, MIDDLESEX, a hamlet in the parish of Fulham, Kensington division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ossulstone: 3 miles from London, 4 from Brentford.—Money orders issued at Hammersmith—five posts each way daily.—There is a Roman Catholic chapel here.—(Returns with the parish.)

BROOKHAMPTON, SALOP, a township in the parish of Holdgate, hun<sup>d</sup> of Munslow—(which see for access, &c.): 55 miles from London, 6 from Wallingford, 7 from Abingdon.—Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109.

BROOKHAMPTON. See NEWINGTON, OXFORD.

BROOKHAMPTON. See OMBESLEY.

BROOKLAND, KENT, a parish, partly in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Alesbridge, lathe of Shepway, union of Romney-Marsh, in the vicinity of the Royal Military Canal: 79 miles from London (coach road 67), 5 from New Romney, 6 from Rye.—Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 211 miles.—Money orders issued at New Romney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. Augustine), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £17. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £93: patron, Dean and Chapter of

Canterbury: pres. incumbent, D. Boys, 1809: contains 1,500 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 462: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 531: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,385: poor rates in 1837, £302. — Fair, Aug. 1, for pedlery.

**BROOKTHROP.** See BROCKTHROP.

**BROOK-STREET, ESSEX,** a hamlet in the parish of South-Weald, hun<sup>d</sup> of Chafford: 19 miles from London, 1 from Brentwood. — Money orders issued at Brentwood: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Tanner says of this place—*A free chapel, and an hospital of a master or warden, and divers poor people, lepers, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was established here before the 20th year of Edward I. This spittle, with all the lands thereunto belonging, were granted, in the 7th year of Edward VI., to Sir Anthony Brown and Richard Weston.* — (Pop<sup>n</sup> returned with the parish.)

**BROOKS-WEIR (or BROCKWARE), GLOUCESTER,** a village in the parishes of St. Briavell's, Huelsfield, and Wollastone, hun<sup>d</sup> of St. Briavell's, on the eastern bank of the Wye—(which see for access, &c.): 137 miles from London, 4 from Chepstow, 4 from Trellock. — Money orders issued at Chepstow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The tide rarely flows beyond this village, except at spring-tides.

**BROOM, BEDFORD,** a hamlet in the parish of Southill, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wixamtree — (which see for access, &c.): 44 miles from London, 2 from Biggleswade, 3 from Shefford. — Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Contains 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 365: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 419. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**BROOM, DURHAM,** a township in the parish of St. Oswald, middle division of Chester ward: 289 miles from London (coach road 261), 2 from Durham, 12 from Sedgefield. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Durham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 157 miles. — Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Contains 1,450 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,340: poor rates in 1837, £71.

**BROOM, STAFFORD,** a parish to the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Seisdon, union of Kidderminster, but detached and situated in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire, county of Worcester, to which county it has recently been annexed by the new boundary act: 139 miles from London (coach road 129), 4 from Stourbridge, 5 from Kidderminster. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Kidderminster, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 76 miles. — Money orders issued at Stourbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £224: patron, Sir E. D. Scott, Bart.: pres. incumbent, E. Dudley, 1810: contains 713 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 129: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,016: poor rates in 1837, £61. Tithes commuted in 1779. — Broom House is the residence of Mrs. Addenbrooke.

**BROOME (or BROME), NORFOLK,** a parish in the

hun<sup>d</sup> of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering: 146 miles from London (coach road 108), 2 from Bungay, 6 from Beccles. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Reedham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Reedham, &c., 186 miles. — Money orders issued at Bungay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £68 a year. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £214: patron, Sir W. F. F. Middleton: pres. incumbent, W. Colville, 1828: contains 1,470 acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 610: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 701: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,110: poor rates in 1837, £146.

**BROOMFIELD, ESSEX,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Chelmsford: 31 miles from London, 2 from Chelmsford, 11 from Dunmow. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued at Chelmsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The church is commodious, and has an ancient round tower. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, formerly in the diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £220: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, H. Eley, 1843: contains 2,215 acres: 180 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 820: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 943: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,064: poor rates in 1837, £404.

**BROOMFIELD, KENT,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn: 61 miles from London (coach road 40), 5 from Maidstone, 5 from Lenham. — Sou. East. Rail. to Maidstone, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 193 miles. — Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living (St. Margaret), a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Leeds, in the diocese of Canterbury, and having jointly a pres. net income of £163: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, William Burkitt, 1843: contains 1,000 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 146: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,652: poor rates in 1837, £69. — Fair, Whit-Monday. — N. 1 m. Leeds Castle, the seat of C. W. Martin, Esq., M.P.—(for which see LEEDS.)

**BROOMFIELD, SOMERSET,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Andersfield, division and union of Bridgewater: 168 miles from London (coach road 142), 5 from Taunton, 6 from Bridgewater. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 182 miles. — Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £78: patron, Colonel Hamilton: pres. incumbent, Robert Crosse, 1843: contains 4,050 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 497: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 572: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,025: poor rates in 1837, £377. — Fair, November 13, for cattle, hats, and pewter goods. — Finecourt House, the seat of Andrew Crosse, Esq.

**BROOMHAUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND,** a township

in the parish of Bywell-St.-Andrew, eastern division of the ward of Tindale—(which see for access, &c.): 274 miles from London, 8 from Hexham, 13 from Newcastle.—Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Contains 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 100.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BROOMHILL, KENT**, a parish in the liberty of New Romney, lathe of Shepway, union of Rye: it is now a member of the town and port of New Romney: 84 miles from London, 4 from Rye.—Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 216 miles.—Money orders issued at Rye: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—Contains 3,580 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 121: poor rates in 1837, £56.

**BROOMHOPE WITH BUTELAND**. See **BIRLEY, NORTHUMBERLAND**.

**BROOMPARK, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Edlingham: 6 miles from Alnwick.—Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ p.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—Contains 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 63: poor rates in 1837, £29.

**BROOMRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a hamlet in the parish of Ford: 326 miles from London, 6 from Wooler, 5 from Coldstream.—Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—This is supposed by Camden to have been the ancient Brunanburch, where Athelstane encountered the combined forces of Scotland and Denmark in 928. About half a mile to the south, Earl Bothwell defeated Sir Henry Percy in 1558.

**BROSELEY, SALOP**, a parish and market town in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wenlock, union of Madeley: 146 miles from London (coach road 145), 6 from Bridgenorth.—Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 75 miles.—Money orders issued at Ironbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—Broseley is inhabited chiefly by miners: it extends in one long irregular street, intersected by cross lanes, to the distance of upwards of two miles from the bank of the Severn. There are some extensive furnaces and iron-foundries here, and the place is celebrated for its tobacco-pipes, tiles, and fire-bricks. The first of these trades gives employment to about forty hands, who annually make up upwards of forty-five tons of white clay, procured from the neighbourhood of Barnstaple and Cornwall. There is a court of requests here, which has jurisdiction over several of the neighbouring parishes. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Independents, each have places of worship here. A spring of petroleum was discovered in the neighbourhood in 1711.—The living (St. Leonard), a rectory with that of Linley, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 18s. 6d.: pres. net income, £432: patron, Lord Forester: pres. incumbent, Hon. O. W. W. Forester, 1842: contains 1,550 acres: 1,012 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,829: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,553: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £7,285: poor rates in 1837, £681.—Market day, Friday. Fairs, Jan. 26, May 29, and Oct. 12.—Bankers, Pritchard, Pritchard, and Boycott—draw

on Barnett, Hoares, & Co.—Lion Inn: Pheasant Inn.

**BROTHERICK**. See **WARKWORTH**.

**BROTHERTOFT, LINCOLN**, a chapelry in the parish and wapentake of Kirkton, parts of Holland: 141 miles from London (coach road 121), 5 from Boston, 8 from Tattershall.—Nor. and East. Rail. through Peterborough to Boston, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Boston, &c., 86 miles.—Money orders issued at Boston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kirkton: contains 900 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 122: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,836: poor rates in 1837, £78.

**BROTHERTON, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash: the parish contains the townships of Brotherton, Byram with Poole and Sutton: 203 miles from London (coach road 179), 1 from Ferrybridge, 3 from Pontefract.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Normanton, to Burton Salmon, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, &c., 71 miles.—Money orders issued at Ferrybridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Near the church is a house which is supposed to be the house in which Margaret, second wife of Edward I., was delivered of her son, Thomas de Brotherton, in the year 1300. The parochial charities produce £10. 8s. per annum.—The living (St. Edward), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, and to which peculiar jurisdiction it belongs, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £192: patron, Dean and Chapter of York: pres. incumbent, G. E. Larden, 1843: contains 2,120 acres: 348 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,744: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,005: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,136: poor rates in 1837, £606. All the tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of York, and the vicar, were commuted in 1793.

**BROTHERTON, WEST RIDING, YORK**.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 790 acres: 326 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,704: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,960: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,817: poor rates in 1837, £469.

**BROTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of Langbaurgh: 295 miles from London (coach road 256), 6 from Guisborough, 3 from Easington.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Darlington, to Redcar, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 163 miles.—Money orders issued at Guisborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m.—The living is a curacy annexed to the perpetual curacy of Skelton, in the diocese of York, and having jointly a pres. net income of £137: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, William Close, 1816: contains 3,560 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 468: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,396: poor rates in 1837, £330.

**BROUGH AND SHATTON, DERBY**, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, hund<sup>d</sup> of High Peake—(which see for access, &c.): 165 miles from London, 5 from Tideswell.—Money orders issued at Bakewell:

London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—Some antiquaries have supposed this place to be the site of the Roman station Crococolana, while others ascribe it to Ancaster in Lincolnshire.—Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 80: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,101: poor rates in 1837, £53.

**BROUGH-UNDER-STAINMORE, WESTMORELAND**, a parish in East ward, union of East ward: it comprises the market town of Brough, the chapelry of Stainmore, the townships of Brough-Sowerby, and Hilbeck, and part of that of Kaber: 276 miles from London (coach road 261), 8 from Appleby.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Tebay station, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 176 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m. and 2.35 p.m.: post closes 10.10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

—Brough was very early a place of importance: it occupies the site of a Roman fortress called Verteræ, or Verteres, where, towards the decline of the Roman power in Britain, a prefect, with a band, was placed for the defence of the surrounding country. It is distinguished from other places of the same name from its situation, adjoining to a rocky ridge of mountains, which here separates this county from Yorkshire. Before the Conquest, also, it was a place of considerable note. At what time the castle was erected is not known; but in 1174 it was nearly demolished by William, King of Scotland, who in one of his frays laid waste the town. It was subsequently restored, but in 1521 was nearly destroyed by fire, after a Christmas festival, given by Lord Clifford, and remained dismantled till about 1660, when it was restored by Lady Anne Clifford, afterwards Countess of Pembroke. The ruins of it have gradually decreased, but until within these few years they were very considerable. The castle is the property of the Earl of Thanet. The town consists principally of one long street, in which there are many substantial and highly respectable houses; it stands on the Swindale beck, which flows into the Eden, and is very pleasantly situated. It is divided into the Church-Brough and the Market-Brough, which are separated from each other by the Helle beck, which also runs through the Market-Brough. The church is an ancient structure. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*In the beginning of the 16th century, John Brunekill founded here, on a piece of ground called Gibgarth, a chapel and hospital, with two beds for travellers and other poor people. The chapel was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St. Gabriel; it had two chaplains, one to celebrate divine service, and the other to instruct the children of the place in grammar and singing. It was under the government of the abbot of Shap for the time being. At the dissolution, a pension of £7. 4s. 4d., out of its revenues, was granted for the continuance of the grammar-school.* The Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, all have places of worship here. There are two schools here, with small endowments; and the other parochial charities produce about £18. 10s. per annum. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood, for the visiting of which the rector in ancient times received oblations, under a diploma from the pope; and lead and coal are wrought here to a considerable extent. Several Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. In the

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forest of Stainmore there was anciently a cross, erected by William the Conqueror, and King Malcolm, to mark the boundaries of England and Scotland. On the eve of the epiphany, there is a custom here of carrying 'the holying, or holy tree,' in procession, a usage which is not known in any other part of England.—The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £8. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £492: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, L. Jefferson, 1828: contains 22,650 acres: 333 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,694: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,948: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £10,056: poor rates in 1837, £813.—Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: second Thursday in March, second Thursday in April, and Thursday before Whitsuntide.—Castle Inn, and Swan Inn.

**BROUGH-UNDER-STAINMORE, WESTMORELAND**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 181 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,145: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,316: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,590: poor rates in 1837, £409.

**BROUGH, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Catterick, hund<sup>d</sup> of East Hang—(which see for access, &c.): 206 miles from London, 2 from Catterick, 7 from York.—Money orders issued at Catterick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—Contains 1,050 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 88: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,867: poor rates in 1837, £54.—Brough Hall is the seat of Sir William Lawson, Bart., whose original name was Wright, but who, by royal license, changed it to Lawson, on inheriting the estates of his uncle, Sir Henry Lawson, Bart., in 1834. The family from whom Sir William derives his descent, were for several generations seated at Burwell, and afterwards at Alindell, in Northumberland. The first authentic intelligence we have of its members is of William Lawson, Esq. of Cramlington, in that county, who was father of James Lawson, Esq., an eminent merchant at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the time of Henry VIII. His grandson, Sir Ralph Lawson, who was knighted by King James I., married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Roger Brough, Esq. of Brough Hall, near Catterick. The third son of Sir Ralph, John Lawson, Esq., was a captain of horse in the service of Charles I., for his attachment to whose cause his estates were sequestered by the parliament, and he himself was banished. For these sufferings, having it would appear been restored to his property, Charles II., in 1665, created him a baronet. Sir John married Catherine, sister of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, and of them the present baronet is a lineal descendant.

**BROUGH.** See ELLOUGHTON WITH BROUGH.

**BROUGH-SOWERBY, WESTMORELAND**, a township in the parish of Brough, East ward—(which see for access, &c.): 262 miles from London, 1 from Brough, 4 from Warcop.—Money orders issued at Brough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—Contains 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 142: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,551: poor rates in 1837, £57.

**BROUGHALL.** See WHITCHURCH (or BLAKE-MISTER), SALOP.

**BROUGHAM, WESTMORELAND**, a parish in West ward, union of West ward, watered by the

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Eamont on the north, the Eden on the east, and the Lowther on the west: 284 miles from London (coach road 283), 2 from Penrith, 14 from Appleby. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Penrith, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 184 miles. —Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m. —There was formerly a village here, but no traces of it can now be perceived. The name is derived from two Saxon words, *burg-ham*, the castle-town, this having been the *Brovinciacum* of the Romans, which seems to have comprised a space of 140 paces in length, by 120 in breadth, and some marks of the vallum and outworks are still perceptible. The precise date of the foundation of the castle is not known, but that it was of very remote antiquity is evident, not only from the coins and other Roman remains which have been dug up in the neighbourhood, but also from several Roman inscriptions which have been found in different parts; but that it is itself, or any part of it, a Roman erection, as Grose has endeavoured to make out, appears improbable, for the records of an Inquisition, now in existence, show that the prior of Carlisle had suffered it to go to decay during the minority of John de Veteripont, from the want of necessary care in repairing the gutters. The greater part of the structure, the ruins of which now stand, was built by Roger Clifford, son of Isabella de Veteripont, who, in order to secure his claims to the distinction, placed over the inner door, the inscription of

"*Etis mæd: Regi.*"

The eastern parts of the castle were built by his grandson Robert, and it was subsequently put into thorough repair by the Lady Anne Clifford, Dowager-Countess of Pembroke, who added fourteen rooms to it in the court of the old Roman tower, and King James I. was magnificently entertained here on his last journey out of Scotland. After the death of the countess it was suffered to go gradually to decay, and at length went to its present state of ruin. The side next the river is divided by three square towers, from which, on either hand, a little wing falls back, one leading to the gateway, the other is connected with the outworks, which extend to a considerable distance along a grassy plain of pasture-ground terminated by a turret, one of the outposts of the castle. The centre of the building is a lofty square tower, the shattered turrets and the hanging galleries of which are overgrown with shrubs. The outward gateway is machicolated, and has the arms of Vaux on its tower. The estate of Brougham belonged to the Brougham family before the Conquest, as is proved by the fact, that it was in their possession at that period, and was retained afterwards by the tenure of *drengage*, a military tenure, though not exactly that of a knight's fee, the former term having existed in this country before the arrival of William the Norman, and was continued as an *in capite* holding to those who submitted to his dominion. This is proved by Spelman, who says—*Sunt igitur drenges vasalli quidam militares vel ut nostri forenses loquuntur terentes per sevitium militare.* . . . . .  
*Ex dictis autem notandum est eos omnes eorumque*

*antecessores qui e drengorum classe erant vel per drengagium tenere sua incoluisse patrimonialia ante adventum Normannorum.* Hence we find the name of Gilbert de Broham among the *drengi* of Westmoreland, who made fine with King John that they might not go with him into Normandy; and it is singular, that of the seventeen *drengi* who were excused on that occasion, this Gilbert de Broham is the only one who has a male representative at the present day. Walter de Burgham was lord of this manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, and he it was who retained possession after the Conquest. From him descended Sir Udard de Brougham, who, in the time of Henry II., had the custody of Appleby Castle, and was fined twenty marks for giving it up to the Scots. A grandson of his had a daughter, who, in 1303, married John de Carleton, the ancestor of the Barons Dorchester. In 1351, John de Burgham was sheriff of Westmoreland, and a great-grandson of his, in 1394–6, represented Carlisle in parliament. In 1436, Thomas de Burgham was one of the knights of the shire for Cumberland, and one of the king's justices for the northern counties, and so, through a long line of posterity, which for several ages held similarly distinguished positions, the family was continued to Henry Brougham, Esq., who married Eleanor, only child of the Rev. J. Syme, by Mary, sister of Robertson the historian, whose eldest son, the great statesman and super-eminent lawyer, Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, is the present possessor of this ancient domain. Brougham Hall, as the family seat is now called, stands upon a woody height on the eastern bank of the Lowther, and which, from the magnificence and variety of the prospects from its fine terraces, is frequently styled the Windsor of the North. The hall is lofty, and lighted by five Gothic windows, each of which is completely filled with stained glass; some of this glass is very ancient, and the *tout ensemble* produces an admirable effect. Nearly adjoining the hall is the chapel of Brougham, in which the rector of the parish celebrates divine service when the family are resident there. Henry, Lord Brougham, was born in the year 1779, and, even in his school-boy days, exhibited the rapidly-developing germs of that genius, and the radix of that vast mental and physical capacity, which was in after years to clear for him, among his compeers, the distinguished position through which he has become one of the most eminent men in the history of his country. He received his academic education in Edinburgh; and the years of childhood had hardly passed before he became a member of the society of the remarkable literary men whose singular abilities at that time adorned the modern Athens, and long before he attained manhood, was well and widely known. He chose the law for his profession, and soon got into excellent practice at the bar. Shortly afterwards he entered parliament, where his commanding powers found a fitting sphere for their full development and useful exertion. He joined the Whigs, and through his nervous, manly, and mighty oratory, soon assumed the place of leader of his party in the lower house. For twenty years he remained without place or profit, day by day giving the assistance of his forcible energy towards promoting the intellec-

tual and political progress of his country, being truly allowed to be the Demosthenes of modern times. On the accession of Earl Grey and his friends to power in 1830, Mr. Brougham was a man whose claims upon public attention were too manifest and urgent to be lightly looked upon, and at once he stepped from the status of a private advocate to the highest forensic position in the land. He was installed lord high chancellor of England, and elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Brougham and Vaux. His lordship continued to hold that lofty standing till the breaking up of the Grey administration in 1834, giving to it all his great experience, acute perception, and wonderful energy. The Court of Chancery in his time lost its proverbial reputation; and once again, since the days of Sir Thomas More, when a new cause was called for hearing, the response was made that there was not one upon the roster;—and, it should be observed, that no chancellor has had so few of his decisions reversed. Since his retirement, his lordship has continued to feel a strong interest in the political questions of the day; and no great debate can be cited, in which he will not be found to have taken a leading part. His lordship has also employed his time in the production of several great literary works; but to enumerate the facts of his long career of usefulness, much less to dilate upon them here, would be impossible—to attempt to define them, presumption.---The living (St. Wilfrid), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £16. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £290: patron, Earl of Thanet: pres. incumbent, T. Edwardes, 1846: contains 6,580 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 249: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,225: poor rates in 1837, £85. Tithes commuted in 1776.

BROUGHTON. See BLERTON WITH BROUGHTON.

BROUGHTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell: 51 miles from London (coach road 47), 3 from Newport, 6 from Woburn.---Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport-Pagnell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £10. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £97: patron, James Fraed, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Smith, Jun., 1818: contains 1,020 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 168: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,988: poor rates in 1837, £107.

BROUGHTON, DERNIGH, a township in the parish of Wrexham, hun<sup>d</sup> of Bromfield, North Wales: 191 miles from London, 1 from Wrexham, 6 from Holt.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Wrexham, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 91 miles.---Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 252 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,666: poor rates in 1837, £187.

BROUGHTON, FLINT, a township in the parish of Hawarden, hun<sup>d</sup> of Mold—(which see for access, &c.): 187 miles from London, 2 from Hawarden, 5 from Flint.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Here is an ancient mansion of

the Richardsons, entirely constructed of wood.---Contains 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 405: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 466.---(Other returns with the parish.)---Broughton Hall is the seat of John Whitehall Dod, Esq., whose principal residence is in Cloverley, Shropshire—(which see for family history.)

BROUGHTON, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hurstingstone, union of St. Ives: 66 miles from London, 5 from Huntingdon, 7 from Ramsey.---Gt. Nor. Rail. through Huntingdon to Alconbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Bedford to Alconbury, &c., 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Huntingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £21. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £283: patron, Rev. T. Johnston: pres. incumbent, George Johnston, 1839: contains 2,950 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 363: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 417: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,497: poor rates in 1837, £92. All the tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1794.

BROUGHTON, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Preston, hun<sup>d</sup> of Amounderness: 213 miles from London (coach road 220), 4 from Preston, 13 from Blackburn.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Preston, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 113 miles.---Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £34. 8s.: pres. net income, £106: patron, Hulme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, William Dixon, 1817: contains 2,570 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 695: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 799: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,526: poor rates in 1837, £202.---N., Burton Lodge; E., Newsham Hall.

BROUGHTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Manchester, hun<sup>d</sup> of Salford: 191 miles from London (coach road 184), 2 from Manchester, 6 from Bolton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Manchester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 91 miles.---Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 960 acres: 263 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,794: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,363: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,082.

BROUGHTON, LINCOLN, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg: 205 miles from London (coach road 159), 3 from Glandford-Brigg, 6 from Kilton.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>l</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Grimsby to Glandford-Brigg, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, Woodhouse, and Retford, to Glandford-Brigg, &c., 110 miles.---Money orders issued at Glandford-Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---This is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station. In a farmhouse here there is a doorway, the only relic of a nunnery, in which, at the dissolution, there was a prioress and six nuns, who had revenues which amounted to £20.---The living (St. Mary), a



rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £824: patron, E. A. Stephens: pres. incumbent, J. B. Wright, 1843: contains 7,880 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 913: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,050: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,409: poor rates in 1837, £427.

BROUGHTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Orlingbury, union of Kettering: 77 miles from London (coach road 73), 3 from Kettering, 3 from Rothwell.---Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth to Northampton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Weedon, &c., 88 miles.---Money orders issued at Kettering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £21. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £394: patron, Duke of Buccleuch: pres. incumbent, Hon. J. Douglas, 1826: contains 2,560 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 593: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 682: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,291: poor rates in 1837, £260. Tithes commuted in 1786.

BROUGHTON, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bloxham, union of Banbury: it contains the hamlet of North Newington: 89 miles from London (coach road 75), 3 from Banbury, 4 from Drayton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Banbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Banbury, &c., 81 miles.---Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £82 a year. There are the remains of an ancient castle here, which formerly belonged to the Twistletons. The church is large and interesting, and contains the remains of several of the Twistleton family, who succeeded to the female barony of Saye and Sele, by an intermarriage with the family of Fiennes; and in the chancel there are the remains of a superb monument, which was deprived of its ornaments during the fanaticism of the 17th century.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £18. 16s. ½d.: pres. net income, £539: patron, Rev. C. F. Wyatt: pres. incumbent, C. F. Wyatt, 1819: contains 1,950 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 629: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 723: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,858: poor rates in 1837, £317. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803.---Broughton Castle is the seat of Lord Saye and Sele. The manor of Broughton formerly belonged to the family of De Broughton, who most probably took their surname from the place, and who obtained a charter of free warren here about the time of Edward I. It was afterwards vested in the Wykhams; and Margaret, a daughter and heiress of Sir William Wykham, by marriage, transferred the property to Sir William Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele, whose descendant, the present noble lord, is its proprietor. The castle is surrounded by a broad and deep moat, over which there is a stone bridge of two arches. An ancient tower forms the entrance to the courts; the outer gate is still perfect, and from the staples there appear to have been two other gates, though there is no evidence of a portcullis having ever existed. The eastern side of the

castle, which was most probably built in the time of one of the early Edwards, was raised by the Broughtons; the north front was principally built by the family of Fiennes, in 1544. The hall is of large dimensions, and the fine old dining-room is entered beneath a canopy, which is surmounted by the family arms. The passages and corridors are curiously arched, and the present dining-room has an arched roof of stone. On the second floor there is a large drawing-room, and the ceiling is emblazoned with armorial bearings, while the windows of the chapel and of the long gallery are replete with similar ornaments in painted glass. Frederic Twistleton, D.C.L., in holy orders, Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, and Canon Residentiary of Hereford, Baron Saye and Sele, derives his honours through females from the ancient house of Saye and Fiennes, the founder of which was William de Saye, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, who married Agnes, daughter of the celebrated Hugh de Grantismail, and granddaughter of Ivo Count of Bellemonte. Their descendant, Godfrey de Saye, was one of the barons who took arms against King John. The great-grandson of that nobleman, Sir Geoffrey de Saye, was summoned to parliament in 1342, and again in 1353, was admiral of the fleet, and a knight-baneret. He married Maud, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by whom he had William de Saye, who was also summoned to parliament; but his male line ceasing with his son John, the barony devolved upon his granddaughter Elizabeth de Saye, at whose decease, in 1399, it fell into abeyance, and still continues so, between the descendants of her ladyship's aunts, Idonea and Joan, Lady Clinton and Lady Fiennes. The youngest daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Saye married Sir William Fiennes, whose son, Sir William, was in 1447 created a peer of the realm. His lordship had previously obtained the office of Constable of the Tower, and a grant of Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, for himself and his heirs for ever, and was also, in 1449, constituted Lord Treasurer of England. But he was a striking instance of the instability of human greatness. For some offence, real or supposed, he was committed to the Tower, and being a prisoner there at the time that Jack Cade's mob entered the city, they broke open the fortress, drew the unfortunate peer through the streets, and beheaded him at the standard on Cornhill, on the 4th of July, 1451. The son of that nobleman was made Constable of Porchester and Pevensy Castles, and Vice-Admiral of England. He was a close adherent of Edward IV., and was slain in the battle of Barnet in 1471. He had married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham, collateral relative of William of Wickham, the celebrated Bishop of Winchester, who founded New College, Oxford, and through her obtained the Broughton property. The two next peers were never summoned to parliament; and the great-grandson of the nobleman just spoken of, Edward Fiennes, refused to take up the title, because his mother had married Richard West, Esq., and retained the principal portion of the estates. His grandson, however, Sir Richard Fiennes, Knight, attained a recognition of his right to the peerage from James I. in 1603, and took his seat among

the lords of parliament. His successor was advanced to the dignity of a viscount in 1624, but his son James, the second viscount, dying without heirs male, the title lapsed until it was claimed by Thomas Twistleton, Esq., a great-grandson of his only daughter Elizabeth, who derived his descent from John Twistleton, an eminent citizen and goldsmith of the city of London in 1525. Mr. Twistleton's claim to the barony was allowed, and after the title had been more than a hundred years disused, the Lord Saye and Sele once more took his place among the peers of the realm. The present noble lord was cousin to that nobleman, and, as thirteenth baron, in 1847 succeeded to the titles and estates.

**BROUGHTON, SALOP**, a parish within the liberties of the town of Shrewsbury, union of Wem: 166 miles from London (coach road 168), 8 from Shrewsbury, 4 from Wem.---Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Penkridge, thence 29 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 66 miles.---Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £70: patron, Sir R. Hill, Bart.: pres. incumbent, F. B. Parkes, 1840: contains 1,120 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 188: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,557: poor rates in 1837, £114.

**BROUGHTON, HANTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Thorngate, union of Stockbridge, southern division of the county: it contains the tithings of Frenchmoor and Pitleworth: the area of Frenchmoor tithing is included in West Tytherly, that of Pitleworth, in Bossington: 97 miles from London (coach road 70), 4 from Stockbridge, 10 from Andover.---Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Dunbridge station, thence 4½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Dean station, &c., 182 miles.---Money orders issued at Stockbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels here. The parochial charities produce about £28 a year. This is supposed to be the site of the Roman station Brige, mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, with the curacy of Bossington, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £37. 10s.: patron, C. B. Wall, Esq., M.P.: pres. incumbent, Stanlake Lee, 1842: contains 4,500 acres: 186 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,009: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,160: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,660: poor rates in 1837, £378. Tithes of Broughton and Bossington commuted at £910.---Fair, first Monday in July, for toys.---Broughton House, the residence of J. M. Elmes, Esq., is a mansion rebuilt by the present owner in the Tudor style.

**BROUGHTON, STAFFORD**, a chapelry in the parish of Eccleshall, northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Firehill---(which see for access, &c.): 152 miles from London, 5 from Eccleshall, 6 from Drayton.---Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £4 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £129: patron, Sir. H.

D. Broughton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart., 1803: contains 590 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 17.---(Other returns with the parish.)---Broughton is the seat of the Rev. Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. The mansion is an ancient picturesque structure, surrounded with plantations, clumps, and fine old spreading trees, particularly sycamores, and on the opposite side of the road there is a fine coppice of oaks:---  
*"A scene that speaks of English verdure, and of life refined,  
 A resting-place for thought—a harbour for the mind."*

The Rev. Baronet derives his descent maternally from the family of Delves, who were seated at Delves Hall, in Staffordshire, at the time of the Conquest, and paternally from Richard de Vernon, fourth son of Hugo, Baron of Shipbroke, at the same period. From him lineally sprang John, Lord of Broughton and Charlton, in the county of Stafford, in the time of Henry VI. A descendant of his, Thomas Broughton, Esq., was fined £3,200 by the parliamentary sequestrators, for his loyalty to Charles I.; and his son, Sir Thomas Broughton, Knight, was created a baronet in 1660-1. Sir Brian Broughton, the fourth baronet, assumed the name of Delves, upon inheriting the property of Sir Thomas Delves, in Staffordshire, and from him the present, the eighth baronet, is the third in descent.

**BROUGHTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Appleton-le-Street, wapentake of Ryedale---(which see for access, &c.): 219 miles from London, 2 from New Malton, 4 from Pickering.---Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---*Here was an hospital, Tanner says, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, erected by Eustace St. John, the founder of the monasteries of Malton and Aburich, who died in the first year of Henry II.*---Contains 800 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,087: poor rates in 1837, £53.

**BROUGHTON-IN-AREDALE, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, union of Skipton, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal: it contains the township of Broughton-with-Elsack: 233 miles from London (coach road 222), 4 from Skipton, 19 from Clitheroe.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, Leeds, and Skipton, to Broughton station: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 2½ p.m.---The church contains several monuments of the Tempest family. The village was plundered by the forces of the Pretender in the last century.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £5. 16s. 4d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Edward Hay, 1830: contains 3,950 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 407: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 468: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,984: poor rates in 1837, £294.---Broughton Hall is the seat of Sir Charles R. Tempest, Bart., who derives his lineage from John Tempest, lord of Bracewell and Waddington, a descendant of Roger Tempest, who was a man of property and influence in the time of Henry I., during whose reign he subscribed his name to several charters. This John Tempest

was one of the confederacy which, under Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, subverted the power of Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. Sir John Tempest, his son, married Mary, the daughter of Sir Robert Roland, in the time of Edward III.; and their grandson, Sir Piers, was one of the heroes of Agincourt, and ancestor of the Tempests of Bracewell and Tonge, the family of the latter being represented by Colonel Plumbe Tempest of Tonge—(for whose genealogy see that parish.) The younger brother of Sir Piers Tempest Roger was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1434. From him was descended the late Stephen Tempest, Esq. of Broughton, whose son, the present proprietor of the family estates, was created a baronet in 1841.

**BROUGHTON-ASTLEY, LEICESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth: it includes the townships of Broughton-Astley, Prime-Thorp, and Sutton-in-the-Elms: 93 miles from London (coach road 94), 5 from Lutterworth, 9 from Leicester. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Broughton-Astley station: from Derby, through Leicester to Broughton-Astley, 39 miles. — Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £26. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £674: patron, Rev. J. Raven: pres. incumbent, J. Liptrott: contains 1,930 acres: 149 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 728: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 837: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,761: poor rates in 1837, £334.

**BROUGHTON-BRANT, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, on the river Brant: 155 miles from London (coach road 125), 8 from Newark, 11 from Lincoln. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 41 miles. — Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Helen), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £35. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £560: patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Houson, 1820: contains 4,490 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 650: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 747: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,973: poor rates in 1837, £211.

**BROUGHTON CHURCH AND SAPPERTON, DERBY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Appletree, union of Burton-upon-Trent: 144 miles from London, 10 from Derby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Barton, to Draycote station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Barton to Draycott, &c., 22 miles. — Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is a school here, endowed with £30 a year. The parochial charities produce about £15 a year. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Derby, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £228: patron, J. Broadhurst, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. W. Jones, 1820: contains 2,380 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 652: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 749: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,558: poor rates in 1837, £248.

**BROUGHTON (EAST), LANCASTER**, a chapelry

in the parish of Cartmel, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lonsdale, north of the Sands—(which see for access, &c.): 265 miles from London, 7 from Ulverstone, 10 from Burton. — Money orders issued at Ulverstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 12 noon. — The living (St. Peter) is a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Richmond, diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £267: patron, Earl of Burlington: pres. incumbent, Wm. Wilson, 1829: contains 2,830 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 458: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 526: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,604: poor rates in 1837, £266.

**BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, LANCASTER**, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Ireth, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lonsdale, north of the Sands: 276 miles from London (coach road 273), 9 from Ulverstone, 3 from Tower. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Fleetwood, thence across Morecambe Bay, and by rail to Broughton: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 176 miles. — Money orders issued at Ulverstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 11½ p.m. — Broughton was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of woollen yarn, but since the introduction of machinery the trade has declined. Considerable quantities of iron and copper are found in the neighbouring mountains, beside large masses of roofing slate, which are exported by the river Duddon, which is navigable for vessels of 30 tons burden, to within a mile of the town. There are two endowed schools here. — The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £7. 10s. 11d.: pres. net income, £133: patron, John Sawrey, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Robinson, 1845: contains 7,040 acres: 279 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,250: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,437: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,175: poor rates in 1837, £479. All the tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the dean and chapter of York, were commuted in 1829. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: April 27, August 1, first Friday in October, for cattle. — Broughton Tower, on the north side of the town, is the property of John Sawrey, Esq., a magistrate of the county, who succeeded to the estate of his maternal uncle, John Cookson Gilpin Sawrey, Esq., in 1820. Mr. Sawrey derives his descent from Roger Sawrey, Esq., who purchased the manor and lands of Broughton, and who, as shown by a deed dated 1650, was then governor of the town of Ayr, in Scotland. The tower now forms part of the family mansion. The domain was for several centuries the seat of the family of Broughton, and was forfeited by Sir Thomas Broughton, who joined Lambert Simnel, and fell in the battle of Stoke, in 1487.

**BROUGHTON-GIFFORD, WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Bradford, on the western bank of the river Avon, and in the neighbourhood of the Kennet and Avon Canal: 102 miles from London (coach road 97), 2 from Melksham, 4 from Trowbridge. — Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Melksham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Melksham, &c., 156 miles. — Money orders issued at Melksham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The Baptists have a place of worship here, the congregation of which was formed in

1690. There is a school here, endowed with £20 per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £12 a year. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £19. 3s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £355: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Wilkinson, 1848: contains 1,640 acres: 149 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 741: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 852: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,174: poor rates in 1837, £463. — The Hall is the residence of Moses William Staples, Esq., whose family is of very considerable antiquity, and has been supposed to be of Norman descent; but the greater probability is, that it is of British origin, and derived its designation from a locality in the west of England, where, at the time of the Domesday survey, the Earl of Moreton held a *staple*, which, in King Edward's time, was taxed for ten hides of land; there is also the hundred of Staple in Wiltshire, described in the Exon Domesday. The name was originally spelt Staple, Stapul, and Stapelle, and may be traced through many ancient documents in those countries to a distant period: but it was not until the sixteenth century that the final letter was added. The Staples very anciently held offices of trust and importance; as, for instance, Thomas de Staple was serjeant-at-arms to Edward III., and held a grant of the bailiwick of the hundred of Rochford, in Essex. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert De la Ward, by his wife Ida, daughter of Robert Lord Fitzwalter. In 1377, Adam Staple, who was that year lord mayor of London, was removed from his office through the influence of the Duke of Lancaster, who had been insulted by the citizens for having taken part with Wickliffe, and who threatened the Bishop of London at the Synod held at St. Paul's, to which Wickliffe had been cited on a charge of heresy. From him was descended Alexander Staples, Esq. of Yate Court, in the county of Gloucester, who died in 1590, seized of divers manors and lands in Wiltshire, at Boreham Westbury, Westburyleigh, Penleigh, Highwood, Southwick, Wanborough, Stock, Stockley Calme, Durrington, and Millston. From William, the brother of that gentleman, was descended Charles Staples, Esq., of London, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Baron Butz, a German noble, and died in 1779, leaving a son, Moses William of Norwood, and a banker in London, the father of the present proprietor of Broughton-Gifford, and by whom, in 1802, he was succeeded in the property.

BROUGHTON (GREAT), CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale below Derwent, on the northern bank of the river Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 309 miles from London, 4 from Cockermouth, 3 from Maryport. — Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There is an almshouse and a school here, founded by Mr. Joseph Ashley; the inmates of the former are four poor women, who have an endowment of £8 a year; the endowment of the latter is £20. 10s. per annum. — Contains 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 562: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 646: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,101: poor rates in 1837, £129. Tithes commuted in 1819.

BROUGHTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), NORTH

RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kirkby in Cleveland, western division of the liberty of Langbaugh: 267 miles from London (coach road 233), 5 from Stokesley, 11 from Helmsley. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Northallerton, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 135 miles. — Money orders issued at Stokesley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — There was formerly a chapel here, which has been demolished. On the summit of a mountain, close by the village, there is a rude heap of stones, which is supposed to have been the monument of a Danish chief. — Contains 2,780 acres: 111 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 511: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 588: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,257: poor rates in 1837, £156. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1807.

BROUGHTON-HACKETT, WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pershore, union of Pershore: 124 miles from London (coach road 112), 6 from Worcester, 6 from Droitwich. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 77 miles. — Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £8. 1s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £73: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. M. Sherwood, 1843: contains 390 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 154: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £655: poor rates in 1837, £33. — N. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> m. Crowle House.

BROUGHTON (LITTLE), CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale below Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 308 miles from London, 4 from Cockermouth, 6 from Workington. — Money orders issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The Baptists have a chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1662. The Society of Friends have also a meeting-house here. — Contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 344: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 395: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,006: poor rates in 1837, £74.

BROUGHTON (NETHER), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray: 127 miles from London (coach road 110), 6 from Melton-Mowbray, 10 from Bottesford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Melton-Mowbray, &c., 41 miles. — Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £11. 5s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £397: patrons, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, and Sir H. Sawyer: pres. incumbent, John Noble, 1847: contains 2,110 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 412: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 474: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,274: poor rates in 1837, £201. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1764.

BROUGHTON-POGGS, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Witney: 91 miles

from London (coach road 67), 5 from Burford, 9 from Witney.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Ascott, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, &c., 123 miles.---Money orders issued at Burford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 7s. 11d.: patron, Rev. W. R. Holmes: pres. incumbent, J. J. Goodenough, 1845: contains 360 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 151: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,469: poor rates in 1837, £154.

BROUGHTON-SULNEY, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Melton-Mowbray: 129 miles from London (coach road 112), 12 from Nottingham, 2 from Hickling.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Melton-Mowbray, &c., 47 miles.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The village is delightfully situated. There is an ancient cross in the open space of the village. The General Baptists have a chapel here.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, is valued at £11. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £388: patron, Sir J. Radcliffe: pres. incumbent, J. Burrell, 1810: contains 1,600 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 371: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 426: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,261: poor rates in 1837, £116. The great and small tithes of Broughton-Sulney-Fields were commuted in 1760.

BROWNSEA (or BRANKSEA ISLAND), DORSET, a small island in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cogdean, Shaston division of the county: 108 miles from London, 3 from Poole, 6 from Corfe Castle.---Money orders issued at Poole: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---Its length is about a mile and a half, and the greatest breadth about three-quarters of a mile. The whole island being overrun by heath, furze, and fern, there is scarcely any cultivation, yet a small barley crop has been raised in the north part of it. It lies high, and contains about 800 acres; but at present there are only two tenements upon it, one rented by the commissioners of customs for £10, and the other a small public-house. The castle stands opposite the entrance of Poole harbour, for the defence of which it was erected by Queen Elizabeth: it is now a residence of the Sturt family, to whom the island belongs.---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 70.

BROWNSIDE. See CHINLEY-BUSEWORTH and BROWNSIDE.

BROWNSOVER, WARWICK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Rugby: 84 miles from London (coach road 85), 2 from Rugby, 5 from Dunchurch.---Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 2 miles: from Derby to Rugby, &c., 52 miles.---Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The name of the village was anciently written Guara: the place is situated on an elevated spot, near the confluence of the Avon and the Swift: the Oxford Canal traverses the parish, which was the birth-place of Lawrence Sheriff, the founder of Rugby school.---The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Clifton: contains 1,130 acres: 17 houses:

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 90: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,808: poor rates in 1837, £126.---Brownsover Hall is the seat of John Ward Boughton Leigh, Esq., son of the late William Lucas Ward, Esq. of Guilsborough Park, in Northamptonshire, who assumed in 1831, by sign-manual, the additional surnames of Boughton and Leigh. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Warwickshire, and also a magistrate for Northamptonshire---(for the family genealogy, see GUILSBOROUGH.)

BROXA, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Hackness, liberty of Whitby-Strand---(which see for access, &c.): 224 miles from London, 7 from Scarborough, 8 from Whitby.---Money orders issued at Scarborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---Contains 450 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £469: poor rates in 1837, £33.

BROXBURN (BROXBORNE or BROOKSBORNE), HERTFORD, a parish in the union of Ware, and hun<sup>d</sup> of Hertford: it includes part of the hamlet of Hoddesdon: 19 miles from London (coach road 16), 1 from Hoddesdon, 4 from Hertford.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Broxbourne station: from Derby, through London, &c., 151 miles.---Money orders issued at Hoddesdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The church, which is in the early decorated style, is a spacious and handsome edifice, and contains several side aisles, as also some fine monuments. There is a school here, endowed with £20 a year, and an almshouse for six poor widows, endowed in 1727 by the Hon. Letitia Monson. The other parochial charities produce about £42 a year. The manor was, in ancient times, the property of the order of the knights of St. John.---The living (St. Augustine), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £12. 6s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £361: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, T. Pickthall, 1821: contains 4,580 acres: 404 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,386: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,744: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,399: poor rates in 1837, £801.---Broxbourne Bury is the residence of George Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.

BROXHOLME, LINCOLN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, and union of Lincoln: 174 miles from London (coach road 139), 6 from Lincoln, 7 from Spittal.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln, &c., 54 miles.---Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln: is valued at £9. 10s.: pres. net income, £273: patron, F. Robinson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Burnside, 1847: contains 1,230 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 145: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,226: poor rates in 1837, £51.---Broxholme Hall is the seat of R. A. Christopher, Esq.

BROXTED (or CHAWRETH), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Dunmow: 42 miles from London (coach road 35), 6 from Dunmow, 3 from Thaxted.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Elsenham station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 176 miles.---Money orders issued at Dunmow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post

closes 4½ p.m. — In Morant's account of Essex, we find the remark—*Tradition will have it, that Brocted was only a hamlet to Chavreth or Chavre, but we find it twice in Domesday-book, and Chavre not at all.* — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Middlesex, diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £150: patron, R. B. De Beauvoir: pres. incumbent, A. Mason, 1846: contains 3,110 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 737: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 848: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,917: poor rates in 1837, £555.

**BROXTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Malpas, higher division of the above hun<sup>d</sup>.: 194 miles from London (coach road 172), 11 from Chester, 6 from Holt. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Gresford station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 94 miles. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 2,270 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 464: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,278: poor rates in 1837, £130. — S., Broxton Hall.

**BROXTOW, NOTTINGHAM**, a chapelry in the parish of Bilborough, southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow—(which see for access, &c.): 125 miles from London, 3 from Nottingham, 12 from Mansfield. — Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Thoroton, in his history of Nottinghamshire, says—*It is probable that this place in ancient time was made use of for the people of the hundred to meet in, because it gives name to the wapentake. By an inquisition held at Nottingham, on the Saturday after the feast of St. Michael, in the 7th year of Henry VI., before Thomas Mapurley and his brother commissioners, it appears that the jury (of which John Broctowe was one) found that, in the parish of Broctowe, there were not ten inhabitants who were householders.* — (Pop<sup>n</sup>. returned with the parish.)

**BRUEN-STAPLEFORD, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Tarvin, second division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Eddisbury: 182 miles from London (coach road 185), 4 from Chester, 8 from Overton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 82 miles. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 980 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 165: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,672: poor rates in 1837, £148.

**BRUERNE, OXFORD**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chadlington—(which see for access, &c.): 77 miles from London, 6 from Chipping Norton, 7 from Witney. — Money orders issued at Chipping Norton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*An abbey for Oisterian monks was founded here by Nicholas Basset, A.D. 1147, to the honour of the blessed Virgin. Its yearly revenues at the dissolution amounted to £124. 10s. 10d., and the site was granted to Sir Anthony Cope in the 8th year of James I.* — Contains 3,510 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 46: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,973: poor rates in 1837, £50.

**BRUISYARD, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>.  
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and union of Plomesgate: 101 miles from London (coach road 84), 5 from Saxmundham, 3 from Framlingham. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Haughley Road station, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 233 miles. — Money orders issued at Saxmundham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Tanner says of Bruisyard—*The college founded at Ashe, by Maud, Countess of Ulster, was removed to the manor-place of Bokehall in Bruisyard, where was also built a chapel of the annunciation, and the proper offices for the warden and priests, A.D. 1354; but, upon some complaints, and at the instance of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, with the consent of the king, &c., this college or chantry, with all the lands belonging thereto, was surrendered on the 4th of October, in the 40th year of Edward III., to the use of an abbess and sisters, nuns, minoresses, of the order of St. Clare, who remained here till the general suppression, when their yearly revenues were estimated at £56. 2s. 1d. The site and endowment of this abbey were granted to Nicholas Hare, in the 30th year of Henry VIII.* — The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £60: patron, Earl of Stradbroke: pres. incumbent, G. F. Pooley, 1846: contains 1,330 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 296: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,266: poor rates in 1837, £167.

**BRUMBY.** See BROMBY.

**BRUMHILL.** See WEETING WITH BRUMHILL.

**BRUMSTEAD (or BRUNSTEAD), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Happing: 141 miles from London (coach road 124), 6 from North Walsham, 15 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough, to Norwich, &c., 181 miles. — Money orders issued at North Walsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 5s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £170: patron, Earl of Abergavenny: pres. incumbent, H. N. W. Comyn, 1841: contains 930 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £779: poor rates in 1837, £49.

**BRUNDALL, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Blofield: 132 miles from London (coach road 113), 6 from Norwich, 12 from Yarmouth. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Norwich to Brundall station: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, 172 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, annexed to the rectories of Little Plumstead and Wotton: contains 490 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 52: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £507: poor rates in 1837, £25.

**BRUNDISH, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Hoxne: 101 miles from London (coach road 90), 4 from Framlingham, 10 from Halesworth. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Haughley Road station, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 233 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Brundish was formerly of note for a charity founded by Sir John Payshall,  
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rector of Caston, one of the executors of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in the 7th year of Richard II., for six chaplains to pray for the soul of that nobleman and all his benefactors. At the general dissolution, its revenues were estimated at £13. 0s. 7½d., and was granted in 1545 to Richard Fulmerstone. The living (St. Lawrence), a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Tannington, in the diocese of Norwich, and having jointly a pres. net income of £196: patron, Bishop of Rochester: pres. incumbent, H. Miller, 1837: contains 1,380 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 525: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 604: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,593: poor rates in 1837, £346. Brundish Hall is the seat of Sir Frederick Adair Roe, Bart., whose family was anciently settled in Kent. The earliest ancestor of whom there is any authentic account, was Everard de Roe of Kuckinge, now spelt Ruckinge, near Romney, who lived in the time of Henry III., from a younger branch of whose family, the late William Roe, Esq., father of the present baronet, was descended. Mr. Roe was, in 1783, appointed a commissioner for auditing the public accounts, and in 1788 a commissioner of the customs, of which board he became chairman in 1805, an office which he held for fourteen years. He was created a baronet for his public services, and died in 1826.

BRUNDON, ESSEX, formerly a distinct parish, but now part of the parish of Ballingdon, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hinckford: 48 miles from London, 7 from Sudbury, 5 from Castle Headingham. Morant, in his account of Essex, says—*This parish belonged, in Edward the Confessor's reign, to one free man; and, at the time of the general survey, to Ralph de Limesei. The church of Brundon was small, of one pace with the chancel, but now lies in ruins. The remains of it are in a little enclosure, about a mile on the left hand of Ballingdon Street, directly opposite to Boreley church. This rectory was appendant to the manor.* (Pop<sup>n</sup> returned with BALLINGDON.)

BRUNSTOCK, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, ward of Eskdale—(which see for access, &c.): 307 miles from London, 3 from Carlisle, 7 from Brampton. Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 75. (Other returns with the parish.)

BRUNTINGTHORPE (or BRENTINGTHORPE), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Gathlaxton, union of Lutterworth: 96 miles from London (coach road 94), 5 from Lutterworth, 10 from Leicester. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Illesthorne, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Illesthorne, &c., 48 miles. Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Framework-knitting is carried on here, and there is a chalybeate spring in the parish. The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £380: patron, Rev. T. Freeman: pres. incumbent, G. Freeman, 1834: contains 1,320 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 423: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 480: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,005: poor rates in 1837, £125. The great and small tithes,

the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1776. S., Knapton Hall.

BRUNTON (EAST), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Gosforth, western division of Castle ward: 308 miles from London (coach road 279), 5 from Newcastle, 11 from Morpeth. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Newcastle, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 176 miles. Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. Coal of a superior quality is found here, and the inhabitants are chiefly miners. Contains 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 268: poor rates in 1837, £39. N., Woolston House.

BRUNTON (WEST), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish: 278 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: poor rates in 1837, £105.

BRUSHFIELD, DERBY, a township in the parish of Bakewell, hun<sup>d</sup>. of High Peake—(which see for access, &c.): 153 miles from London, 1 from Bakewell, 7 from Newhaven. Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 53: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £396: poor rates in 1837, £32.

BRUSHFIELD. See MITCHELMERSH.

BRUSHFORD, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton: 225 miles from London (coach road 197), 5 from Chumleigh, 6 from Hatherleigh. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Crediton, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Crediton, &c., 239 miles. Money orders issued at Chumleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £51: patron, G. Luxton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. S. Townshend, 1845: contains 1,220 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 144: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £585: poor rates in 1837, £68.

BRUSHFORD, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Williton and Freemanors, union of Dulverton: 187 miles from London (coach road 166) 1½ from Dulverton, 11 from Wiveliscombe. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Wellington, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 201 miles. Money orders issued at Hampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £15. 1s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £384: patrons, Earl of Carnarvon and J. Sydenham, Esq., alternately: pres. incumbent, J. Sydenham, 1835.

BRUTES-MORTON. See BIRTS-MORTON.

BRUTON (HIGH AND LOW), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Embleton, ward of Bambrough—(which see for access, &c.): 8 from Alnwick. Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 59: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £900: poor rates in 1837, £88.

BRUTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bruton, union of Wincanton: this parish com-



prises the market town of Bruton, the chapelry of Weeke-Champflower, and the tithings of Discove and Redlynch: 127 miles from London (coach road 109), 5 from Castle Cary. — Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 168 miles. — Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Bruton is a small but well-built town, situated on the river Brue, from which it derives its name. The market is considerable, and at one time the manufacture of stockings was carried on to some extent here, and is still partially continued, as is also the weaving of coarse woollen cloths. The town was formerly the seat of Sir Maurice Berkeley, father of John Berkeley, who, during the civil wars, evinced such a zealous adherence to the royal cause, that he, for his services, was created by Charles II. Lord Berkeley of Stratton and Rathdowne, and Viscount Fitzhardinge in Ireland, which titles became extinct at the death of his son Charles, in 1672. The inheritors of that nobleman sold the manor to Sir Richard Hoare, whose son pulled down the mansion-house, leaving only a few fragments to show where it stood. There was formerly a monastery here, of which Tanner says—*About the year 1005, Algar, or rather Ailmer or Aethelmar, Earl of Cornwall, is said to have built a religious house for monks, who were changed into black canons by William Moyné or Mohun, Earl of Somerset, in the reign of Stephen. This priory was turned into an abbey about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., by the procurement of the then prior, William Gilbert or Giles, Bishop of Megara, and suffragan to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was a great benefactor to the building of this monastery, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and rated, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £480. 17s. 2d. It was granted, in the 37th year of Henry VIII., to Sir Maurice Berkeley. The church is a large and interesting building, the western tower of which is highly decorated, and surmounted by elaborately carved pinnacles. The grammar-school is endowed with £350 a year, through the munificence of Richard Fitz-James, bishop of London, Sir John Fitz-James, chief justice of England, and Dr. John Edmonds: it was founded in the time of Edward VI.; and four exhibitions of £5 a year are paid out of the funds to scholars at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. In 1618, Hugh de Saxey, who had risen from the humble station of a waiter at an inn here, to the position of auditor to the respective households of Queen Elizabeth and James I., founded an hospital at Brundish, and endowed it with lands which now produce something short of £1,400 a year, which is applied to the support of 28 aged persons of both sexes, each of whom receives six shillings and a bushel of coals weekly; and to the support and education of 16 boys, for the apprenticing of whom there is a fund, out of which £22 is paid for each boy. A chaplain, a schoolmaster, a treasurer, and a surgeon, are attached to the institution, the structure of which is a handsome quadrangle in the Elizabethan style. The Independents have a chapel here. Bruton was the birth-place of the celebrated navigator, Dampier. He was*

born in 1652, and early entered upon the practice of his profession. During his life, he several times visited the South Seas, and published a work in four volumes, entitled, "Voyages Round the World," in which his own experience is embodied, and which exhibits the possession of great nautical skill. He died, it is believed, in 1712. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £40: pres. net income, £168: patron, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.: pres. incumbent, James White, 1841: contains 3,520 acres: 451 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,074: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,385: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>, £4,110: poor rates in 1837, £1,046. — Market day, Saturday. Fairs, April 23, and September 17, for cattle. — Bankers, Stuckey's Banking Company—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co. — Blue Ball Hotel, and Wellington Hotel.

BRYANSTON (or BLANDFORD-BRYAN), DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pimperne, union of Blandford, North Blandford division of the county: 126 miles from London (coach road 104), 1 from Blandford-Forum, 11 from Shaftesbury. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, &c., 204 miles. — Money orders issued at Blandford-Forum: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — In 1731, the whole of the village was nearly destroyed by fire, only one house escaping the flames. — The living (St. Martin), a rectory consolidated with that of Durweston, at which place the children of this parish attend a charity school: contains 1,870 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 144: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>, £1,260: poor rates in 1837, £28. — Bryanston House is the seat of Lord Portman. The manor of Bryanston came into the Portman family by purchase from the last heir of the Rogerses, by Sir William Portman, in the reign of Charles II. Sir William married three wives, but died without issue; and the estate was devised to Henry, fifth son of Sir Edward Seymour. That gentleman married two wives, but also died without issue, when the estate devolved, through a further limitation of Sir William's will, to William Berkeley, Esq. of Pylle, in the county of Somerset, who assumed the name and arms of Portman. The mansion is stately and extensive, commanding rich and varied views. Rising from the grounds, a cliff stretches in a semicircular direction as far as Blandford bridge, a river flowing in front of it; and this, with the walks and plantations, the woody cliff, with the luxuriant meadows and the gentle current at its foot, with the town in the distance, leaves nothing in the way of landscape to be desired. The interior of the mansion, which was almost entirely rebuilt under the directions of Mr. Wyatt, presents several fine apartments, richly furnished with all the appliances of a nobleman's residence. The family of Portman was one of distinction as early as the reign of Edward I., at which time Thomas Portman, their immediate ancestor, was living. From him descended Sir William Portman, Knt., lord chief-justice of England, who died in 1555. John Portman, the grandson of the judge, was created a baronet in 1612, and from him descended the Sir William Portman spoken of above; William

Berkeley, Esq. of Pylle, who inherited the estates, was a grandson of Sir John, the first baronet; and from him the present proprietor of Bryanston, who, after having represented Dorsetshire and Marylebone in parliament for a number of years, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Portman in 1837. His lordship is lord-lieutenant of Somersetshire.

**BRYMBO, DENBESHIRE**, a township in the parish of Wrexham: 195 miles from London, 5 from Wrexham, 6 from Mold.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Wrexham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 95 miles.---Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---A church has recently been built here by the parliamentary commissioners. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here. The iron ore in the neighbouring hills is exceedingly rich, and, by an intermixture of the Lancashire ore, excellent iron is smelted. Offa's dyke passes by the village.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph: pres. net income, £90: patron, Vicar of Wrexham: pres. incumbent, W. G. Davies, 1846: contains 226 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,217: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,399: poor rates in 1837, £231.---Brymbo Hall.

**BRYNCHIL AND TALAFOG, MONTGOMERY**, a township in the parish of Cemmaes, hun<sup>d</sup> of Machynlleth, North Wales: 208 miles from London, 7 from Machynlleth, 20 from Llanidloes.---Money orders issued at Machynlleth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 5 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 420: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 483.

**BRYN-CROES, CARNARVON**, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Commitmaen, and partly in that of Gufflogien, union of Pwllheli, North Wales: it is situated on the promontory of Llyn, and on the Soihan river: 275 miles from London (coach road 253), 10 from Pwllheli, 5 from Aberdaron.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Wrexham, thence 85 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 175 miles.---Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon.---The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a school with a small endowment.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bangor, diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, is valued at £4. 4s.: pres. net income, £107: patron, C. W. G. Wynne: pres. incumbent, Griffith Roberts: contains 203 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 948: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,090: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,590: poor rates in 1837, £312.

**BRYN-EGLWYS, DENBIGH**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Yale, union of Corwen, North Wales: 205 miles from London (coach road 200), 7 from Ruthin.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Rhuanon, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 105 miles.---Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £6 a year. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of St. Asaph's, diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor: pres. net income, £90: patron, Sir W. W. Wynne: pres.

incumbent, E. Williams, 1831: contains 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 516: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,831: poor rates in 1837, £325.

**BRYNGWYN, RADNOR**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pain's Castle, union of Hay, South Wales: 168 miles from London (coach road 156), 8 from King-ton, 5 from Hay.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 50 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 121 miles.---Money orders issued at King-ton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £9 a year.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £11. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £294: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, S. Davies, 1825: contains 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 281: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,194: poor rates in 1837, £231.

**BRYNGWYN, MONMOUTH**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ragland, union of Abergavenny: 133 miles from London (coach road 138), 2 from Ragland, 6 from Abergavenny.---Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Stonehouse, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 133 miles.---Money orders issued at Monmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £10. 15s. a year.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £4. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Earl of Abergavenny: pres. incumbent, W. Crawley: contains 1,660 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 306: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,090: poor rates in 1837, £85.

**BRYNING WITH KELLASNERGH, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Kirkham, hun<sup>d</sup> of Amounderness---(which see for access, &c.): 225 miles from London, 9 from Preston, 2 from Kirkham.---Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 1,040 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,402: poor rates in 1837, £120.

**BRYN-LLYS (or BROU-LLIS), BRECON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Talgarth, union of Hay, South Wales: it is situated on the river Llyffin, which falls into the Wye: 173 miles from London (coach road 164), 6 from Hay, 8 from Brecknock.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 55 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 126 miles.---Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---There is an ancient castle here, variously attributed to Harold and William the Conqueror. In King's 'Observations on Ancient Castles,' there is an opinion expressed, that Breconshire formed part of the country of the Silures, and that this castle is of Syrian architecture. It has passed through the families of the Clifford, Gifford, De Bohun, and Stafford, from the last of whom it was escheated to the Crown, on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham. The castle and lands subsequently passed into the hands of Edward Williams, Esq., who died in 1752, from whom they ultimately vested in William Davies, Esq.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £4. 16s. 0½d.: pres. net income, £174: patron, W. D.

Wilkins: pres. incumbent, J. Morgan: contains 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 338: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,970.

**BRYN-Y-BEIRDD, CARMARTHEN**, a hamlet in the parish of Llandillo-Fawr, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Iskennen, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 204 miles from London, 1 from Llandillo, 16 from Carmarthen. Money orders issued at Llandillo: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m. Contains 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 386: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 444.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BUBBENHALL (or BOBENHULL), WARWICK**, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Knightlow, union of Warwick, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge here: 99 miles from London (coach road 85), 5 from Coventry, 3 from Wappenbury. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Coventry, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Coventry, &c., 67 miles. Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £4 a year. The living (St. Giles), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £70: patron, Bishop of Worcester: pres. incumbent, C. J. Penny, 1841: contains 1,290 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 262: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,731: poor rates in 1837, £49.—E. 1 m. is Stoneleigh Park, the seat of Lord Leigh. S.E. 1½ m. Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Chandos Leigh, Esq.—(for which see STONELEIGH.)

**BUBNELL, DREBY**, a township in the parish of Bakewell, hun<sup>d</sup>. of High Peak—(which see for access, &c.): 157 miles from London, 7 from Chesterfield, 4 from Bampton. Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 123.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BUBWITH, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the Holme Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, union of Howden, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York: it comprises the townships of Breighton, Bubwith, Foggathorpe, Gribthorpe with Willtoft, Harlethorpe, and Spaldington: 219 miles from London (coach road 186), 6 from Selby, 11 from York. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Normanton, to Selby, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, &c., 87 miles. Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The church is a fine structure, beautifully placed on the banks of the river Derwent: it is well-proportioned, with a cathedral arrangement; and has a square embattled tower, with crocketed pinnacles; it was repaired and beautified in 1792, at considerable expense. There are several schools, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the parish. The endowments produce about £21 a year. The living is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, which is held in moieties: the first of these is valued at £7. 2s. 6d.; in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of the East Riding, and diocese of York; patron, the Lord Chancellor: the other is a peculiar in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, valued at £8. 0s. 5d.; gross income, £102: contains 10,460 acres: 234 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,370: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,575: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>.

£12,289: poor rates in 1837, £745. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., of Bubwith and Harlethorpe, the property of the Dean of St. Peter, York, the lay impropiator, and the vicar, were commuted in 1832.

**BUBWITH, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—This place is celebrated as being the birth-place of Nicholas de Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who attended the Council of Constance, when John Huss and Jerome of Prague were condemned to the flames. The church stands almost close to the river Derwent, which here, in spring and autumn, frequently overflows its banks, and inundates the surrounding district. Within these comparatively few years a bridge has been built here over the stream, which is a great convenience to the neighbouring country. Contains 1,420 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 530: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 609: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,009: poor rates in 1837, £293.

**BUCKBY (LONG), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Guilsborough, union of Daventry: this parish contains the hamlet of Murecott: 79 miles from London (coach road 73), 5 from Daventry, 3 from Crick. Nor. West. Rail. to Crick station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Crick, &c., 57 miles. Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £20 a year by the Rev. Langton Freeman. The other parochial charities produce about £28 a year. The Independents and Baptists have chapels here. The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £150: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, J. Smith, 1834: contains 3,900 acres: 453 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,145: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,466: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,388: poor rates in 1837, £1,199. The great and small tithes, exclusive of Murecott, the property of the Bishop of Lichfield, the lay impropiator, and vicar, were commuted in 1765.

**BUCKDEN, HUNTINGDON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Toseland, union of St. Neott's, on the western bank of the river Ouse: 81 miles from London (coach road 62), 4 from Huntingdon, 6 from Kimbolton. Nor. and East Rail. through Cambridge to Huntingdon, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Peterborough, St. Ives, to Huntingdon, &c., 114 miles. Money orders issued at Huntingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. In the church were interred several of the bishops of Lincoln, on whom the manor was bestowed as early as the reign of Henry I. In Bacon's Liber Regis, there is this notice of Buckden—*The prebend of Bugden, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, was annexed to the see of Lincoln, and the reserved rent was settled as an augmentation of the vicar of Bugden, by an act of Parliament, 4th and 5th of Queen Anne.* The palace is a venerable brick edifice, surrounded by a moat. It consisted of two quadrangular courts and a gate-house, in the upper part of which was the library. An order in council in 1838, authorised the bishop to pull down the old building, and to apply the proceeds of the sale of the materials

towards the building of the new palace which now occupies its site. There is a school here, which has an endowment of £19. 10s.; the other parochial charities produce about £120 a year.

—The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £171: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, H. F. Sidebottom: contains 3,590 acres: 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,209: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,309: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,642: poor rates in 1837, £645. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebendary of Buckden and the vicar, were commuted in 1813.

—Buckden Palace is the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln.

BUCKDEN, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Arncliffe, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross—(which see for access, &c.): 231 miles from London, 9 from Middleham, 13 from Settle. —Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes at noon. —Contains 15,790 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 387: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 445: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,031: poor rates in 1837, £240.

BUCKENHAM (or BOKENHAM FERRY), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Blodfield, on the river Yare, over which there is a ferry here: 135 miles from London (coach road 118), 4 from Acle, 9 from Norwich. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leicester and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 175 miles. —Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —It is believed that there was a Roman station in the neighbourhood. —The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, consolidated with that of Hasingham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £230: patron, Sir W. B. Proctor: pres. incumbent, T. W. Beauchamp, 1817: contains 1,020 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 60: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £607: poor rates in 1837, £63.

BUCKENHAM (LITTLE), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wayland, union of Swaffham: 103 miles from London (coach road 88), 6 from Watton, 8 from Thetford. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Thetford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, &c., 153 miles. —Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The church has been pulled down. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £3: patron, Rev. T. Newman: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77.

BUCKENHAM (NEW), NORFOLK, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shropham, union of Guiltcross: 115 miles from London (coach road 93), 14 from Norwich, 5 from Attleborough. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Attleborough, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Attleborough, &c., 155 miles. —The church was rebuilt in 1479: it contains some interesting monuments, and has a richly-carved screen. There is an almshouse here for four aged persons, endowed with £28 per annum by W. Barber, Esq., and a school here has an en-

dowment of £6. 6s. a year. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. The village arose out of the decay of Old Buckenham, for William de Albin, called "of the Strong Hand," from a tradition of his having slain a lion, disliking the site of the old castle, had the buildings taken down, and having procured the grant of a piece of ground from the Bishop of Norwich more to the eastward, erected a castle there, and called it New Buckenham. The building was pleasantly situated on a hill, had a keep, two circular towers, a grand entrance tower, a barbican and embattled walls, and was surrounded by a moat, which was filled with water. Nothing, however, now remains of it, but a few ruins of the gateway and the keep, all traces of the intrenchment having been obliterated by the plough. William de Albin obtained a license for his new town, to be considered a burgh, with the privileges of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, a gallows, a weekly market on Saturdays, and the liberty to hold a *mercate* court. —The living (St. Martin), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £115: patrons, the Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, T. W. Thompson, 1847: contains 250 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 716: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 823: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,525: poor rates in 1837, £326. —Market day, Saturday. Fair, Nov. 22.

BUCKENHAM (OLD), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shropham, union of Guiltcross: 113 miles from London (coach road 95), 3 from Attleborough, 2 from New Buckenham. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Attleborough, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, &c., 163 miles. —Money orders issued at Attleborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —At this place there was a castle in the time of the Conquest, the site of which includes an area of about three acres; it was a square intrenchment surrounded by a moat, the ramparts of which are still entire. But the structure was taken down, and the material used in erecting the priory, of which Tanner says — *William d'Albin, Earl of Chichester or Arundel, in the time of Stephen, built a priory for black canons here, and commended it to the patronage of St. James the Apostle. About the time of the dissolution, there were a prior and eight canons here, who held revenues to the amount of £131. 11s. The site of the abbey was granted, in the second year of Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Lovell. Few of the ruins remain, but the form of the conventual church can still be traced. Its inmates were no doubt as good as most of those in similar institutions, though their holy calling was, it would seem, tinctured with some of the carnal doings which scandal is rather apt to ascribe to it, for at the end of the yearly outgoings of the monastery for the year 1487, are the following lines, which, it appears, could not exactly be placed before the lay auditor, who, in all probability, knew very little of Latin—*

"Omnibus omnia mea somnia dicere possum,  
Si vis esse sanus, scepse lavare manus  
Dum sumus in mundo, vivamus corde jucundo  
Omnibus est notum, quod aliquis diligit potum."

At a little distance from the castle, there was a chapel to the Virgin Mary. The church here

belonged to the monastery, and after the dissolution it was for many years used as a barn. The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £102: patrons, the inhabitants: pres. incumbent, T. P. Slapp, 1815: contains 1,520 acres: 242 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,255: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,443: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,738: poor rates in 1837, £811. Buckenham House is one of the residences of Lord Petre. The mansion is not large, but the park is a very ancient enclosure, for the founder of the priory, among other donations, granted to the monks the privilege of cutting wood in his park of Buckenham; and in the year 1242, King Henry III. issued a writ to those who had custody of the lands of Hugh de Albany, Earl of Arundel, that they should deliver two bucks for the use of the king out of the said Hugh's park. William Francis Henry Petre, F.R.S., Lord Petre of Writtle, and coheir to the baronies of Howard, Greystock, &c., through his grandmother Anne, one of the nieces of Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk, derives his descent from Sir William Petre, Knt., LL.D., a gentleman of great learning, and one of the principal secretaries of state, in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth, who married, for his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Browne, who died lord mayor of London in 1514. Sir William acquired great wealth through the spoils of the monasteries. He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Petre, who was elevated to the peerage in 1603, and from him his lordship, who is the eleventh baron, is a lineal descendant. His lordship's other seats are Thordun Hall in Essex, and Dunket Hall in Lancashire.

BUCKENHILL. See WOLHOPE.

BUCKERELL, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemyock, division and union of Honiton: 207 miles from London (coach road 154), 2 from Honiton, 13 from Exeter. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 221 miles. Money orders issued at Honiton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ p.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £10. 0s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, E. C. Coleridge, 1829: contains 2,120 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 360: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 414: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,876: poor rates in 1837, £180. E., Deer-Park; N.E., Oakfield Lodge.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stanborough, division of Stanborough and Coleridge, union of Totness: 229 miles from London (coach road 194), 2 from Ashburton, 10 from Chudleigh. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, &c., 243 miles. Money orders issued at Ashburton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. This place was formerly a market town, and the market-house still remains. The church is an ancient and interesting structure, built after the manner of a cathedral, with nave, chancel

side aisles, and a tower. Woollen manufactures have, to a very considerable extent, been carried on within the parish. Many of the inhabitants are now employed in the working of marble and limestone, both of which are found plentifully in the neighbourhood. In Tanner's Notitia Monastica it is stated, that—*An abbey of the Cistercian order was founded here, in 1137, by Ethelwerd, son of William Pomerei, to the honour of St. Mary. The yearly revenues of this house was £466. 11s., and it was granted, in the 31st year of Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Denny.* The parochial charities produce about £12 a year. The living (Holy Trinity), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £19. 1s. ¾d.: pres. net income, £155: patron, Rev. M. Lowndes: pres. incumbent, M. Lowndes, 1824: contains 6,270 acres: 452 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,576: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,962: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,802: poor rates in 1837, £843. Fairs: June 29, for sheep; and Aug. 24, for horned cattle.

BUCKHORN-WESTON, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Redlane, union of Wincanton, Sturminster division of the county: 131 miles from London (coach road 138), 8 from Wincanton, 6 from Shaftesbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, &c., 171 miles. Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m. The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £10. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Lady Stapleton: pres. incumbent, S. Marindin, 1837: contains 2,080 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 460: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 528: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,950: poor rates in 1837, £193.

BUCKHOW-BANK, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Dalston, ward of Cumberland: 304 miles from London (coach road 308), 4 from Carlisle, 8 from Wigton. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Carlisle, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 204 miles. Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Contains 104 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 636: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 731. (Other returns with the parish.)

BUCKINGHAM, BEDS., a parish and borough in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: for civil and ecclesiastical purposes, the parish and town of Buckingham are co-extensive, and consist of the borough and market town of Buckingham, the chapelry of Gawcott, the hamlets of Bourton, Bourton-Hold, and Lenborough, with the precinct of Prebend-End: 61 miles from London (coach road 56), 7 from Aylesbury. Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, &c., 97 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m. and 1½ p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m. and 8 p.m. The name of the town, which is of very ancient origin, is supposed to be derived from *bocca* or *bucca*, a stag, *ing*, a village, and *ham*, "a meadow," implying, as such was the case, a town situated in an undulating country, consisting of glades and forest-ground well stocked with deer. Buckingham is agreeably placed on the river Ouse, which, with a

winding course, nearly surrounds three sides of the town, and over which there are three handsome stone bridges. In 915, both sides of the river here were fortified by Edward the Elder, with high ramparts of earth, in order to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Danes, and the remains of these ancient lines are still visible; but in 945, the piratical invaders committed great ravages in the neighbourhood, and in 1010 made Buckingham their place of refuge. Some time during the reign of Edward III., Buckingham, which was at that time a staple for wool, sent three of its inhabitants as trade representatives to a conference at Westminster; but, shortly after that period, the staple being removed to Calais, the old importance of the place declined, and the town was enumerated among the decayed places for which relief was decreed by parliament in the year 1535. About that time, the assizes, which had usually been held here, were removed to Aylesbury; but, in 1758, the restoration of the summer session was obtained for the town through the interest of Lord Cobham. In 1644, Charles I. made Buckingham his head-quarters; and Sir William Waller, after the battle of Cropred Bridge, and General Fairfax, after his defeat at Boarstall House, also took up their stations here. In 1724, the town suffered severely from an accidental fire, which destroyed many of the streets, some of which have never been rebuilt. Buckingham is divided into three districts, called respectively the Borough, Bourton-Hold, and the Prebend-End, the first of which contains the principal streets. In general, the houses are built of brick, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas, but are not flagged. The old church having for many years been in a very dilapidated condition, in March 26, 1776, fell down, and the present structure was raised in its stead, not on the old site, but at some little distance, on that of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected by one of the earls of Buckingham shortly after the Conquest. It is a handsome structure, with a square-embattled tower, from which a tapering spire rises to the height of 150 feet. The interior is handsomely fitted up in the Grecian style, then so generally prevalent; and the altar is adorned with an excellent copy of Raphael's transfiguration, presented to the town by the Marquis of Buckingham. At the west end there is a fine-toned organ, said to be the best in the county. The burial-yard is about a couple of furlongs distant, where a small edifice has been erected for performing the service of the dead; no funerals, consequently, take place at the church, which is encompassed by a pleasant walk planted with trees, from which there are fine views of the country on three sides of the town. The free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI., who endowed it with the revenues of a dissolved chantry. The school-room was the chapel of a chantry, founded, in 1268, by Matthew Stratton, archdeacon of Buckingham, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist and Thomas à Becket. A Norman-arched door, which was the entrance of the chapel, still remains; and there are also some remains of the seats put up in the old church in the time of Edward VI., which are very curiously carved. But the object of the institution has been altered, the corpora-

tion, as trustees, having changed it into a common school of the ordinary character, in which only the children of the poor are now taught. The Green-coat school for twenty-five boys, was founded and endowed in 1760 by Mr. Gabriel Newton, an alderman of Leicester; and there is a large National school for both sexes, which is supported by subscription: the school-house is a handsome stone building. There are two almshouses here, each containing accommodation for six poor women, and called, respectively, Barton's Hospital and Christ's Hospital. The Independents, the Society of Friends, and the Wesleyan Methodists, all have places of worship here. The town-hall is a neat brick building in the centre of the town, having rooms for holding the courts. The gaol is a substantial stone edifice, built in 1755, at the cost of about £7,000, by Lord Cobham. The trade of the town consists chiefly in the sorting of wool and the tanning of leather, and, to some extent still, in lace-making, of which, at one time, Buckingham was the centre. This last business gave employment to almost every industrious working female in the town, and also to those throughout the entire country; but since the introduction of the lace machinery at Nottingham, that town has absorbed the bulk of the business. There are three corn-mills on the river Ouse, and limestone to a considerable extent is wrought in the neighbourhood. Formerly, there were four incorporated fraternities in the town, viz., the Mercers, Tanners, Merchant Tailors, and Butchers, to some one of which it was necessary a freeman should belong, but the freedom of the place is become obsolete. The governing charter of the borough was granted in the first year of Queen Mary (1554), in consequence of the services rendered by the inhabitants in putting down the Duke of Northumberland's rebellion, on the accession of the queen to the throne. This charter was surrendered, and a new one granted in 1684 by Charles II., on which the corporation acted for several years; but in consequence of a dispute with James II., during which the king successively removed three several mayors in the course of three months, *quo warrantis* were issued, and the charter was surrendered. The corporation, however, afterwards availed themselves of a general proclamation for restoring surrendered charters, and resumed that of Mary, by which the town was governed till the passing of the late general municipal corporation act. The corporate authority was then held by a bailiff, high-steward, a recorder, and twelve burgesses, with a town-clerk and other officers; it is now vested in a bailiff, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The income of the borough amounts to about £600 a year. A court of quarter sessions was held at Easter and Michaelmas, under a commission from the Lord Chancellor; and there was formerly a court for the recovery of small debts, but during the last thirty years it has fallen into disuse; but a commission of the peace, and a court of quarter sessions, have recently been granted to the borough. Buckingham was constituted a borough by Henry VIII., and has returned two members to parliament since the 33d year of that monarch. Under the old system, the right of voting was vested in some members of the corporation, thirteen

only in number, who were all under the control of the Duke of Buckingham; but under the Reform Act, the franchise has been extended to the inhabitants of the parishes of Buckingham, Maids-morton, Thornborough, Padbury, Hillesdon, Preston-Bisset, Tingewick, and Radclive-cum-Chackmore. Under the municipal act the number of electors registered was 286, of whom 131 were entitled to vote for members of parliament. The bailiff is the returning officer. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £230: patron, Duke of Buckingham: pres. incumbent, H. Crowe, 1809: contains 5,330 acres: 710 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,816: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,088: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,660: poor rates in 1837, £1,668. Market days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs: Jan. 12, last Monday in Jan., March 7, second Monday in April, May 6, Whit-Thursday, July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Saturday after Old Michaelmas-day, Nov. 8, and Dec. 13. Bankers: Bartlett, Parrott, & Co.—draw on Praeds & Co.; Branch of London and County Joint-Stock Banking Company—draw on the Head-office, 21 Lombard Street. Inns: Cobham Arms, White Hart, and Swan and Castle.

BUCKLAND-WITH-CARSWELL, BERKS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ganfield, union of Farringdon: 67 miles from London (coach road 69), 4 from Farringdon, 8 from Wantage. Gt. West. Rail. to Wantage Road station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Didcot, to Wantage Road, &c., 119 miles. Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. A school here has a small endowment. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £18. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £310: patron, Bishop of Bristol: pres. incumbent, Joseph Moore, 1842: contains 4,420 acres: 167 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 946: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,087: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,951: poor rates in 1837, £456. Tithes commuted in 1802. W., Buckland Park, the seat of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. The mansion is of handsome elevation, in the Italian style, having a centre and two wings, terminated by octagonal buildings. There is an extensive park in front of it, which is well wooded and tastefully arranged. From the house, and several parts of the grounds, glimpses are caught of the surrounding country, which is of a highly picturesque character. Sir John Throckmorton, Knight, derived his descent from John de Throckmorton, who, according to Sir William Dugdale, was lord of the manor of Throckmorton soon after the Conquest. He was a very eminent person during the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., being, during the latter, deputy-treasurer of England. He died in 1445, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Throckmorton, Esq., who was high sheriff of Warwick and Leicester in the 5th year of King Edward VI., and whose eldest son was one of the privy council of Henry VII. He was remarkable for his piety, and went on a pilgrimage to the holy land at an advanced period of life, but died on the road. From him

was descended Thomas Throckmorton, Esq., son of Sir Robert Throckmorton, whose whole life was one series of difficulties and trials, owing to his religious opinions, his estate being frequently sequestrated, and himself imprisoned. On one occasion he was deprived of the manor of Ravenstone, which he held at a quit-rent of the Crown, on a mean allegation that he had neglected to pay his dues, though it was clearly proved that it was through the dishonesty of a servant that the money was not received into the exchequer on the appointed day. Mr. Throckmorton married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Whorwood, Esq., attorney-general to Henry VIII.; and his grandson, through her, was created a baronet in 1642: from him the present baronet is the eighth in descent. Carswell House, the seat of Thomas Hayward Southby, Esq., is a neat modern mansion, with some admirably arranged grounds attached. Mr. Southby, whose original name was Perfect, but who assumed the name and arms of Southby in 1822, on inheriting the estates of his maternal grandfather, is a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. He derives his lineage from Richard Southby, Esq., who was a gentleman of consideration in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and whose descendants have held an excellent position in the country since his time. Newton Villa, the property of William Wheeler Wintle, Esq., is very pleasantly situated. S.E., Pusey House—for which see PUSEY.)

BUCKLAND, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Aylesbury: 31 miles from London (coach road 34), 6 from Aylesbury, 3 from Tring. Nor. West. Rail. to Tring station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Tring, &c., 107 miles. Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (All Saints) is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bierton. Contains 1,290 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 537: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 618: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,464: poor rates in 1837, £297.

BUCKLAND WITH LAVERTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate, union of Winchcomb: 96 miles from London (coach road 95), 6 from Evesham. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Chipping Camden, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Chipping Camden, &c., 99 miles. Money orders issued at Broadway: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Buckland was given to the Abbey of Gloucester by Kynred, king of the Mercians; but in 1536 it was changed for lands in Yorkshire by Sir Richard Gresham, lord mayor of London; and from his family it was conveyed to Sir John Thynne, through his marriage with the daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., by whom it was purchased of the Marquis of Bath. The church is of the 15th century, and has some grotesque sculptures of flying dragons for water-spouts at the angles of the tower. In the east window there are three beautiful compartments of painted glass, of such intense and glowing colouring as to show that they were formed when the art was at its highest pitch of excellence. They represent three



of the sacraments of the Romish Church—baptism, matrimony, and extreme unction—and are ascribed by Lyson to the time of Edward IV. There is a school here, endowed by James Thynne, Esq. in 1710, with property which produces £30 a year. —The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £29. 6s. 8d.; pres. net income, £222: patron, Sir T. Phillips, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. Phillips, 1848: contains 2,270 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 377: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 433: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,933: poor rates in 1837, £72. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector and the lord of the manor, were commuted in 1779.

BUCKLAND, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford: 53 miles from London (coach road 34), 3 from Buntingford, 4 from Royston. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Newport station, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 185 miles. —Money orders issued at Buntingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £300: patron, King's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, W. W. Harvey, 1844: contains 1,590 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 435: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 500: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,871: poor rates in 1837, £173.

BUCKLAND, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of River: 90 miles from London (coach road 69), 2 from Dover, 7 from Folkestone. —Sou. East. Rail. to Dover, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 222 miles. —Money orders issued at Dover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —Paper is made here to a large extent. —The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Canterbury, and a peculiar of the Archbishop, is valued at £26: pres. net income, £139: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, J. B. Roberts, 1837: contains 850 acres: 157 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,472: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,692: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,993: poor rates in 1837, £472.

BUCKLAND, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Faversham, lathe of Scray: 49 miles from London (coach road 44), 3 from Faversham, 4 from Milton. —Gravesend Rail. to Rochester, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 181 miles. —The church is in ruins. —The living (St. Nicholas), a sinecure rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £167: patron, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart.: pres. incumbent, C. T. J. Tyrell, 1833: contains 1,340 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 19: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £639: poor rates in 1837, £14.

BUCKLAND, SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Reigate: 23 miles from London (coach road 24), 2 from Reigate, 4 from Dorking. —Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Reigate, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 135 miles. —Money orders issued at Reigate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at

£11. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £337: patron, All Soul's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. Hulse: contains 2,040 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 414: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,336: poor rates in 1837, £334.

BUCKLAND-BREWER, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Shebbear, Great Torrington division, union of Bideford: 219 miles from London (coach road 214), 6 from Bideford, 13 from Barnstaple. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 233 miles. —Money orders issued at Bideford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. noon: post closes 1 p.m. —There was formerly a market here, which was discontinued on the dissolution of the Abbey of Dunkeswell, to which part of the manor had been given by Lord Brewer. Petty sessions are held here, and by adjournment at Torrington, for the division of Great Torrington. —The living (St. Mary and St. Benedict), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, to which are annexed the curacies of Bulkworthy and East Putford, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £25. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £244: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. A. Colling, 1836: contains 3,970 acres: 200 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,103: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,268: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,944: poor rates in 1837, £398. —Fairs, Whit-Tuesday, and November 2, for cattle.

BUCKLAND-DENHAM, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and division of Kilmersden, union of Frome: 118 miles from London (coach road 104), 2 from Frome, 10 from Bruton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 159 miles. —Money orders issued at Frome: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £11 a year. Teasel is grown largely in the neighbourhood. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £163: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, H. Clutterbuck, 1846: contains 1,400 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 516: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 593: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,156: poor rates in 1837, £171.

BUCKLAND (EAST), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>, union, and division of South Molton, but belonging to that of Braunton: 208 miles from London (coach road 183), 4 from South Molton, 8 from Barnstaple. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 24 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 222 miles. —Money orders issued at South Molton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a rectory, consolidated with Buckland-Filleigh, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £286: patron, Earl Fortescue: pres. incumbent, H. Hutton, 1833: contains 2,340 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 167: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,118: poor rates in 1837, £80.

BUCKLAND-EGG. See Egg-BUCKLAND.

BUCKLAND-FILLEIGH, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Shebbear, division of Black Torrington: 219 miles from London, (coach road 207), 6 from Hatherleigh, 11 from Bideford. —Gt. West.

Rail. through Bristol and Exeter, to Crediton, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 233 miles.---Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11. 16s. 4d.: pres. net income, £286: patron, Earl Fortescue; pres. incumbent, H. Hutton, 1833: contains 4,550 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,359: poor rates in 1837, £87.---W., Buckland House, the seat of John Dicker Inglett Fortescue, Esq., who derives his descent from William Fortescue, Esq., of this place, a younger son of John Fortescue, Esq., ancestor of the Earls Fortescue, from whom this property descended through several generations to John Fortescue, whose only child, Rebecca, married Caleb Inglett, Esq., son of Caleb Inglett, Esq., by his first wife, the heiress of the Crewys of Ashburton, whose son, Richard Inglett, Esq., assumed the name and arms of Fortescue, and of that gentleman the present proprietor is a grandson. Mr. Fortescue is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Devon and Cornwall, and was lately major of the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.—N.E., Hampton Park.

BUCKLAND-HOLLOW, DERBY, a village in the parish of Derbyshire.

BUCKLAND (ST. MARY), SOMERSET, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Abdick and Bulstone, partly in that of Petherton, and partly in that of Martock, division of Ilminster, union of Chard: 182 miles from London (coach road 144), 6 from Ilminster, 5 from Chard.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Wellington, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 196 miles.---Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is a Baptist chapel here. In the neighbourhood there are the remains of a Roman fort, called Neroche Castle. The district was the scene of many conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes, many relics of whom have been found here.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £12. 19s. 9d.: pres. net income, £343: patron, General Popham: pres. incumbent, J. E. Lance, 1832: contains 3,120 acres: 118 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 696: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 800: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,810: poor rates in 1837, £280.---Fairs, September 21 and 22, for horses the first day, bullocks the second.

BUCKLAND-MINCHIN (or SORORUM), SOMERSET, in the parish of Durston, hun<sup>d</sup> of North Petherton. Tanner says of this district—*In the reign of King Henry II., William de Erlegh founded here a house of regular canons, who, having killed his steward, and done other unjustifiable acts, were suppressed and removed to other houses. But that king granted all their lands to the knights-hospitallers, A.D. 1180, upon condition that they should place here all the sisters of their order, which before lived in their preceptories. This seems to have been complied with, and the nuns here had at first great dependence upon the knights, but afterwards they disengaged themselves, and became a distinct priory or hospital of nuns of the order of St. Augustine. This was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed with £223. 17s.*

*4d. per annum, and the site was granted, in the 36th year of Henry VIII., to William, Earl of Essex, &c. There was also at this place a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose house was granted, in the 36th year of Henry VIII., to Alexander Popham and William Halley.*

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Roborough, Midland Roborough division, union of Tavistock: 254 miles from London (coach road 210), 10 from Plymouth, 4 from Tavistock.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Plymouth, &c., 268 miles.---Money orders issued at Plymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The village, at which there was formerly a market held, contains some curious old houses, and the remains of an ancient stone cross. It derives its name from a Cistercian abbey, founded about 1278 by Amicia, Countess Dowager of Devonshire, the revenues of which were valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., at £341, and the site was granted to Richard Greyfield. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a tower, turrets, and pinnacles, and contains a particularly fine monument, sculptured by Bacon, to the celebrated Lord Heathfield, who defended Gibraltar; and as the inscription upon it, in reality, contains a biography of that able commander, as well as some account of his family, we will transcribe it entire, merely premising that he was a son of Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stubbs, in Roxburghshire, and born about the year 1718. The whole monument is a truly classical production. The following is the epitaph:

"Sacred to the Memory of GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT, BARON HEATHFIELD of Gibraltar, Knight of the Bath, General of his Majesty's Forces, and Governor of Gibraltar. He was the seventh Son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart., of Stobs, in the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland.

"The University of Leyden enriched his mind with science, and formed his taste for literature and the fine arts. The bias of his genius soon inclined him to the Profession of Arms, in which he rose, by regular gradation, to the highest eminence, and at length closed a Brilliant Career with Immortal Glory. Germany beheld him, in the War of Seven Years, discharging all the Duties of a Gallant Officer. The British Cavalry owed to him a System of Discipline that made him the pride of their country. The *Havannah*, the metropolis of the Island of Cuba, saw him among the officers who levelled her boasted fortifications, and conquered by their valour. Gibraltar was reserved to crown him with unfading laurels. Though closely pressed, during a siege that lasted three years without intermission, he remained invincible. The spectacle which he there exhibited to the eyes of France and Spain, and to the amphitheatre of Princes, who beheld the glorious scene, will be an eternal memorial of British courage and British humanity.

"General Elliott derived no hereditary honours from his ancestors. His titles were earned by services to his country. He married Anne Pollixen Drake, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., who lies interred near this spot, and by her left a Daughter, who was married to John Trayton Fuller, Esq., and an only Son, now Lord Heathfield, who has erected this Monument to the virtue which he admired. History will tell the rest. He died July 6th, 1790, aged 73 years."

---The living (Holy Trinity), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £19. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £430: patron, Rev. W. L. Nichols: pres. incumbent, W. L. Nichols, 1846: contains 6,910 acres: 225 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,411: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,623: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,138: poor rates in 1837, £552.---S. ½ m. Buckland Abbey, the seat of Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart., whose family was founded by the celebrated Sir Francis. Some parts of the building still preserve the monastic features of the abbey, but modern

innovation has done a good deal to mar its unique appearance. In the house there is an original portrait of Sir Francis Drake, painted in 1594, when he was fifty-three years of age; and a framed copy of his patent of arms from Queen Elizabeth, dated in 1581. There is also a full-length portrait of him with his sword, and an old drum, which he took with him round the world. He was born at Tavistock, in 1545, and first served in the royal navy, under his relative Sir John Hawkins, distinguishing himself greatly by his valour in the unfortunate expedition against the Spaniards in the harbour of Vera Cruz. In 1570, he went to the West Indies in another cruise against the Spaniards, which he soon repeated with success. In 1572, having received the command of two vessels for the purpose of attacking the ports of Spanish South America, he executed his commission with so much energy, that he took possession of two of their cities, and returned laden with booty. On his return, he equipped three frigates at his own expense, and served under the Earl of Essex in Ireland, with such earnest intrepidity, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. Upon his own suggestion, he was afterwards furnished with five ships, with which he ravaged the whole of the Spanish settlements in the New World, and coasted the North American shore as far as 48° North, calling the countries which he visited New Albion. He then went to the West Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580; shortly after which time the queen dined on board his ship, and knighted him. After several other valuable services, he was intrusted with the command of thirty sail, with which he entered the harbour of Cadiz, and destroyed the shipping. In the following year, he was vice-admiral under Lord Howard, and took his share in the destruction of the Spanish armada. He died off the Nombre de Dios, in 1596. For some years he represented Plymouth in parliament, and to him the town is indebted for an excellent supply of water, brought from springs at a distance. His nephew, Francis Drake, Esq., was, in 1662, created a baronet, and from him the title descended to Francis Augustus Elliott, second Lord Heathfield, who dying without issue in 1813, the barony became extinct, and the estates went to Thomas Trayton Fuller, Esq., who assumed the names and arms of Elliott and Drake, was created a baronet, and is the present proprietor of the abbey. Sir Thomas is an officer in the army, and went through the greater part of the peninsular war.

**BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Haytor, division of Teignbridge, union of Newton-Abbot: 224 miles from London (coach road 190), 3 from Ashburton, 9 from Chudleigh. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Newton-Abbot, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 238 miles. — Money orders issued at Ashburton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ashburton: contains 1,500 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 114: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £861: poor rates in 1837, £49. — S. is Holme Chase, the seat of the Rev. B. W. Saville.

**BUCKLAND-NEWTON** (or **ABBAS**), DORSET, a parish in the above hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Cerne, Cerne subdivision of the county: it is divided into the tithings of Brockhampton and Knowle, Buckland, Newton, Duntish, Mintern-Parva, and Plush: 151 miles from London (coach road 114), 10 from Dorchester, 10 from Blandford. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 241 miles. — Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £25 a year. — The living (the Holy Rood), a vicarage, with the curacy of Plush, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £16. 19s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £496: patron, Dean and Chapter of Wells: pres. incumbent, J. Venables, 1805: contains 6,770 acres: 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 914: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,051: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,617: poor rates in 1837, £623.

**BUCKLAND-RIPERS**, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Colliford-Tree, union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of the county: 147 miles from London (coach road 124), 4 from Market-Regis, 6 from Dorchester. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 236 miles. — Money orders issued at Weymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £5. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £176: patron, Q. H. Stroud, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. S. Litchfield, 1841: contains 1,410 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 118: poor rates in 1837, £71.

**BUCKLAND-TOUTSAINTS**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Coleridge, Stanborough and Coleridge division, union of Kingsbridge: 233 miles from London (coach road 206), 2 from Kingsbridge, 7 from Dartmouth. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Totness, &c., 247 miles. — Money orders issued at Kingsbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Loddiswell: contains 1,000 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 56: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £848: poor rates in 1837, £52. — Buckland Hall is the seat of William John Clark, Esq., whose father, William Clark, Esq., was high sheriff of Devonshire in 1795. Mr. Clark is a deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate of the county.

**BUCKLAND** (W<sup>est</sup>), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Braunton, division and union of South Molton, but locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of South Molton: 209 miles from London (coach road 186), 5 from South Molton, 5 from Barnstaple. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 223 miles. — Money orders issued at South Molton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income,

£194: patron, Baroness Basset: pres. incumbent, W. Lee, 1831: contains 2,290 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,222: poor rates in 1837, £97.

BUCKLAND (WEST), SOMERSET, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kingsbury, union and division of Wellington: 168 miles from London (coach road 146), 2 from Wellington, 5 from Taunton. — Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 182 miles. — Money orders issued at Wellington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary) is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wellington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and having jointly a pres. net income of £894: patron, Rev. W. P. Thomas: pres. incumbent, W. P. Thomas, 1843: contains 3,500 acres: 178 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 887: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,020: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,016: poor rates in 1837, £330. — N.E., Amberd House.

BUCKLEBURY, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Reading, union of Bradfield: 52 miles from London (coach road 50), 6 from Newbury, 11 from Reading. — Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Thatcham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, &c., 135 miles. — Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The church presents some specimens of Norman architecture. There is a school here, which has a small endowment. — The living, a vicarage with the curacy of Marlston, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £453: patron, W. H. H. Hartley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. E. Williams, 1832: contains 6,790 acres: 261 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,277: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,468: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,681: poor rates in 1837, £679.

BUCKLESHAM, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Colneis, union of Woodbridge: 73 miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Ipswich, 5 from Woodbridge. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 205 miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Many singular petrifications have been found in the parish. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £566: patron, Rev. E. Walford: pres. incumbent, E. Walford, 1833: contains 2,310 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 255: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,713: poor rates in 1837, £307.

BUCKLEY (or BULKLEY), CHESTER, a township in the parish of Malpas, high division of Broxton hun<sup>d</sup> — (which see for access, &c.): 171 miles from London, 5 from Tarporley, 12 from Chester. — Money orders issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 800 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,132: poor rates in 1837, £72.

BUCKMINSTER, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray: it contains the townships of Buckminster, and the chapelry of Sewstern: 114 miles from London (coach road 112), 6 from Colsterworth, 9 from Melton-Mowbray. — Nor. West. Rail. through

Rugby and Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Melton, &c., 52 miles. — Money orders issued at Stamford. — In a close called 'the Grange,' to the south of the village, there are the remains of a religious house, which was subject to the priory of Kirby Bellars. The sum of £25 a year is received by the poor of this parish from Mr. William Chester's charity. The church is an ancient building, surmounted by a massive tower. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory with that of Sewstern, in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £8. 7s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £161: patron, Earl of Dysart: pres. incumbent, J. Lawson, 1834: contains 2,080 acres: 148 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 697: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 801: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,797: poor rates in 1837, £190. — Buckminster Park is the seat of the Earl of Dysart. The mansion, which is a large and handsome structure, is in the Grecian style, and was erected by the late Lord Huntingtower in 1798. His lordship, who succeeded to the title on the death of his grandmother in 1840, is a descendant of the very ancient family of Tollemache, which claims Saxon descent, the name being supposed to be a corruption of the Saxon word 'Tollemacke,' which signifies the tolling of a bell; the Tollemaches having flourished with the greatest honour in the county of Suffolk, from the first arrival of the Saxons in this country, a period of thirteen centuries. Tollemache, Lord of Bentley in Suffolk, and of Stoke Tollemache in the county of Oxford, lived in the sixth century; and the following inscription may still be seen on the old manor-house at Bentley:—

"Before the Normans into England came,  
Bentley was my seat, and Tollemache my name."

Hugh de Tollemache subscribed a charter, about the reign of Stephen, with the first Abbess of Godstowe, in Oxfordshire, which was made to her by John de St. John. This Hugh, in his old age, assumed the cowl at Gloucester, and bestowed upon that monastery half of the town of Hampton, a grant which his son Peter confirmed in the time of Prior Hamblin. A descendant of this Peter de Tollemache, Lionel de Tollemache, was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1512. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth visited Helmingham, the then residence of the family, and was most sumptuously entertained there from the 14th to the 18th of August. During her visit she stood sponsor to the child of Sir Lionel; and on her departure, presented him with her lute, which is still preserved in the family. Through several generations, the property came to Sir Lionel, who married Lady Elizabeth Murray, daughter of the first Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower, at whose death she became Countess of Dysart; in 1670, she obtained from Charles II. a confirmation of her honours, and a charter, which allowed her to nominate any of her children as her heirs. After the death of Sir Lionel, she married John, Duke of Lauderdale, one of the royal commissioners for Scotland. At her death her honours devolved upon her eldest son, Lord Huntingtower, who sat as member of parliament for Oxford in 1678 and 1685. His lordship represented the county of Suffolk from 1698 till he ceased to be an English commoner, by the passing of the act of union with Scotland. Wilbraham, the fifth earl,

dying without issue, the title devolved upon his sister Louisa, who married John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, by whom she had a numerous issue. William, the eldest son, assumed the name of Manners only, and was created a baronet in 1793. By this title only he chose to be and was known, until late in life, when he took up the title of Lord Huntingtower. Dying before his mother, who expired in the year 1840, the title descended to his son Lionel, the present Earl of Dysart. In consideration of the countess being the representative of the ancient house of Tollemache, her ladyship, her daughter Lady Laura, and two of her sons, were permitted to assume the name and arms of that family, instead of those of her late husband.

**BUCKNALL, LINCOLN**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle: 163 miles from London (coach road 137), 4 from Horncastle, 13 from Wragby. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>l</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Bardney, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Bardney, &c., 63 miles. — Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9.11s.10<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £231: patron, Lord Monson: pres. incumbent, J. Fendall, 1834: contains 2,490 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,429: poor rates in 1837, £193.

**BUCKNALL, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, northern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill: 166 miles from London (coach road 152), 4 from Newcastle, 9 from Leek. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Stoke-upon-Trent, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 44 miles. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne. — There is a school here, endowed with £10 a year. — The living, a rectory with that of Bagnall, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £200: patron, Rev. E. Powys: pres. incumbent, E. Powys, 1818: contains 150 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 638: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 734. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**BUCKNELL, OXFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ploughley, union of Bicester: 80 miles from London (coach road 57), 3 from Bicester, 8 from Deddington. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Bonshall, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Bonshall, &c., 86 miles. — Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>h</sup> a.m.: post closes 6<sup>h</sup> p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £11 a year. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £13.6s.3<sup>d</sup>.: patron, New College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, W. Master, 1833: contains 1,670 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 287: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,390: poor rates in 1837, £130. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779.

**BUCKNILL, HEREFORD**, a parish, partly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore, county of Hereford, and partly in that of Purslow, union of Knighton, on the river

Teme: it contains the township of Buxton and Coxhall: 156 miles from London (coach road 134), 3 from Knighton, 9 from Bewdley. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Kidderminster, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 89 miles. — Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12<sup>h</sup> p.m.: post closes 11<sup>h</sup> a.m. — The parochial charities produce about £12.12s. a year. — The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5.6s.8<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £332: patron, Grocers' Company, London: pres. incumbent, J. R. Coope, 1836: contains 4,160 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 532: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 612: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,808: poor rates in 1837, £214. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1818.

**BUCKTON, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Bridlington, wapentake of Dicking — (which see for access, &c.): 210 miles from London, 3 from Bridlington, 5 from Rudstone. — Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1 p.m. — Contains 1,840 acres: 28 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,185: poor rates in 1837, £52.

**BUCKWORTH, HUNTINGDON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Leightonstone, union of Huntingdon: 99 miles from London (coach road 66), 6 from Huntingdon, 3 from Spaldwick. — Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Thrapstowe, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton, &c., 101 miles. — Money orders issued at Huntingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>h</sup> a.m.: post closes 7<sup>h</sup> p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £21.5s.2<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £330: patron, R. E. D. Shafto: pres. incumbent, A. D. Shafto, 1848: contains 2,290 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,475: poor rates in 1837, £77.

**BUDBROOKE, WARWICK**, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Warwick: 106 miles from London (coach road 91), 1 from Warwick, 6 from Kennilworth. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Coventry to Leamington, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Coventry to Leicester, &c., 74 miles. — Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £354: patron, Rev. H. White: pres. incumbent, William Cardall, 1848: contains 3,050 acres: 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 508: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 584: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,257: poor rates in 1837, £447. — Grove Park is the seat of Lord Dormer. His lordship, who was born at Gran, in Hungary, and who was formerly an officer of rank in the Austrian service, succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin, John Evelyn Pierrepont, in 1826. His lordship derives his descent from Geoffrey Dormer of West Wiccombe, in the county of Buckingham, whose great-grandson, Sir Michael, was sheriff of London in 1529, and lord mayor in 1541. The great-nephew of this latter gentleman, Sir Robert Dormer, was

three times high sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, in the reign of Henry VIII.; on the dissolution of the monasteries, he obtained for himself a large share of the abbatial property of St. Albans. Sir Robert Dormer, his grandson, was created a baronet in 1615, and in the same year elevated to the peerage; and in 1628, his son was created Viscount Ascott, and Earl of Carnarvon. His lordship attached himself to the cause of Charles I., and was killed at the battle of Newbury, in 1643. Charles, the second earl, dying without male issue, the earldom and viscounty expired; but the barony devolved to Rowland, a descendant of the Hon. Anthony Dormer of Grove Park, of Budbrooke, second son of the first lord. This nobleman dying unmarried, the title vested in Charles, the fifth baron, a descendant of the Hon. Robert Dormer, third son of the first baron, and from him, with two collateral changes, the title descended to the late Lord Dormer.—Hampton Lodge is the residence of Charles Ferrers, Esq.; Lower Norton, of Captain Heath; and Stank Hill, of Dr. Lloyd.

**BUDBY**, NOTTINGHAM, a township in the parish of Edwinstow, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw—(which see for access, &c.): 139 miles from London, 2 from Ollerton, 7 from Worksop.—Money orders issued at Ollerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—There is a day and Sunday school here for 18 girls, which was founded by the late Dowager Countess of Mansvers, and which is supported by the present countess. The children are fed and clothed; and each child, on leaving the school, has £10 paid for its benefit into the Retford Savings Bank.—Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 127: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £863: poor rates in 1837, £41.

**BUDE**, CORNWALL, a small village and seaport in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stratton.—It is on the course of the Bristol Channel, and is much resorted to for bathing. The trade of the place has been much increased by the construction of the Bude and Launceston Canal.

**BUDEAUX** (or **BUDOCK**), (St.) DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and division of Roborough, union of Plymouth: 248 miles from London (coach road 228), 4 from Plymouth, 4 from Saltash.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Plymouth, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 262 miles.—Money orders issued at Plymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The village is delightfully situated on a height, which commands most beautiful views over the river Tamar, and the surrounding country.—The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £36. 18s. 10d.: pres. net income, £114: patron, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth: pres. incumbent, B. W. S. Vallack, 1832: contains 2,500 acres: 118 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 544: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, the same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,653: poor rates in 1837, £690.

**BUDLE**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish and ward of Bamborough, on the southern shore of Warren Bay—(which see for access, &c.): 325 miles from London, 3 from Belford, 12 from Wooler.—Money orders issued at Belford: Lon-

don letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 102: poor rates in 1837, £61.

**BUDLEIGH** (EAST), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Budleigh, union of St. Thomas: 211 miles from London (coach road 162), 5 from Sidmouth, 12 from Chudleigh.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Starcross, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, &c., 224 miles.—Money orders issued at Sidmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—There is an Independent chapel here; and at Budleigh-Satterton, which is used as a bathing-place, there are a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan meeting-house. A market was formerly held here.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacy of Wythcombe Rawleigh, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £318: patron, Heirs of Lord Rolle: pres. incumbent, A. Stapleton, 1794: contains 2,490 acres: 412 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,667: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,067: poor rates in 1837, £525.

**BUDOCK** (St.), CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kerrier, union of Falmouth: 282 miles from London (coach road 268), 2 from Falmouth, 2 from Penryn.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Plymouth, thence 58 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 295 miles.—Money orders issued at Falmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—There is a school here, endowed with £6 a year. Petty sessions of the east division of the hundred of Kerrier, are held at Gellie's Hotel, Greenbank, in this parish.—The living is a vicarage annexed to that of St. Glavias: contains 3,320 acres: 314 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,618: poor rates in 1837, £458.

**BUDOCK** (St.) See BUDEAUX, DEVON.

**BUDON**. See BERDON.

**BUDWORTH** (GREAT), CHESTER, a parish in the union of Altrincham, Northwich, and Runcorn: it contains the townships of Castle-Northwich, Hertford, and Winnington, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Eddisbury; the chapelries of Nether-Peover, and Witton with Twambrook, and six townships in the hundred of Northwich; and the chapelries Aston by Budworth, and Little Leigh, with twenty-one townships in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bucklow: 176 miles from London, 3 from Northwich, 9 from Warrington.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Acton station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 76 miles.—Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £120 a year.—The living (St. Mary and All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Chester, is valued at £6. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £171: patron, Christ Church College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. H. Webber, 1826: contains 36,450 acres: 2,070 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 17,103: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 19,668: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £68,204: poor rates in 1837, £7,931.

**BUDWORTH** (GREAT), CHESTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 840 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 677: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 778: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,893: poor rates in 1837, £195.—Fairs:

Feb. 13, April 5, and Oct. 2, for cows, horses, swine, hats, and podlery.

**BUDWORTH (LITTLE), CHESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Eddisbury, union of Northwich: 174 miles from London (coach road 180), 4 from Tarporley, 7 from Northwich. — Nor. West Rail. through Crewe to Beeston station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 74 miles. — Money orders issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There are endowed almshouses here for twenty inmates. The other parochial charities produce about £52 a year. — The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £85: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, C. S. Burslem, 1816: contains 2,630 acres: 103 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,627: poor rates in 1837, £251. — S. W. 1 m. Oulton Park, the seat of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. Sir Philip derives his descent from William de Belward, whose son, David le Clerk, was sheriff of Cheshire in the 36th of Henry III. He was a man of great influence, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph ap Enyon, a descendant of the Earl of Chester, and thus became possessed of the whole barony of Malpas, a moiety by his wife, and a moiety by his own heirship. His son, surnamed Gough, or "the Red," having obtained the manor of Egerton Malpas, assumed, according to the custom of the age, the surname of Egerton. From him was descended Sir Rowland Egerton, Knight, who, in 1617, was created a baronet. The sixth in descent from Sir Rowland, Sir Thomas Egerton, was, in 1784, elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Grey de Wilton; and was further created, in 1801, Viscount Grey de Wilton, and Earl of Wilton, with reversion, in default of male issue, to the second son of his daughter Eleanor, consort of the Hon. Thomas, afterwards Earl Grosvenor, and to all her ladyships younger sons by the earl successively, in the event of default of male issue of the descendants of the elder. His lordship died in 1814, when the Barony of Grey de Wilton expired, and the viscounty and earldom reverted according to patent, and the baronetcy to his kinsman, John Egerton, Esq. of Oulton, a descendant of Dr. Philip Egerton, second son of the first baronet. He dying without issue, the title devolved upon his brother, the Rev. Philip Egerton, rector of Tarporley, and the higher mediety of Malpas. The Rev. Sir Philip, in 1825, assumed, by sign-manual, the surname of Grey. He died in 1829, when he was succeeded in the title and estates by his son, the present baronet.

**BUERTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Aldford, lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Broxton — (which see for access, &c.): 182 miles from London, 5 from Chester, 2 from Tarvin. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 790 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 81: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £964.

**BUERTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Audlem, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Nantwich — (which see for access, &c.): 164 miles from London, 7 from Nantwich, 4 from Audlem. — Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 2,980 acres: 88 houses:

pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 512: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 589: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,295: poor rates in 1837, £184.

**BUGBROOK, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Nobottle-Grove, union of Northampton: 65 miles from London (coach road 72), 6 from Northampton, 7 from Daventry. — Nor. West Rail. to Blisworth, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Weedon, 69, thence 4 miles. — Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Each inhabitant pays fourpence annually to the duchy-court of Lancaster, held at West Haddon. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Quaker chapels here. A new National school was built here in 1844, at an expense of £500, of which the society for the promotion of education contributed £100, the rest being raised by voluntary contributions. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £34: pres. net income, £741: patron, Rev. Dr. H. J. Harrison: pres. incumbent, H. J. Harrison, 1813: contains 2,420 acres: 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 953: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,095: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,794: poor rates in 1837, £231. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779.

**BUG-LAWTON (or LAWTON YATE), CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Astbury, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Northwich: 173 miles from London (coach road 165), 3 from Congleton, 7 from Macclesfield. — Nor. West Rail. through Burton and Stoke-upon-Trent to Congleton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 73 miles. — Money orders issued at Congleton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Rector of Astbury: pres. incumbent, Edward Wilson, 1842: contains 2,960 acres: 331 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,864: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,143: poor rates in 1837, £508.

**BUGTHORPE, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the union of Pocklington, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose: 235 miles from London (coach road 190), 6 from Pocklington, 12 from New Malton. — Nor. West Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Stamford Bridge, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 102 miles. — Money orders issued at Pocklington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £111: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, T. Richardson, 1843: contains 1,990 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 296: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,805: poor rates in 1837, £113. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebend of Bugthorpe and the curate, were commuted in 1777.

**BUILDWAS, SALOP**, a parish in the Welling-ton division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of South Bradford, union of Madeley: 147 miles from London (coach road 149), 4 from Much-Wenlock, 6 from Shifnal. — Nor. West Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 76 miles. — Money orders issued at Much-Wenlock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The highly inter-



esting and picturesque village of Buildwas stands not far from the foot of the Wrekin, on the banks of the river Severn, over which there is here an elegant iron bridge of 130 feet span, built at the expense of the county, by the Coalbrooke Dale Iron Company, at a cost of £6,034, on the site of the ancient conventual bridge, which was, in 1795, carried away by a sudden rise of the waters. In speaking of this place, Tanner says—*Roger Bishop of Chester built here, in 1135, an abbey for monks of the order of Savigny, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Chad. Herein were twelve monks about the time of the suppression, who were endowed with £129. 6s. 10d. per annum. The site and all the lands belonging to this monastery were granted, in the 29th year of Henry VIII., to Henry Lord Powis.* Nearly all the walls of the abbey are entire, and, being much covered with ivy, form a most beautiful object. It is singular that this abbey had no western entrance: the ancient crypt is now used as the beer-cellar of a very good house, which has been formed out of the abbot's lodge. The living (the Holy Trinity), a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge: pres. net income, £20; patron, W. Moseley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Bartlett, 1822: contains 2,950 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 273: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,769: poor rates in 1837, £312.

**BUILTH** (or **BUALTH**, sometimes called **LLANFAIR**), **BRECON**, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Builth, South Wales: 186 miles from London (coach road 173), 15 from Brecon. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 68 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 139 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The name of this place is correctly derived from the surrounding district, and is composed of the words *bu*, an ox, and *allt*, a wooded height. It stands on a very picturesque spot, in an open part of the valley, on the banks of the Wye, surrounded by towering hills of great height, which are still used as an extensive pasturage for cattle. It was, in all probability, the Roman station called *Bullaum*, and the present town is supposed to have arisen around the castle raised by Robert Newmarch, which he no doubt built to secure his conquest, after his reduction of Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd, the ancient prince of the soil, and the last of the Principality who yielded to the Norman invaders. The town consists chiefly of two parallel streets, connected by lanes; the lower one narrow and dirty, but the principal thoroughfare of the place; the upper one wider and better built. The church is at the west end of the town, and, with the exception of the steeple, is of modern erection. The remains of the castle are small, but sufficient to show that the walls were of immense thickness. The edifice was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1690, together with a considerable part of the town, when a loss to the amount of £12,000 was sustained. There are several dissenting chapels in the town. About a mile to the north of the town there are some mineral springs, called the Park Wells, which give three kinds of water—saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate; and pump-rooms

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have been erected close by them. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £106: patrons, R. B. Price and V. Pocock, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. H. Harrison, 1845: contains 225 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,203: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,383: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,430: poor rates in 1837, £324. Market day, Monday. Fairs: third Monday in February, June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, cattle, and horses. Lion Hotel, and Barley-Mow Inn.

**BULBRIDGE**. See **WILTON**.

**BULBY**. See **IRNHAM**.

**BULCOTE**, **NOTTINGHAM**, a hamlet in the parish of Burton-Joyce, wapentake of Thurgarton, on the northern bank of the river Trent—(which see for access, &c.): 129 miles from London, 6 from Nottingham, 11 from Newark. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Joyce: contains 970 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 154: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,020: poor rates in 1837, £59.

**BULFORD**, **WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Amesbury, on the river Avon: 107 miles from London (coach road 78), 2 from Amesbury, 9 from Wilton. Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 194 miles. Money orders issued at Amesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a school here with a small endowment, and there is also an Independent chapel. The living (St. John), a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £40: pres. net income, £75: patron, Dr. Southby: contains 4,160 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 367: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 422: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,403: poor rates in 1837, £177.

**BULK**, **LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Lancaster, hun<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, south of the Sands—(which see for access, &c.): 242 miles from London, 2 from Lancaster, 7 from Hornby. Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 1,200 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 113: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,841: poor rates in 1837, £218.

**BULKINGTON**, **WARWICK**, a parish in the Kirby division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Nuneaton: it includes the hamlets of Barnacle, Bramcote, Mearston-Jabbett, Ryton, and Weston: 92 miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Nuneaton, 7 from Coventry. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Bulkington station: from Derby, through Tamworth to Bulkington, 40 miles. Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. There is an Independent chapel here, the congregation of which was formed in 1812. The parochial charities produce £68 a year. The inhabitants of Bulkington are partly employed in ribbon-weaving. The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £6. 10s. 7d.: pres. net income, £253: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. G. Parker, 1840: contains 4,600 acres: 382 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,831: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,106: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,751: poor rates in 1837, £904.

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The inappropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of Johnstone's free grammar-school, the hospitals of Oakham and Uppingham, and the vicar, were commuted in 1770.

**BULKINGTON, WILTS.**, a tithing in the parish of Keevil, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Melksham—(which see for access, &c.): 83 miles from London, 6 from Amesbury, 15 from Melksham.—Money orders issued at Amesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 760 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 268: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,147: poor rates in 1837, £110.

**BULKWORTHY, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Shebbear, division of Great Torrington, union of Bideford: 222 miles from London (coach road 217), 12 from Bideford, 7 from Torrington.—Gt. West. Rail. to Tiverton, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 235 miles.—Money orders issued at Bideford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m.—The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer: contains 6,050 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 196: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £521: poor rates in 1837, £65.

**BULLER'S GREEN, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish and ward of Morpeth, adjacent to Morpeth, and included by the new boundaries act within that borough—(which see for access, &c.): 289 miles from London, 1 from Morpeth, 14 from Newcastle.—Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—Contains 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 169: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £351: poor rates in 1837, £65.

**BULLEY, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the division of the duchy of Lancaster: 117 miles from London (coach road 112), 4 from Newent, 5 from Gloucester.—Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 108 miles.—Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living is a curacy annexed to Churcham vicarage: contains 780 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 229: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £828: poor rates in 1837, £122.

**BULLINGHAM (UPPER and LOWER), HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Webtree, union of Hereford: 148 miles from London (coach road 133), 2 from Hereford, 12 from Ross.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 99 miles.—Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the Dean of Hereford: pres. net income, £109: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, James Johnson, 1828: contains 1,700 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 412: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 474: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,382: poor rates in 1837, £196.

**BULLINGTON, LINCOLN**, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, union of Lincoln: 179 miles from London (coach road 144), 2 from Wragby, 11 from Horncastle.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Langworth station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Langworth, &c., 60 miles.—Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>.

9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—In Tanner's Notitia it is stated, that—*Simon Fitzwilliam, or de Kyma, in the time of Stephen, built, in his park here, a religious house for a prior and convent of both sexes, under the rule of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which, before the dissolution, was endowed with £187. 7s. 9d., and was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, in the 37th year of Henry VIII.*—The living is a curacy not in charge, annexed to that of Goltho: contains 760 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 52: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £952: poor rates in 1837, £30.—Bullington Hall.

**BULKINGTON, HANTS.**, a chapelry in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wherwell, Andover division of the county—(which see for access, &c.): 58 miles from London, 4 from Whitechurch, 6 from Andover.—Money orders issued at Whitechurch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Several Roman relics have been discovered here.—The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wherwell: contains 1,760 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 187: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,532: poor rates in 1837, £44.

**BULLOCK'S HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Warkworth, eastern division of Morpeth ward—(which see for access, &c.): 300 miles from London, 7 from Alnwick, 11 from Morpeth.—Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.—Contains 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 19.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**BULLSTON.** See **BOULSTON**.

**BULMER, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hinckford, union of Sudbury: 70 miles from London (coach road 53), 2 from Sudbury, 7 from Clare.—East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Ardleigh station, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 202 miles.—Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, consolidated with that of Belchampt-Walter, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Middlesex, and diocese of London, now in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £445: patron, S. M. Raymond: pres. incumbent, O. Raymond, 1826: contains 2,880 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 775: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 891: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,761: poor rates in 1837, £390.—Fair, Tuesday before Holy Thursday, for cattle and hops.—E., Bulmer House.

**BULMER, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the above wapentake, union of Malton: it contains the townships of Bulmer and Welburn, with the chapelry of Henderskelf: 238 miles from London (coach road 211), 6 from New Malton, 12 from York.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Kirkham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 106 miles.—Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Martin), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £395: patron, Earl Fitzwilliam: pres. incumbent, Wm. Preston, 1806: contains 3,800 acres: 179 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 980: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,127: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,139: poor rates in 1837, £232. Tithes commuted in 1777.

**BULMER, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 1,430 acres: 72 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,239: poor rates in 1837, £78.

**BULPHAM (or BULFAM), ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Barstable, union of Orsett: 24 miles from London (coach road 22), 3 from Horndon, 8 from Gravesend. East. Co<sup>d</sup>. Rail. to Brentwood, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 156 miles. Money orders issued at Romford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. three times each way daily. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Essex, and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £23: pres. net income, £342: patron, J. S. Hand, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Mills, 1847: contains 2,020 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 254: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,110: poor rates in 1837, £186.

**BULVERHITHE, SUSSEX**, a manor and member of the town and port of Hastings, located in the hund<sup>d</sup>. and parish of Bexhill, rape of Hastings (for access, &c., see HASTINGS.)

**BULWELL, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford: 129 miles from London (coach road 125), 4 from Nottingham, 2 from Beeston. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Kegworth, to Beeston station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, to Beeston station, &c., 15 miles. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. There is a school here which has a small endowment. Cotton manufacture, to a considerable extent, has been carried on in the parish. The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £328: patron, Rev. A. Padley: pres. incumbent, J. W. Armitage, 1817: contains 1,210 acres: 502 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 3,157: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 3,630: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,116: poor rates in 1837, £428.

**BULWICK (or BULWICH), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Corby, union of Oundle: 140 miles from London (coach road 84), 6 from Rockingham, 7 from Oundle. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Uppingham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Uppingham, &c., 88 miles. Money orders issued at Rockingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £35 a year. The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £18. 7s. 1d.: pres. net income, £366: patron, Rev. T. Tryon: pres. incumbent, J. T. Tryon, 1812: contains 1,910 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 487: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 560: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,546: poor rates in 1837, £220. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. W., Bulwick Hall is the residence of Thomas Tryon, Esq., the lord of the manor; W., Mereham Lodge.

**BUMPSTEAD-HELION, ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Freshwell, union of Risbridge: 58 miles from London (coach road 46), 4 from Haverhill, 9 from Saffron Walden. Nor. and East. Co<sup>d</sup>. Rail. to Chesterford, thence 10 miles: from Derby,

through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Chesterford, &c., 146 miles. Money orders issued at Haverhill: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £174: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, John Hodgson, 1833: contains 2,790 acres: 158 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 906: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,042: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,296: poor rates in 1837, £510.

**BUMPSTED-STEEPLE, ESSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Hinckford, union of Risbridge: 47 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) There is an independent chapel here. The living (the Holy Virgin), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £15. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £229: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Jon. Townley, 1834: contains 3,460 acres: 206 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,212: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,394: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,405: poor rates in 1837, £616.

**BUNBURY, CHESTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Eddisbury: it comprises the townships of Alpraham, Beeston, Bunbury, Calveley, Houghton, Peckforton, Ridley, Spurstow, Tiverton, Tilston-Fernall, and Wardle, with the chapelry of Burwardsley: 169 miles from London (coach road 174), 3 from Tarporley, 7 from Nantwich. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Calveley, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 69 miles. Money orders issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*In the parish church here, Sir Hugh Calveley, Knight, about 1386, founded a college for a master and six secular chaplains, to the honour of St. Boniface. Its reputed yearly revenues were said to be one hundred marks; but in the 26th year of Henry VIII. its clear yearly value was fixed at £48. 2s. 8d., when the foundation consisted of a dean, five vicars, and two choristers. It was purchased from the Crown, in the 18th year of Elizabeth, by Thomas Aldersey of London, merchant tailor, who bestowed the income in charitable uses.* The church is built of red freestone, and contains some fine monuments, the chief of which is that of Sir Hugh Calveley. It is a magnificent tomb, with a white marble recumbent figure upon it of this 'Arthur of Cheshyre, the glory of the country.' He is armed, according to the custom of the age in which he lived; and, in accordance with the popular traditions of his vast prowess, strength, and size, is represented by the sculptor as having been seven feet and a half high. His head rests on a helmet, with a calf's head as a crest, in consequence of the vulgar rumour that he could eat a calf at a meal. His intrepidity, which was amazing and proverbial, induced him to assume the command of the Grand Compagnies, or Malandrins, bands of free lances formed out of the disbanded soldiery of the different nations of Europe, and amounting to more than forty thousand veteran troops, who lived upon plunder, and were ready to join any party against France. Sir Hugh served with a considerable body of them under Lord Chandos, at the battle of Auray, where the brave Du Guesclin was taken prisoner. In 1366, after having joined Lord Chandos and other leaders in dethroning Peter the Cruel of Spain, he assisted Edward the Black Prince, at

the command of the king, in again reinstating him on the throne. In the last year of Edward III. he took the governorship of Calais, but soon resigned that post to take the command of the fleet. His tomb is always kept clean, through the effect of a bequest made for that purpose, in 1705, by Mrs. Mary Lea. There is also a monument here of Sir George Beeston, one of the admirals who, in 1588, assisted in the destruction of the Spanish armada. Bunbury Heath, believed to be the place celebrated in the poem of the 'Ancient English Wake of Jer-ningham,' is annually the scene of rustic festivity on the Sunday preceding the festival of St. Boniface. There is a Wesleyan chapel here. The parochial charities of Bunbury produce about £60 a year. — The living (St. Boniface) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £117: patron, Haberdashers' Company: pres. incumbent, John Martin, 1814: contains 17,600 acres: 754 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,678: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,379: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £18,959: poor rates in 1837, £2,556.

**BUNBURY, CHESTER**, a township in the above parish. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Contains 1,000 acres: 147 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 959: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,610: poor rates in 1837, £358.

**BUNCTON**. See **ASHINGTON**, **SUSSEX**.

**BUNDLEY** (or **BUNDLEIGH**), **DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton with Winkley: 214 miles from London (coach road 200), 8 from Hatherleigh, 7 from Chumleigh. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Crediton, &c., 228 miles. — Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £10. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £232: patron, Earl of Egremont: pres. incumbent, G. Stone, 1842: contains 2,410 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 342: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 393: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,185: poor rates in 1837, £131.

**BUNGAY, SUFFOLK**, a market town, containing two parishes, in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wangford: 121 miles from London (coach road 109), 6 from Beccles. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Stowmarket to Tivetshall, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Tivetshall, &c., 196 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Roger de Glanvil and the Countess Gundreda, his lady, in the time of Henry II., founded here a Benedictine nunnery to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and of the Holy Cross. Here was, in the time of Edward I., a prioress and fifteen sisters religious, but at the dissolution not above seven nuns, who had a yearly income rated at £62. 2s. 4d. This house was granted, in the 29th year of Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.* The town is neatly built, and stands pleasantly on the Wavoney, which here forms the boundary of Norfolk and Suffolk, and which is navigable for small barges; the principal trade of the place being carried on in corn, malt, flour, coal, and lime. There are two livings here, that of the Holy Trinity, and the perpetual curacy

of St. Mary. Holy Trinity is a vicarage, valued at £8: gross income, £305: patron, the Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, Rev. Thomas Collyer, 1834. St. Mary's is valued at £15: gross income, £115: patron, the Duke of Norfolk: present incumbent, Rev. G. Glover, 1830. Both are in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. The church of the Holy Trinity is a small ancient structure, with a round tower; that of St. Mary is spacious and handsome. There are Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic chapels here. The free grammar-school, which is of ancient and uncertain foundation, has the privilege of sending four scholars to Emanuel College, Cambridge: it is endowed with a farm, and the vicarage of Illketshall, which, together, produce £145 per annum. In Holy Trinity parish there are almshouses for aged persons; and in 1828 a dispensary was established, which is well supported. The other parochial charities produce about £90 a year. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions for the division here. — Contains 2,090 acres: 789 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,109: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,725: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,517: poor rates in 1837, £1,207. — Market day, Thursday. Fairs: May 14, and Sept. 25. — Bankers: Harvey and Hudson's Crown Bank—draw on Hankeys and Co.; East of England Bank—draw on London and Westminster; Gurney and Co.'s (agency of Halesworth office)—draw on Barclay and Co. — Inns: Three Tuns, and King's Head.

**BUNNY** (or **BONEY**), **NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Basford: 136 miles from London (coach road 117), 6 from Nottingham, 10 from Bingham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Nottingham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 22 miles. — Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is an almshouse here for poor widows, and a school endowed with £48. 15s. a year, arising from an estate left for charitable purposes, and which is free to the inhabitants of Bradmore. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 14s.: pres. net income, £425: patron, Rev. J. R. W. Boyer: pres. incumbent, J. T. Betham, 1823: contains 2,000 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 860: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 414: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,554: poor rates in 1837, £141. Tithes commuted in 1797. — Bunny Park is the seat of Lord Ranelagh. The mansion is a large and imposing structure, with a lofty brick tower, which is very ancient. The park and plantations are extensive and well wooded, and arranged so as to produce many fine effects. His lordship, who is a member of the peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of England, derived his descent from Richard Parkyns, Esq., a barrister and recorder of Leicester and Nottingham, who, towards the end of the sixteenth century, purchased the manor of Bunny. A grandson of his, Isham Parkyns, Esq., was a colonel in the royal army, and very bravely sustained a siege at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, during the civil war in the 17th century. His son, Thomas Parkyns, Esq., was, in 1681, created

a baronet; and his grandson, Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Esq., was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, in which he was, in 1800, succeeded by the present peer.

**BUNTINGFORD, HERTFORD**, a market town and chapelry, situate in the four several parishes of Layston, Aspeden, Throcking, and Wyddiall, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford: 44 miles from London (coach road 31), 13 from Hertford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Bishop Stortford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 176 miles. — Money orders issued at Buntingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. — The town derives its name from a ford in the river Rib, where a blacksmith of the name of Bunt, or Bunting, had a forge. It is pleasantly situated on an agreeable rise between two hills, and consists chiefly of one street, nearly half a mile in length; the houses are well built, and are well supplied with water. The trade is principally in leather and malt, but the market which was formerly held here has been discontinued. The magistrates hold petty sessions here for the division, and there is a septennial court-leet here for the hundred. By the Reform Act, Buntingford is made a polling-place for the county. The chapel is a spacious and imposing brick structure, erected in 1626 by voluntary contributions, which were mostly obtained through the exertions of the Rev. Alexander Strange, vicar of Layston, who lies buried within its walls; and from its convenient situation, it is resorted to by the inhabitants of that parish for public worship, their own church only being resorted to for the purpose of solemnising marriages. The Independents and Quakers have chapels here. The free grammar-school was also founded through Mr. Strange's exertions, and was endowed, in 1630, by Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, with lands which produce £10. 10s. a year. The endowment was further increased by the produce of the moiety of some lands left by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury—who was a native of this town—to Christ's College, Cambridge; the other moiety being appropriated to the support of four scholarships of £12 per annum each, for boys on this foundation, or, in default of such, for the most deserving in the university, reserving one for Hitchen. There is a charity school for forty girls, supported by subscription; and also an almshouse for four aged men and four aged women, but it is now occupied by parish paupers. Bishop Ward also gave £600 to purchase lands, the rentals of which are applied to the apprenticing of children. The benevolent prelate just spoken of was educated as well as born here, his birth having taken place in 1617. On leaving school, he removed to Sidney College, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards chosen a fellow. During the civil wars, he was imprisoned for his opposition to the parliamentary party, but after the Restoration he was promoted to the see of Exeter. He was made chancellor of the order of the garter, and by his influence that office was annexed to the see of Salisbury, to which he was translated in 1667. He died in 1688, and was buried in his own cathedral. — The living (St. Peter) is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Layston, and having jointly a pres. net in-

come of £149: patron, Wm. Butt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Cowlard, 1844. — (Returns with the several parishes.) — Market day, Monday. Fairs: June 29, St. Andrew's day, and Nov. 30, pedlars' ware. — Bell Inn, and George Inn.

**BUNWELL, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Depwade: 116 miles from London (coach road 95), 5 from Stratton, 6 from Attleborough. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Attleborough, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Attleborough, &c., 150 miles. — Money orders issued at Long Stratton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £644: patron, Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Dawson, 1821: contains 2,280 acres: 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,001: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,151: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,679: poor rates in 1837, £429.

**BURASTON-WITH-WHETMORE, SALOP**, a township in the parish of Burford, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Overs— (for access, &c., see BURFORD): 134 miles from London, 2 from Tenbury, 12 from Bewdley. — Money orders issued at Tenbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — Pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 223: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,587: poor rates in 1837, £98.

**BURBAGE, WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kinwardstone, union of Pewsey, intersected by the Kennet and Avon Canal: 69 miles from London (coach road 73), 6 from Marlborough, 7 from Luggershall. — Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Hungerford, &c., 159 miles. — Money orders issued at Marlborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — There is a school here, endowed with £10 per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £100 a year. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7. 3s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £257: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, J. S. Gale, 1841: contains 3,530 acres: 254 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,455: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,673: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,922: poor rates in 1837, £498. — N.E. 2 m. Tottenham Park, the seat of the Marquis of Aylesbury—(for which see GREAT BEDWYK.)

**BURBAGE (or BURBACK), LEICESTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Aston-Flamville, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sparkenhoe: 99 miles from London (coach road 90), 1 from Hinckley, 9 from Lutterworth. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Burton Astley station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Burton Astley, &c., 45 miles. — Money orders issued at Hinckley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — There is an Independent chapel here. — The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Aston-Flamville: contains 3,170 acres: 326 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,780: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,047: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,924: poor rates in 1837, £590.

**BURCOMBE (SOURA), WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cawden and Cadworth, union of Wilton, 101 miles from London (coach road 86), 5 from Salisbury, 2 from Wilton. — Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Salisbury,

&c., 188 miles. Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy with St. John's, near Wilton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury: pres. net income, £52: patron, Master of St. John's Hospital, Wilton: pres. incumbent, C. W. Hughes, 1848: contains 3,090 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,172: poor rates in 1837, £149.

**BURCOT** (or **WOOD-BURCOT**). See **TOWCHESTER**.

**BURCOTT**, **OXFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dorchester, union of Abingdon: 58 miles from London (coach road 50), 5 from Abingdon, 8 from Oxford. Gt. West. Rail. to Didcot station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford, to Didcot, &c., 110 miles. Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. Contains 1,550 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £786: poor rates in 1837, £85. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropiator, were commuted in 1775.

**BURDON**, **DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, north division of Easington ward—(which see for access, &c.): 243 miles from London, 3 from Darlington, 7 from Stockton.

Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Contains 1,000 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 114: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £931: poor rates in 1837, £54.

**BURDON** (**GREAT**), **DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, south-east division of Darlington ward: 244 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 510 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 117: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,151: poor rates in 1837, £90. Burdon Hall is the residence of John Gregson, Esq., a barrister-at-law, and M.A., who derives his descent from John Gregson, Esq., who was living in 1537, and bought the estate of Murton from Lord Lumley.

**BURDOSWALD**, **CUMBERLAND**, in the parish of Lanercost, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the Amboglanna of the Romans: 316 miles from London, 3 from Carlisle, 6 from Brampton.

**BURE**. See **CHRIST-CHURCH**.

**BURES** (**St. Mary**), **SUFFOLK**, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hinckford, county of Essex, but chiefly in that of Babergh, union of Sudbury, in the above county: 54 miles from London (coach road 58), 4 from Neyland, 6 from Sudbury. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Mark's Tey station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 186 miles. Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There is a Baptist chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £11 a year. The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12. 16s. ½d.: pres. net income, £273: patron, O. Hanbury, Esq.: pres. incumbent, A. Hanbury, 1828: contains 4,220 acres: 210 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,596: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,835: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,184: poor rates in 1837, £779. Fair, Holy Thursday, for toys.

**BURES-MOUNT** (or **LITTLE BURES**), **ESSEX**, a parish in the Colchester division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree: 52 miles

from London (coach road 57), 6 from Halstead.

East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Mark's Tey station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 184 miles. Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The place is named from a mount near the church, which is now 80 feet, and is believed to have formerly been 100 feet high. The living (St. John), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Rev. John Brett: pres. incumbent, John Brett, 1818: contains 1,430 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,910: poor rates in 1837, £259. S., Colne Park.

**BURFIELD**. See **BURGHFIELD**.

**BURFORD**, **OXFORD**, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Witney: 82 miles from London (coach road 71), 18 from Oxford. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Ascot, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Ascot, &c., 111 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5.9 p.m. Burford is a place, the antiquity of which cannot be certainly traced. About the close of the seventh century, kings Berthwald and Ethelred held a synod here, at which Adhelm, then Bishop of Sherburn, was desired to write against the errors of the British churches concerning Easter, on which a very warm ecclesiastical controversy at that time existed; and here it was that Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, unable longer to bear the tyrannous impost of Ethelbald, King of the Mercians, rebelled against him, defeated him in battle, and took his standard. Tanner says of this place, in his *Notitia Monastica*—*There was a small priory or hospital here, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It was valued at £13. 6s. 6d. per annum, by Dugdale and Speed, and granted, in the 35th year of Henry VIII., to Edmund Herman.* By that gentleman it is probable that the present handsome mansion, called the Priory, which, with the church, forms the chief ornament of the town, was built. The estate afterwards became the property of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, chief baron of the exchequer, whose only daughter married the amiable and gallant Lord Falkland, who, to the regret of the whole country, was killed at the battle of Newbury. Shortly after that nobleman's death, it was purchased by the celebrated Republican Speaker of the House of Commons, during the protectorate, who made Burford his residence, and transported many of the pictures from Charles I.'s collection at Hampton Court to his own house, and in his family it remained till within these few years. Burford is pleasantly situated on the Windrush, at the extremity of the county, on the borders of Gloucestershire. The church is large and handsome, having in the centre a Norman tower, from which rises a lofty spire. There are some Saxon ornaments on the body of the building, which is entered by a florid Gothic porch; it contains several fine monuments, one of which, that of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron, and his wife, who died in 1625, is especially worthy of notice. The free grammar-school was founded in 1671, by Simon Wisdom, who also renovated, if he did not endow, the almshouses at the entrance of the churchyard. There are several dissenting

chapels here. The minor charities are numerous. The principal trade of the town consists in duffles, rugs, and the making of saddlery. Burford was, in the year 1600, the birth-place of Dr. Peter Heylin, an author of considerable distinction. He was educated at the free school of his native town, and afterwards graduated at Oxford. He was a warm defender of Archbishop Laud's conduct, and was in consequence appointed one of the chaplains of King Charles I. He subsequently was made a prebendary of Westminster, and obtained other valuable ecclesiastical preferments; but, upon the parliament obtaining the ascendancy, he was deprived of all his livings, his estate was sequestered, and himself and family were reduced to the most urgent necessity. On the restoration of the monarchy he was reinstated, and made subdean of Westminster. His works are numerous, and his historical tracts are especially valuable. Burford was also the birth-place of the late celebrated painter, Sir W. Beechey, R.A., who received his education at the grammar-school. About a mile from the town there are some excellent stone quarries, called St. Christopher's or St. Kitt's. A battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Burford in 1649, between the parliamentarians, under Fairfax, and the royalists, in which the former were victorious. Some few years since, as some workmen were digging a road from Burford to Barrington, they discovered a large stone-coffin, which weighed as much as three tons. When opened, it was found to contain the skeleton of a person of the middle size, with some oxidized nails, and the remains of what appeared to be the hide of an animal, which were believed to be the relics of the shield of a warrior, who was here interred after the engagement between Cuthred and Ethelbald. Formerly, the inhabitants of Burford had the right of hunting in Whichwood, an extensive range of country, which comprises nearly 7000 acres, subject to a right of common for horses and sheep; and they used to go, according to the custom of the old pastimes, on a certain day to the forest, and choose a lord and lady, who were generally a boy and girl belonging to the town, who headed the sport. The right has now been commuted for a present of venison in August, of which a town feast is made in the town-hall. It was in this forest that Edward IV. was hunting when he first met with Elizabeth, the widow of Sir John Grey, with whose beauty he was so much fascinated, that he broke off his intended match with a daughter of the Duke of Savoy, and raised Lady Grey to the throne, in May, 1464. The Duke of St. Albans derives his second title of the Earl of Burford from this place. The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapelry of Fulbrook, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £31. 13s.: pres. net income, £294: patron, Bishop of Oxford: pres. incumbent, E. P. Cooper, 1836: contains 2,170 acres: 355 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,862: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,141: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,007: poor rates in 1837, 742. Tithes commuted in 1794. Market day, Saturday. Fairs: last Saturday in April, July 5, and Sept. 25. Bankers: County of Gloucester Bank—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co.—Inns: Bull, and Bird-in-Hand.

BURFORD, SALOP, a township and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Overs, union of Tenbury, on the river Teme, comprising the townships of Buraston with Whetmore, Nash, Tilsop and Weston, and Whitton: 151 miles from London (coach road 135), 2 from Tenbury, 6 from Ludlow. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 89 miles. Money orders issued at Tenbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*In this parish church were three prebendaries or portionists, in the beginning of the reign of King Edward I., and in the 13th year of Elizabeth, the college, or collegiate church here, was granted, with all that belonged to it, to William Jeames and John Grey.* The parochial charities produce about £10 a year. The living of the township is divided into three portions: the first, valued at £9. 13s. 4d.; gross income, £392; patron, G. B. Rushout, Esq.; incumbent, H. M'Longlen: the second, to which the curacy of Whitton is annexed, is valued at £8; gross income, £300; patron, G. B. Rushout, Esq.; incumbent, C. Whiteford, 1843; and the third, to which the curacies of Buraston and Nash are annexed, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.; gross income, £350: patron, also G. B. Rushout, Esq.; incumbent, J. W. Joyce, 1842: contains 8,370 acres: 212 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,031: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,186: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,526: poor rates in 1837, £405.

BURFORD, SALOP, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 482: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,663: poor rates in 1837, £173.

BURGATE, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Hartismere: 94 miles from London (coach road 83), 6 from Eye, 3 from Botteshall. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Haughley Road to Botteshall Road station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 226 miles. Money orders issued at Eye: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £28 a year. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £560: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, C. R. Ashfield, 1834: contains 1,830 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 369: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 424: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,524: poor rates in 1837, £468.

BURGH, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Carlford, union of Woodbridge: 81 miles from London (coach road 79), 3 from Woodbridge, 8 from Ipswich. East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Ipswich to Claydon station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 213 miles. Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Botolph), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £247: patron, M. Barne, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. F. Barlow, 1814: contains 780 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 266: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,182: poor rates in 1837, £207.

BURGH-APTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Clavering, but located in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Henstead, union of Loddon and Clavering, on a



branch of the river Yare: 134 miles from London (coach road 108), 8 from Norwich, 8 from Buntingford. — Nor. and East. Co. Rail. to Norwich, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 174 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living (St. Martin), a rectory with a mediety of Holveston, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £573: patron, Earl of Abergavenny: pres. incumbent, Hon. J. T. Pelham, 1837: contains 1,620 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 564: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 648: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,274: poor rates in 1837, £230. — E. 2 m. Langley Park — (for which see LANGLEY.)

BURGH-NEXT-AYLSHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Erpingham: 135 miles from London (coach road 116), 2 from Aylsham, 9 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co. Rail. to Norwich, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 175 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 540 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 284: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,131: poor rates in 1837, £127. Tithes commuted in 1840.

BURGH-CASTLE, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Mutford and Lothingland: 146 miles from London (coach road 123), 4 from Yarmouth, 9 from Lowestoft. — Nor. and East. Co. Rail. through Norwich to Wichampton station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 186 miles. — Money orders issued at Yarmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The church, which is a neat ancient edifice, with an embattled tower near the west end, is supposed, together with the neighbouring church of Clopton, to have been built out of the ruins of a Roman fort, named Garianonum, founded by Publius Ostorius Scapula, and garrisoned, under a præpositus, by a troop of cavalry, called the Strabesian horse. The area included upwards of five acres and a half, and numerous Roman relics have been found in the adjoining fields. Whatever doubt remains upon the point, arises from the circumstance of Burgh now standing three miles inland from the sea; but it is known that the land, which now is dry between the rivers Yare and Waveney, was at one time the bed of an estuary, of which Breydon water is the remains. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Upon the first preaching of Christianity to the East Angles, A.D. 630, King Sigebert gave to Fursicus (a holy man who came out of Ireland), a place near the castle or city whereon to found a monastery, which was augmented both by buildings and revenues by King Anna.* — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Charles Green, 1829: contains 1,210 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 327: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 376: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,264: poor rates in 1837, £512.

BURGH-WITH-GRISBY (or BURGH-UPON-BANE), LINCOLN, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, on the river Bane: 179 miles from London (coach road 150), 7 from Louth, 9 from Wrag-

by. — Nor. and East. Co. Rail. through Peterborough to Louth, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Louth, &c., 124 miles. — Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Helen), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £133: patron, George Lister, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. H. Wynn, 1825: contains 1,870 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 155: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,729: poor rates in 1837, £190. — Burgh Hall is the seat of Peter Bainbrigge Le Hunt, Esq., who assumed the surname of Le Hunt in 1832, by royal license, on succeeding to the estates of his relative, Mrs. Florence Matilda Falloves, widow of William Falloves of Heywood Hall, Alderley. Mr. Le Hunt is a magistrate of Derbyshire. — (For pedigree, see LOCKINGTON.)

BURGH-PARVA. See MELTON-CONSTABLE WITH BURGH.

BURGH-MATTISHALL (or MATTISHALL-BURGH), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, on a branch of the river Wensum: 127 miles from London (coach road 100), 2 from East Dereham, 12 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co. Rail. to Yaxham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Yaxham, &c., 151 miles. — Money orders issued at East Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The parochial charities produce £21. 12s. per year. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united to that of Hockering, in the diocese of Norwich, is valued at £3. 15s. 10d., and having jointly a pres. net income of £569: patron, T. T. Berney, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Berney, 1840: contains 690 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 230: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £847: poor rates in 1837, £105.

BURGH (St. MARGARET), NORFOLK, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Flegg, in the vicinity of the river Bure: 145 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Acle, 14 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co. Rail. through Norwich to Reedham station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 185 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The parochial charities produce £21 a year. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with that of Burgh St. Mary, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £424: patron, Rev. W. Lucas: pres. incumbent, William Lucas, 1816: contains 2,160 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 582: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,555: poor rates in 1837, £180.

BURGH-ST.-PETER (or WHEATCRE-BURGH), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering: 138 miles from London (coach road 116), 2 from Aylsham, 12 from Norwich. — Nor. and East. Co. Rail. to Norwich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 178 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 6s. 8d.:

patron, J. H. Holley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Edward Holley: contains 1,970 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 312: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 359: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,575: poor rates in 1837, £91. — The Hall is the seat of Sir George Hector Leith, Bart., who derives his descent from a North British family of great antiquity, springing, with other eminent houses, from William Leith, who was lord provost of Edinburgh in 1350, and whose direct lineal descendant was John Leith, Esq. of Leith Hall. The eldest son of that gentleman, James, was founder of the Leith family, which is now represented by Sir Andrew Leith Hay, Bart.; the younger son, Alexander, was the ancestor of the present baronet. A descendant of Alexander Leith, of the same name, was provost of Aberdeen, and killed, while in command of the artillery, at the battle of Havannah; and his son, Alexander Charles George Leith, Esq., lieutenant-colonel of the 88th Foot, was created a baronet in 1775, and from him the present baronet is the fourth in descent.

BURGH-SOUTH, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, near the Blackwater river: 122 miles from London (coach road 94), 6 from Watton, 6 from East Dereham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Thetford to Hardingham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syton, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Hardingham, &c., 156 miles. — Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 13s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £249: patron, T. T. Gurdon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, P. Gurdon, 1828: contains 1,260 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 307: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 353: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,555: poor rates in 1837, £151.

BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH, LINCOLN, a market town and parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 154 miles from London (coach road 133), 6 from Spilsby, 4 from Wainfleet. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Burgh station: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Burgh, 98 miles. — Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — According to Dr. Stukely—*The name of this place affords undoubted evidence of its Roman origin, and here was once a Roman castrum to guard the sea-coast, probably against the Saxon rovers. It is a piece of very high ground, partly natural, partly raised by Roman labour, overlooking the wide-extended marshes, perhaps in those times covered with salt water, at least in spring-tides. There are two artificial tumuli, one very high, called Cockhill. In St. Mary's churchyard, now demolished, Roman coins have been found. This town formerly possessed two churches, St. Mary's and St. Peter's; but the first-named edifice has been long since demolished. The burying-ground belonging to it was afterwards used by the general Baptists as a place of sepulture, but it has since been converted into a garden. St. Peter's church is built on the plan adopted in most of the Marsh ecclesiastical edifices, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and a fine embattled tower at the west end; the battle-*

*ments not pierced, but ornamented with quatrefoils, a turret at each corner, and three others on each side. The angles of the tower are supported by double buttresses. The nave is surrounded by an embattled parapet, and supported by five light pointed arches, over which is a range of handsome clerestory windows. The beauty of the church has been much impaired by the removal of the tracery-work from the windows of both aisles, to give more light. Two chapels, one at the east end of each aisle, are separated from the nave by Gothic fret-work. The pulpit is made of dark oak, and is very richly carved; it is inscribed '1023, John Houlden.' The font and pedestal are octangular; in each compartment round the bowl is a blank shield, the cover is carved and surmounted by a spire raised on eight duplicated pillars; on the summit of the spire is an eagle gilt, with extended wings, and holding in its mouth a baton and a bottle. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Baptist chapels here.*

— The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, annexed in 1729 to the vicarage of Winthorpe, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £97: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, C. D. Holland, 1846: contains 4,240 acres: 205 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,095: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,259: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,149: poor rates in 1837, £584. — Market day, Thursday. Fairs: May 12, for horses and sheep, and October 2, for cattle.

BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Cumberland ward, union of Carlisle, on the north side of the ship canal: this parish comprises the townships of Boustead Hill, Burgh-by-Sands, or Burgh-Head, Longburgh, Moorhouse, and Westend: 305 miles from London (coach road 308), 5 from Carlisle, 8 from Longtown. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Carlisle, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Lancaster, &c., 205 miles. — Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Almost contiguous to the village, on the northern side, is the site of the Roman station Axelodunum, upon which afterwards the old castle was built. It was the sixteenth on the wall of Severus, and the spot where the vallum of Adrian terminated. The lines of the ramparts are still very evident, and many urns, altars, and other Roman relics, have been dug out of the neighbourhood. The castle, of which there are now no remains, was erected soon after the Conquest, but is stated to have been seized by William King of Scotland, in 1174. Several engagements have occurred in this parish between the English and Scotch, the most bloody of which were those in 1216 and 1520. It was especially continually the scene of contest during Edward I.'s expedition against Robert Bruce; and in speaking of it, the editors of Lyson say—*In the very place where this brave and valiant king expired (the memory whereof had been always preserved by some great stones rolled upon it), is now erected a very fair square pillar, nine yards and a half in height, with these inscriptions in large Roman letters on three sides, viz.: On the west side, 'Memoriae eternae Edwardi I. Angliae, longe clarissimi, qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus hic in castris, obiit 7 Julii, A.D. 1307.' On the north side, 'Nobilissimus Princeps Henricus Howard, Dux Norfolkiae, Comes Mareschall, Angliae,*

*Comes Arund., &c. . . . Ab Edwardo I. Anglie oriundus, P. A.D. 1685.' On the other side, 'Johannes Aglionby, J. C. F. C.; i.e. Juris consultis fieri causavit.' Beneath, 'Tho. Langstone fecit, 1685.' The inhabitants say that, under this burgh, in the very estuary, there was first a sea-fight between the Scotch and English, and, when the tide was out, a second fight began between the horses of both sides, as strange as that which Pliny relates in Caramania, and makes a great wonder of it. Into this estuary the Huna or river Eden, having passed through part of Westmoreland, and quite cross the north-east parts of the county, falls with a vast body of waters, which, in the year 1216, seemed to be the greatest enemy that the Scots had; for when they had plundered the English without resistance, and were returning with loads of spoil, they came upon them with a full torrent, and swallowed up quick the whole plundering crew. Burgh gives the title of baron to the Earl of Lonsdale, who holds a customary court here, and is the head of a barony, including this and several other parishes, of which the earl is the chief proprietor. The village extends into the township of Westend, and consists almost entirely of one street, nearly three quarters of a mile in length. The manufactures formerly carried on here have been removed to Carlisle. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £5. 1s. 10<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, John Lowry, 1838: contains 6,380 acres: 170 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,003: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,153: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,878: poor rates in 1837, £271.*

**BURGWALLIS**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, in the vicinity of Dutch river: 216 miles from London (coach road 169), 7 from Doncaster, 10 from Thorne. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Lincoln, Retford, and Doncaster, to Askern, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Masborough, Woodhouse Mill, Chesterfield, &c., 60 miles. Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Helen), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £14. 6s. 10<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £275: patron, M. Tasburgh, Esq.: pres. incumbent, George Wyatt, 1823: contains 1,700 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 245: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,490: poor rates in 1837, £219. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1813. Burgwallis House is the residence of Michael Tasburgh, Esq.

**BURGHCLERE**, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Evingar, union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county: it includes Earlston tithing, in Kingsclere hundred: 62 miles from London (coach road 58), 9 from Newbury, 11 from Andover. Gt. West. Rail. to Newbury, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Newbury, &c., 148 miles. Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. A school here is endowed with £8 a year. The living (All Saints), a rectory, with the curacy of Newtown, in the diocese of Winchester, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £829: patron, Earl of Carnarvon: pres. incumbent, W. B. Barter, 1825: contains 3,560

acres: 151 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 845: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 971: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,844: poor rates in 1837, £580. N., Highclere Park, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon—for which see ABERMASSWORTH.)

**BURGHERSH.** See BURWASH.

**BURGHFIELD** (or BURFIELD), BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Theale, union of Bradfield: 41 miles from London (coach road 42), 5 from Reading, 5 from Aldermaston. Gt. West. Rail. to Reading, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford to Reading, &c., 128 miles. Money orders issued at Reading: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. The church, which is a very handsome fabric, was rebuilt in 1844. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels here, and there are some parochial charities. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and formerly in the diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £14. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £750: patron, Earl of Shrewsbury: pres. incumbent, H. C. Cherrie, 1827: contains 4,700 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,115: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,323: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,189: poor rates in 1837, £428. Culverlands, a delightful residence, is the seat of Horatio Bland, Esq.

**BURGHILL**, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grimsworth, union of Hereford: it includes the township of Tillington: 146 miles from London (coach road 139), 4 from Hereford, 8 from Weobly. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 99 miles. Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum for the church repairs, and £8. 8s. the endowment of the parish school. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £6. 18s. 2d.: pres. net income, £96: patron, R. M. Biddulph, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. A. Hanson, 1835: contains 3,674 acres: 181 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 863: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 950: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,500: poor rates in 1837, £520. Burghill House, the residence of R. M. Biddulph, Esq.—Tillington Court, the residence of the late Mrs. Eckley.—The Lodge, the residence of T. Martin, Esq.

**BURGHLEY-HOUSE**, NORTHAMPTON, in the liberty of Peterborough, parish of St. Martin, south of the river Welland: 116 miles from London (coach road 89), 1 from Stamford. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Syston to Stamford, &c., 71 miles. On the old great high road from London to Edinburgh, within almost a stone-cast of the good old town of Stamford, stands the imposing entrance to the lordly residence of the Marquis of Exeter, the descendant of the great lord treasurer of Queen Elizabeth, by whom Burleigh House was built. Surrounded by an extensive and varied park, here broken into open glades or wide-spread deer meads—there darkened, yet enriched, by the umbrage of massive woods, and anon adorned with graceful clumps of the loftiest forest trees, swinging their wide arms in a noble gracefulness—Burleigh has few compeers for its magnificence of aspect among the broad castel-

lated domains of merry England. The mansion and the principal part of the demesne are within the parish of Stamford St. Martin, in the church of which there are several elaborate monuments to members of his lordship's family. The park was formed, and the house was mostly built, during the reign of Elizabeth, by the great statesman who was the chief instrument of consolidating her power, elevating the character and influence of his country, and of promoting the establishment of that reformed faith which has been equally the instrument of our national greatness, and of civil and religious liberty. The house itself appears to have been built upon the foundations of an old family mansion, for we find, in one of the great treasurer's letters, dated in 1585, that he says—*My house of Burleigh is of my mother's inheritance, who liveth, and is the owner thereof, and I but a farmer, and for the building there I have set my walls on the old foundations. Indeed, I have made the rough stone walls to be square, and yet one side remaineth as my father left it me;* and an inscription, in a central court over one of the entrances, records the time of the conclusion of the work: it is—

"W. DOX DE BURGHLEY, 1577."

But since that period, Burghley has been wonderfully altered. Almost every subsequent possessor has contributed large stores to its abundance of costliness, luxury, and art. Nothing, indeed, which wealth, influence, taste, and energy could procure, is wanting to render this princely seat worthy of the residence of a first-rate noble, and the mansion, with all its adjuncts of wood, and lake, and dale, is truly worthy of the British aristocracy, and of England's greatness. The mansion surrounds a square court, toward the east of which is the great hall, the kitchens, and other domestic offices, with ample stable-room accommodation for a large stud of carriages and horses. The south front commands a view of a gentle slope, at the foot of which a fine lake-like water reflects its verdancy, as well as others of the varied features of the park. On the west, stretches out the distant landscape scenery of Rutland and Lincoln, with the clustering spires of the neighbouring town; while, on the north, the view is extensive over a varied country, watered by the river Welland. To review the several works of art would here be impossible, and we must therefore commend the reader, for further details, to a guide-book published at Stamford some few years since. Brownlow Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Exeter, and Baron of Burghley, in the county of Northampton, K.G., joint hereditary almoner to the queen, lord-lieutenant of the counties of Rutland and Northampton, succeeded to the title and estates in 1804. The first noble who derived dignity from the city of Exeter was John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, third son of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, by the great heiress, Joane Plantagenet, the fair maid of Kent, who, in 1397, was advanced to the dukedom of Exeter; but having joined in a conspiracy with the Earl of Kent, he was taken and beheaded in 1400, and his honours were attainted. But the title having been immediately borne by Sir Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, one of the sons of John of Gaunt, was, in 1443, revived in favour of John de Holland,

eldest surviving son of the first duke, who was a knight of the garter, lord high admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, and constable of the Tower of London. Henry, who succeeded him, was a staunch Lancastrian, and accordingly shared the triumphs and depressions of his party, and ultimately was, in 1461, attainted, so that his honours expired. He was at length reduced to such distress, that Comines states that he ran bare-legged after the Duke of Burgundy's train, begging his bread for God's sake. He was for the moment relieved, but soon as the identity of the unhappy nobleman was discovered, the duke granted him a small pension. The title of Marquis of Exeter was subsequently borne by members of the Courtenay family, but again became extinct at the beheading of Edward Courtenay, in 1540, who had been one of the judges on the trial of Anne Boleyn, and was said to be convicted of high treason. It was, however, revived, on the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, in favour of his son, who had long been a prisoner in the Tower. But he died unmarried in 1566, and the title remained unused until the title of Earl of Exeter was bestowed upon the remarkable statesman spoken of above, and the name of whose family was at various times spelt Sitsilt, Sicell, Seycell, and Cyssel. William Cecil was born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, on the 18th of September, 1520. He was the son of Richard Cyssel, an officer of the court in attendance upon Henry VIII., at his celebrated meeting with Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where his son attracted the attention of the monarch, whose favour he subsequently attained by a successful disputation with two cholerick chaplains of O'Neal the Irish chieftain, who intemperately maintained the inordinate authority of the pope. As an instance of his patronage, the king bestowed upon him the office of *custos brevium*, and he thenceforward determined to pursue a political, instead of the forensic course upon which he had entered, having, in 1541, become a member of Gray's Inn. During the reign of Edward VI. Mr. Cecil was knighted, and appointed secretary of state, being at the same time sworn of the privy council. Hitherto he had been a zealous reformer, but upon the accession of Queen Mary, he donned the Romanist garb, took a Romanist chaplaincy, humbled himself at the confessional, and worshipped the piece of bread called the real presence. Such duplicity was not without its worldly reward. He gained rather than lost his court favour, and was actually appointed one of the commissioners, with Lord Paget and Sir Edward Hastings, to conduct the pope's legate, Cardinal Pole, to the capital. During the reign of Mary, he represented the county of Lincoln in parliament; but soon as her sister Elizabeth ascended the throne, with that facility of conscience which is the surest evidence of an indurated spirit, Sir William Cecil once more became an energetic denouncer of Romish errors, and an open asserter of the simplicity of truth. Cecil was just the man to accomplish a work which needed tact, ability, experience, energy, and caution. Elizabeth wanted instruments. Here was one formed and polished to her hand. Cecil was made the queen's confidant. His interest and that of the country happily

ran together. He was again made secretary of state, and, in 1571, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Burghley. Shortly after this a conspiracy against his life was discovered, and two of the intending assassins, Burney and Malter, having declared that they were instigated to the murder by the Spanish ambassador, his excellency was ordered to quit the kingdom. As a consolation for this danger, he was honoured with the order of the garter, and shortly afterwards, on the death of the Marquis of Winchester, was made lord treasurer of England. One of the last of his ministerial acts was an attempt to bring about a peace with Spain, in which he was violently opposed by the Earl of Essex, then in the upspring of his youth; and the young soldier becoming heated in the discussion, the aged politician pulled out a prayer-book, and pointed out the passage, "Men of blood shall not live out half their days;" a denunciation which was too fatally fulfilled in the case of Essex. His mode of living was as sumptuous as his fortune was great, for he supported an extraordinary degree of splendour in his house, his gardens, and everything that belonged to him. He had four places of residence—his house at the palace, another in the Strand, his mansion at Burghley, and his favourite seat at Theobalds. At this last place he had thirty persons in his family, and, besides a constant allowance in charity, he appointed £10 a week to be paid to keep the poor at work in his gardens and grounds. He kept a table constantly for gentlemen, and two others for people in a lower condition, which were directed to be served as well when he was out of town as when he was at home. Twelve times he entertained his sovereign, each time at the expense of several thousand pounds, and, at his death, left a large property, both real and personal. His lordship died in 1598, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who was, in 1605, created Earl of Exeter. William, the second earl, who, in right of his mother, a daughter of Edward Earl of Rutland, inherited the title of Lord Roose, left only three daughters, each of whom married earls, and his honours devolved upon his nephew, David, son of Sir Richard Cecil of Walkerley, whose descendant, Brownlow, the tenth earl, was, in 1801, elevated to the marquissate.

**BURHAM, KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling: 36 miles from London (coach road 30), 6 from Rochester, 6 from Maidstone. — Gravesend Rail. to Rochester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 170 miles. — Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £191: patron, C. Milner, Esq.: pres. incumbent, L. B. Barking, 1837: contains 1,630 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 380: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 437: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,833: poor rates in 1837, £170.

**BURINGTON.** See BERRINGTON.

**BURITON, HANTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Finch-Dean, union of Petersfield, South Alton division of the county, including the tithings of Nurstead and Weston: 96 miles from London

(coach road 56), 2 from Petersfield, 7 from Hambledon. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Havant, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 228 miles. — Money orders issued at Petersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — There is a school here, endowed with £24 per annum. This parish, for some time, had for its rector the venerable and learned Dr. William Lowth, prebendary of Winchester, who was born in 1661, was educated at Oxford, and became distinguished for his attainments in Hebrew. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, with the curacy of Petersfield, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £32. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £1,194: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, J. M. Summer, 1845: contains 6,840 acres: 141 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 993: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,142: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,229: poor rates in 1837, £550.

**BURLAND, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Acton, hun<sup>d</sup> of Nantwich, crossed by a branch of the Chester Canal: 169 miles from London (coach road 171), 8 from Nantwich, 8 from Malpas. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Calverley station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Crewe, &c., 69 miles. — Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Contains 1,450 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 639: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 735: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,759: poor rates in 1837, £215.

**BURLESCOMBE, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bampton and Halberton, union of Wellington: 9 miles from Tiverton, 8 from Collumpton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton Junction, thence 4½ miles: from London, through Bristol, 175 miles. — Money orders issued at Wellington, Somerset, or Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The church is a venerable structure in the later English style, with a tower of four stages, embattled and crowned with a turret. The interior has been lately renovated; the screen is richly ornamented with crockets, finials, and roses; there are several monuments of the Ayshford family, the former possessors of the parish, one of whose memorials—that of Nicholas Ayshford, who died in 1563—is a rich altar-tomb, erected within the communion rails. An Augustine priory was founded at Leigh in this parish, thence called Canonsleigh, in the time of Henry II., by William de Claville, who inherited the manors of Burlescombe, South Appledore, and Leigh, from Walter de Claville, to whom they were granted by William the Conqueror. This convent was originally dedicated, in 1247, to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist, but, in 1284, it was surrendered to Maud, Countess of Gloucester and Hereford, who converted it into a nunnery, and dedicated it afresh to St. Etheldreda, from which circumstance it is in some records called Mynchynleya. It flourished until the general dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £202. 15s. 3d. The remains consist principally of the porter's lodge, which is yet entire, and a fine Tudor arch, which is highly ornamented. Some portions of the eastern wing of the abbey also remain. The other ecclesiastical remains are numerous in the neighbourhood. There were two chapels within the precincts of the abbey, dedicated respectively to St. Thomas and All Saints.

There was a church also here dedicated to St. Theobald, which was long since razed to the ground. Three ancient mansions of the Ayshfords have been converted into farm-houses. There are large mountains of primitive limestone in the district. The Grand Western Canal passes through the parish. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £255: patron, Sandford family: pres. incumbent, Thomas Tanner, A.M., 1819: contains 3,768 acres: 196 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 958: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,878: poor rates in 1849, about £800. Tithes commuted.

BURLESTONE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Piddletown, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county, on the river Trent: 148 miles from London (coach road 112), 7 from Dorchester, 11 from Wareham. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 237 miles. — Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living is a rectory annexed to that of Athelhamstone or Admiston: contains 750 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £605: poor rates in 1837, £12.

BURLEY, RUTLAND, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Alstoe, union of Oakham, in the vicinity of the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham Canal: 131 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Oakham, 3 from Cottesmere. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Stamford to Oakham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Oakham, &c., 58 miles. — Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Burley is a small but very pleasing village, with some very respectable mansions in it. The poor receive £10 a year from a bequest of Lady Anne Harrington. At the time of the Conquest, this manor was in the possession of a chieftain named Ulf, who held it from the Crown, under the name of Burgelai, but after the Norman Conquest it was granted to Gilbert de Gant, one of William's favourites. During that and the subsequent ages it frequently changed hands, until it was bought by Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. The account given of the mansion in Lyson's *Magna Britannia* is so graphic, that we cannot do better than extract it entire. *After this great duke had gotten this lordship, he made it one of the finest seats of England, improving the house to that advantage, that it looked like a second Belvoir, and in some respects was superior to that famous seat of the (then earls, but now) dukes of Rutland, situated on an hill, having a princely park and woods adjoining, and overlooking the little but rich vale of Catmus, and divers other manors belonging to his estate. Here it was that that duke entertained King James I. and all his court, in a manner worthy of the gratitude of so great a favourite; and while they remained here, the famous Bishop Andrews, the most celebrated court-preacher of his time, preached several sermons before the king and court, which are still extant in the large volumes of his sermons. Here it was also that the king, Prince Charles, and the court, were first presented with Ben Jonson's *Mask of the Gypsies*, acted by the nobility only, which was*

*an entertainment so pleasing to the king, that he caused it to be acted again and again in his progress, first at Beaver, and afterwards at Windsor. Lastly, here it was that Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf (of whom we have already spoken at Oakham), being then about seven years old, and but 18 inches high, was presented, as a rarity in nature, to the duchess of Buckingham, then residing at Burley House. It happened that the court came to Burley not long after, King Charles I. being then on the throne, and attended with his Queen, Henrietta Maria of France. In treating the court, Jeffrey was served up to the table in a pye, to divert the royal guests, and the queen being presented with him by the duchess, took him into her service, and made use of him in many important matters, viz., sent him for her midwife into France, and employed him in many other affairs, of which I have spoken in Oakham. This stately and noble fabric, in the late rebellion, was entered upon by the parliamentary party, and made a garrison in 1645; but the parliament army being in these parts, there were placed in it no more soldiers than were sufficient, as was thought, to guard the committee from any attempts of the loyal party, and harass the country, where it was supposed they were disaffected; but the parliament army removing from these parts, and the garrison being surrounded with the royalists in arms, against whom they found themselves not able to defend it, the soldiers set fire to the house and rich furniture in it, and departed; but the stables, being at some distance from the house, escaped the burning, and remain to this day one of the noblest buildings of the kind in England, if not the finest. The house, after the Restoration, lay in its ruins many years, the last Duke of Buckingham, though he lived some years after, not minding to rebuild it, but dying very much in debt, this lordship, with several others adjoining, were sold a little after to the right honourable Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, who, in the place of the old house, had erected a most beautiful noble edifice, adorned with all such embellishments as are suitable to so magnificent a building, which is rendered more admirable, as well as delightful, by its situation on an hill, in the midst of a walled park of five or six miles in compass, and therein no less pleasant than large and spacious woods, rich pastures, and store of game, which together have made this seat of so extraordinary and singular regard, that there are not many seats in England that can equal it, and few or none surpass Burley-on-the-Hill, the great grace of this little county of Rutland. This was the third edition of this seat, which, being first erected by John Lord Harrington, was much improved, if not new built, by the Duke of Buckingham, and is now restored, by the Earl of Nottingham, to a more superlative degree of beauty and exquisiteness of structure and contrivance, as well as convenience. In the opinion of the best antiquaries, and among them Sir William Dugdale and Leland, the family of the present noble proprietor of Burley had its origin, in common with the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, from Henry Fitzherbert, chamberlain to Henry I.; and Leland, in particular, in showing the reason of the change of name, says—*The Finches that be now, say that their proper name is Herbert, and that, with marriage with Finch's heir, they took Finch's name. One Vincent Finch, in Henry IV.'s days, recovered, by a suit, the manor of — by Winchelsea. This was written**

in the time of Henry VIII., and in an old inscription in Brabone church, the name is written Herbert *alias* Finch. The immediate founder of the family, William Finch, Esq. of Netherfield, lineally descended from Vincent Herbert, who lived at that place towards the close of the reign of Edward II., was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the 8th year of Henry VI. From him was descended Thomas Finch, Esq., who, for his services against Sir Thomas Wyatt, and on other important occasions, was made a knight of the carpet in 1553, the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, before her majesty, in her chamber of presence, under the cloth of state, by the Earl of Arundel, who was commissioned to confer the honour. In the 6th year of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas was appointed knight-marshal of the forces at Newhaven, which was at that time besieged by the French, but he, with a numerous suite, perished by shipwreck, on his way to take the command. By his marriage with Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Moyle, he obtained the estate of Eastwell, in Kent, his father having previously received a grant of Burmarsh, for his services in the French wars, during the time of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas had two sons, Sir Moyle, his successor, and Henry, who was knighted, became chief-justice of the Common Pleas, lord-keeper of the Great Seal, and was created Lord Finch, a title which expired at his death, as he left no male issue. Sir Moyle had three sons, the eldest of whom, Theophilus, succeeded him; the second, Sir Heneage Finch, a serjeant-at-law, became recorder of the city of London, and speaker of the House of Commons. He died in 1631, leaving a son, Heneage Finch, Esq., who also went to the bar, entered parliament, and was a distinguished supporter of the royal authority. He was one of the members most influentially instrumental in promoting the restoration of Charles II., whose solicitor-general he became in 1663, when he was knighted, and shortly afterwards was created a baronet. He was made reader of the Temple, and his lectures were so much esteemed, that they were attended not only by all the heads of the legal profession, but by the court, and lastly by the king himself. In 1670, Sir Heneage became attorney-general, and was made lord-keeper of the Great Seal, when he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Finch of Daventry. In 1675, his lordship was declared lord high chancellor of England, and raised to the dignity of Earl of Nottingham; in which title he was, in 1682, succeeded by his son Daniel, the purchaser of Burley, who afterwards became sixth Earl of Winchelsea. Sir Moyle Finch died in 1614, and shortly after his death, his lady was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscountess of Maidstone, and Countess of Winchelsea, with remainder to her heirs male. Her grandson, Heneage, the second earl, for the services he had rendered to Charles II., and as a special mark of that monarch's favour, and in consideration of his descent from the Herberts, the ancient possessors of Eastwell, was created Lord Fitzherbert of Eastwell; but John, the fifth Earl of Lincolnshire, dying without issue, that barony expired, and the earldom, with the other honours, reverted to Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, who was prin-

cipal secretary of state for some years to William III., and held a high place in the estimation of Queen Anne and King George I. He was succeeded in 1730 by his son Daniel, the seventh earl, who filled the several offices of comptroller of the household, lord of the Admiralty, and president of the council. That nobleman and his successor dying without issue, the honours, in 1826, devolved upon the present peer, a grandson of Daniel, the second Earl of Nottingham, who has always been distinguished for his energetic and high-minded support of those protestant principles on which our constitution is based, and from the prevalence of which, the happiness and prosperity of the country have been derived.---The living (the Holy Cross), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £350: patron, G. Finch, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Jones, 1819: contains 3,390 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,822: poor rates in 1837, £186. The tithes of Burley were commuted in 1789.---Burley House is the seat of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

BURLEY, HANTS, a villa in the New Forest, east division: its proper name is the Villa of Bisterne Closes; but the village is called Burley, and contains some portions of Ringwood intermixed with the villa: 102 miles from London (coach road 88), 5 from Ringwood, 6 from Lyndhurst.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Christchurch Road, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Christchurch Road, &c., 191 miles.---Money orders issued at Ringwood: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £92 without parsonage-house: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, J. K. Craig: contains 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 464: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 635: poor rates in 1837, £94.

BURLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the liberty of Cawood, Wiston, and Otley, in that part of the parish of Otley which is in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, on the north bank of the river Warfe: 226 miles from London (coach road 207), 2 from Otley, 11 from Skipton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Bingley, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, Leeds, &c., 94 miles.---Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in the parish. The Independents have a chapel here.---The living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of the parish, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £25. 3s. 8d.: pres. net income, £89: patron, T. Horsfall, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. Langhorne, 1848: contains 3,190 acres: 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,736: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,996: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,569: poor rates in 1837, £445.

BURLEY. See HEADINGLEY WITH BURLEY.

BURLEY-LODGE, HANTS, an extra-parochial liberty in the parish of Ringwood, New Forest, east division---(which see for access, &c.): 86



miles from London, 5 from Ringwood, 9 from Lymington.---Money orders issued at Ringwood: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---Contains 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 21.---(Other returns with the parish.)

**BURLINGHAM-ST.-ANDREW**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Blofield: 136 miles from London (coach road 116), 2 from Acle, 8 from Norwich.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Norwich to Brundall, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 176 miles.---Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, with that of Burlingham-St.-Edmund, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £550: patron, Mrs. C. Burroughes: pres. incumbent, J. Burroughes, 1819: contains 730 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 214: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,203: poor rates in 1837, £146.---Lingwood House is the residence of the Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes, the rector.

**BURLINGHAM-ST.-EDMUND**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Blofield.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living, consolidated with that of Burlingham-St.-Andrew, contains 480 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 98: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £602: poor rates in 1837, £85.

**BURLINGHAM-ST.-PETER**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Blofield: 115 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £145: patron, H. N. Burroughes: pres. incumbent, J. Burroughes, 1830: contains 690 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 91: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,062: poor rates in 1837, £68.

**BURLINGTON**. See BRIDLINGTON.

**BURMARSH**, KENT, a parish within the liberty and union of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway: 81 miles from London (coach road 69), 3 from Hythe, 8 from Folkstone.---Sou. East. Rail. to Westernhanger station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 213 miles.---Money orders issued at Hythe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The royal military canal runs by the village.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £20. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £220: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Robert Cobb, 1825: contains 1,690 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 130: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,675: poor rates in 1837, £120.

**BURMINGTON**, WARWICK, a parish in Brailles division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kington, union of Shipston-upon-Stour: 100 miles from London (coach road 84), 2 from Shipston, 2 from Sutton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Moreton-le-Marsh, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Moreton, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Shipston-on-Stour: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The church was rebuilt in 1693.---The living (St. Nicholas), a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wolford, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, and having jointly

a pres. net income of £328: patron, Martin College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. D. Wheeler, 1843: contains 720 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 188: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,672: poor rates in 1837, £139.

**BURN**, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Brayton, lower division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash, on the north bank of the Selby Canal, and in the vicinity of the river Aire---(which see for access, &c.): 179 miles from London, 3 from Selby, 8 from Howden.---Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Contains 2,370 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 281: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,105: poor rates in 1837, £121.

**BURNAGE**, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Manchester, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Salford: 187 miles from London (coach road 178), 4 from Manchester, 4 from Stockport.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Stockport, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Stockport, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 610 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 489: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 562: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,752: poor rates in 1837, £112.---W. 1 m. Grove House; Park Field.

**BURNASTON**, DERBY, a hamlet in the parish of Etwall, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Appletree: 138 miles from London (coach road 120), 6 from Derby, 8 from Burton-on-Trent.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Derby, thence 6 miles: from Derby, by coach, 6 miles.---Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 143: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,193: poor rates in 1837, £91.

**BURNBY**, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington, on a branch of the river Derwent, and in the neighbourhood of the Pocklington Canal: 234 miles from London (coach road 199), 2 from Pocklington, 12 from York.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Burnby: from Derby, through York, &c., 102 miles.---Money orders issued at Pocklington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ p.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of the East Riding and diocese of York, is valued at £7. 15s.: pres. net income, £318: patron, Duke of Devon: pres. incumbent, C. Carr, 1818: contains 2,100 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,662: poor rates in 1837, £58.

**BURNESIDE**, WESTMORELAND, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, Kendal ward, on the river Kent: it comprises the townships of Strickland-Kettle, Strickland-Roger, and part of Skelsmergh: 255 miles from London (coach road 286), 3 from Kendal, 10 from Ambleside.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Kendal, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 155 miles.---Money orders issued at Kendal: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The village stands on both sides of the river Kent, over which there is a bridge. The church was rebuilt in 1823, at an expense of £1,300; it stands in the township of Strickland-Roger. There is a school here, endowed with £40 a year, at which six children from Strickland-Roger, and four from

Skelsmergh, have a right to be taught. There is some worsted-yarn spinning done here. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £13. 5s. 8d.: pres. net income, £109: patron, the Landowners: pres. incumbent, W. Robinson, 1817: contains 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 631: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 726: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,929: poor rates in 1837, £474.

BURNESTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Hallikeld, comprising the townships of Carthorpe, Gatenby, Exelby, Leeming and Newton, Theakstone and Burnestone: 250 miles from London (coach road 219), 14 from Bedale, 9 from Thirsk. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Thirsk, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 128 miles. — In 1688, a rent-charge of £43. 5s. was assigned by Mr. Robinson for endowing a school and hospital here, which gifts from other parties raised to £67 a year. The other parochial charities produce £29 a year. — The living (St. Lambert), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, formerly in the diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £37. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £604: patron, Duke of Cleveland: pres. incumbent, R. Anderson, 1834: contains 6,920 acres: 323 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,494: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,518: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £12,325: poor rates in 1837, £505.

BURNETT, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Keynsham: 116 miles from London (coach road 107), 3 from Pensford, 8 from Bristol. — Gt. West. Rail. to Keynsham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Keynsham, &c., 134 miles. — Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — There is a curious brass tablet in the church, to the memory of J. Cutte, Esq., mayor of Bristol. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £5. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £125: patrons, Trustees of Alderman Whitson's charities: pres. incumbent, J. B. Doveton, 1846: contains 620 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 82: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,246: poor rates in 1837, £47. — E., Burnett House.

BURN-HALL, DURHAM, in the middle division of Chester ward: 257 miles from London, 2 from Durham, 9 from Sedgfield.

BURNHAM, BUCKINGHAM, a parish, including the liberty of Boveny-Lower, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Burnham, union of Eton: 26 miles from London (coach road 27), 3 from Maidenhead, 9 from Uxbridge. — Gt. West. Rail. to Maidenhead, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 158 miles. — Money orders issued at Maidenhead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The village is of very great antiquity, having given name to the hundred. On a moated site there was formerly a palace of the kings of Mercia, which was afterwards an occasional residence of some of the monarchs of the Norman line. There are also the remains of an abbey, founded, in 1165, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and its inmates were an abbess and eight nuns, whose revenues at the dissolution, according to Speed, amounted to £91. 15s. 11d. The abbey was

granted to William Tyldesley, in the 36th year of Henry VIII. There was formerly a market here.

— The living (St. Peter), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Buckingham, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £16. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £505: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, Thomas Carter, 1833: contains 6,740 acres: 378 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,284: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,627: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,361: poor rates in 1837, £1,089. — Fairs: May 1, for horses, sheep, &c.; Oct. 2, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants. — The Grove is the seat of Sir Hugh Hoare, Bart., who has another residence at Stourhead, in Wiltshire. Sir Hugh derives his descent from Sir Richard Hoare, Knt., who was lord mayor of London in 1713, and who represented the city in parliament. His third son, Henry Hoare, Esq., purchased the estate of Stourhead from Lord Stourton, and settled there in 1720. The second son of that gentleman, Sir Richard Hoare, Knt., was lord mayor of London in 1745, during the Scottish rebellion; and his elder son, Richard, was created a baronet in 1786, and of him the present baronet is the grandson. — East Burnham House is the residence of George Grote, Esq., until lately a member of the eminent banking firm in Threadneedle Street. Mr. Grote is a descendant of an ancient Livonian family, which was planted in England about the year 1740, by Mr. Andrew Grote, who married a lady named Adams, through whom he obtained considerable estates in Oxfordshire, and had by her an only son, Joseph Grote, Esq., who was seated at Badgmoor, in Oxon. That gentleman dying unmarried, the property devolved upon his half-brother, George Grote, Esq., who was high sheriff of Kent in 1809, and who was succeeded in the estates in 1830, by his eldest son the present proprietor. Mr. Grote was returned as a representative for the city of London, at the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, and was for several years a distinguished member of the House of Commons. — The Priory is the seat of Alfred Hill, Esq.; Dropmore, of Lady Grenville; and the Ladies Charlotte and Fanny Proby have residences here. — Britwell House is the seat of William Miller, Esq.

BURNHAM, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dengie, union of Maldon, on the northern bank of the river Crouch: 48 miles from London (coach road 41), 19 from Chelmsford. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 180 miles. — Money orders issued at Maldon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There is a Baptist chapel here. There is a coast-guard station, and a ferry to the Wallasea and the islands at the mouth of the Crouch. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £22. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £558: patron, Lady St. John Mildmay: pres. incumbent, Carew A. St. John Mildmay, 1827: contains 5,050 acres: 261 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,735: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,995: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,044: poor rates in 1837, £529. — Fairs: 25th April, and 24th September.

BURNHAM, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bempstone, union of Axbridge: 159 miles from London (coach road 139), 8 from Axbridge, 8 from

Bridgewater.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 173 miles.---Money orders issued at Wells, Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The village is daily rising in favour as a watering-place, having not only the advantage of a fine sandy beach, but also of two mineral springs. The church is large and handsome, and has a lofty tower, which serves as a landmark. The parochial charities produce about £36 a year.---The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £16. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £559: patron, Dean and Chapter of Wells; pres. incumbent, F. F. Beadon, 1841: contains 4,270 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,469: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,689: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £9,606: poor rates in 1837, £272.---Fair, Trinity Monday, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

BURNHAM-DEEFDAL, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 153 miles from London (coach road 120), 2 from Burnham-Westgate, 6 from Wells.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Dereham to Fakenham, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, &c., 159 miles.---Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---There are extensive salt marshes in this and the adjoining parish, for the embankment and improvement of which extensive works have been made.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £257: patron, Trustees of H. Blyth, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. G. Blyth, 1824: contains 960 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £806: poor rates in 1837, £44.

BURNHAM-NORTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 118 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Tanner says of this place--*About the year 1241, here was a house of White or Carmelite friars, founded by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale and Sir William de Calthorp, knights. It was valued at £2. 5s. 4d. per annum, according to Speed; and £1. 10s. 8d., according to Dugdale. It was granted in the 33d year of Henry VIII. to William Lord Cobham.*---Contains 1,480 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 166: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,085: poor rates in 1837, £72.

BURNHAM-OVERY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 117 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 1,920 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 613: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 706: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,553: poor rates in 1837, £394.

BURNHAM-THORPE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 116 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---In the 55th year of Henry III., grants were obtained for a market and fair here, but these have long since been discontinued. This was the birth-place of our great naval hero, Admiral Lord Nelson, who was born during the incumbency of his father, the Rev. Ed-

mund Nelson, whose father, who also bore the same name, was rector of Hilborough in Norfolk. His youngest son, Horatio, was born on the 29th of September, 1758, and received his early education at Norwich, and afterwards at North Walsham; but in his twelfth year, having evinced a predilection for a sea life, he was placed under his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, then in command of the *Raisonable*. Whilst a mere boy, the determined energy and manly vigour of his intrepidity were fully demonstrated. During a winter excursion, when there was a heavy fall of snow upon the ground, he lost his way, and it was some hours after the shades of night had gathered round him before he reached his home. Upon being cautioned as to future mishaps, and asked whether he was not afraid of being so long in the dark lonely fields, he replied that he did not know fear. Shortly after joining the *Raisonable*, he made a voyage to the West Indies; and, on his return, he was appointed to the *Carcass*, in which, under Captain Phipps, he made a voyage to the polar regions, where he distinguished himself alike by his seamanlike conduct and entire contempt of danger. In 1777 he was made lieutenant, and two years afterwards, his uncle, Sir Richard Suckling, being one of the lords of the Admiralty, he attained the rank of post-captain. Very shortly afterwards, he was placed in command of the *Hinchinbrooke*, and having sailed to the West Indies, distinguished himself greatly in an enterprise on the Spanish main. Shortly after the peace of 1783, he obtained the command of the *Boreas*, in which he took the station of the Leeward Islands, for the protection of trade and commerce; and, while there, married Mrs. Nesbit, the widow of a physician. Captain Nelson continued from time to time in various employments under the Admiralty, until the breaking out of the French war, when he was appointed to the command of the *Agamemnon*, a crack ship of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed for the Mediterranean, and was at the taking of Toulon. Disregardless at all times of mere professional etiquette, notwithstanding that he was a strict disciplinarian, he was at all times ready to act with his crew for the public service, and consequently he was present, and rendered very efficient aid, at the siege of Bastia, where he served the batteries with a body of his seamen. He did the same at the siege of Calvi, where, while directing the pointing of two guns, a ball struck the sand at his feet, which threw the sand of which the soil was composed with such force into one of his eyes, as to entirely destroy the sight. Whilst on that station, his immense endowments for a warlike career fully developed themselves. Restless, determined, energetic, active, with the sense of duty and the love of country impelling him to the utmost exertions, he appeared to be everywhere; and he soon became dreaded throughout every creek of the Mediterranean. No odds daunted, no difficulties disheartened him. With him to will was to do. The probability of failure never seems to have crossed his imagination. What was necessary was possible. His spirit diffused itself through his officers and crew; and truly might it be said, that a nobler set of patriotic seamen never fought beneath the British flag, than those who trod the

deck of the Agamemnon. Yet, while there was the spirit of a man towards men, there was the spirit of a father towards his children. If irregularity was suppressed, the merits of all were graciously and promptly acknowledged; and to the boys especially, he acted in a truly paternal character—cherishing their young spirits, directing their education, forwarding their views, alleviating their sufferings, and strengthening and uplifting their hearts. The result was, a heroic and worthy body of helpers to fight for and defend the country which they served. From isolated expeditions he soon began to take part in great actions, and he consequently served under Admiral Hotham, in his engagement with the French fleet on the 15th of March, 1795, and in the same year he took the island of Elba. During the year following, he was appointed commodore, and hoisted his flag on board *La Minerve*, in which he took *La Sabine*, a French frigate of 40 guns. Soon afterwards he despatched the French fleet, and sailed with the intelligence of its position and bearing to Sir John Jervis, who was at that time in the West Indies. After communicating his information, he shifted his flag on board the *Captain*, 74 guns, and had hardly done so when the enemy hove in sight. An action immediately ensued, which was long and severely contested, but which at length terminated in a complete victory on behalf of the British, who were very inferior in number to their opponents. During the fight, Commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*, a five-decker of 136 guns; he afterwards boarded the *San Nicholas* of 80 guns, and after her surrender proceeded to the *San Josef* of 112 guns, which he entered by the stern galleries, and having driven the officers and crew sword in hand from the state-rooms, she also lowered her flag to the British ensign. For his share in this glorious fight, he was honoured with the order of the Bath; and soon afterwards, Sir Horatio hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, and was appointed to command the squadron which at that time blockaded Cadiz, when he made a bold attempt to take the city, heading his men himself in the attack; but the defences (which were afterwards improved, and so ably held by Sir Thomas Graham against the whole of the terrible armament of Soult) were too strong, and Nelson, with but inconsiderable loss, retreated to his ships. The next of the series of isolated attacks in which he was engaged, was that on the island of Teneriffe, but here also the fortifications were not only admirable, but admirably manned; and after a most persevering endeavour, the British were repulsed, Nelson himself being very seriously wounded. A cannon-shot struck his arm, which it severed from his shoulder, with the exception only of a small integument. He lay for some hours on the ground in a state of exhaustion, being only saved by the cool intrepidity of his son-in-law, Captain Nesbit, who carried him to the boat on his back. Yet such was his fortitude, that, instead of allowing himself to be slung up, he held on the rope like a common seaman to be hauled upon deck, whilst his wounded limb hung dangling by his side. In 1798, he rejoined Sir John Jervis, then Earl St. Vincent, by whose directions he proceeded up the Mediterranean, to

watch the armament at Toulon preparing to convey Buonaparte and his army to Egypt. Notwithstanding all their vigilance, the Frenchmen escaped to sea, and Nelson at length traced them to the bay of Aboukir, at the mouth of the Nile. Soon as he arrived, he commenced an attack upon the whole of their fleet, and, by a characteristic manœuvre, placed himself between the enemy and the shore; and although exposed to a double fire for some hours, the combat resulted in such a glorious victory, that the whole of the French vessels, except two line of battle ships and two frigates, were taken or destroyed. During this engagement he was severely wounded, and for some time it was believed that he was killed. A cannon-shot in its course ran across his forehead, completely severing the scalp on the front of his head, which fell over his eyes, blinding him for the time, and filling them and his mouth with blood. His natural strength of character sustained him, and he soon reappeared upon deck amid the tumult of the fight. His wound did not incapacitate him for active service, and he was rewarded for this achievement by a peerage, under the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and an additional pension of £2,000 a year. Besides these advantages, the dukedom of Bronte, in Sicily, was conferred upon him, as well as high honours from the Sultan of Turkey. He soon afterwards sailed for Sicily, and thence for Naples, where he quelled a rebellion, and reinstated the king upon the throne. While at Naples, a sad blight came over him: Lady Hamilton, the wife of the British ambassador at the Neapolitan court, a person of low origin, but of the greatest beauty, and the most fascinating manners, obtained a pernicious influence over him, through which, not only did he enter into an adulterous connection with her, but lived openly with her after her husband's death; and further, became a party to the condemnation and ignominious execution of a venerable Neapolitan prince, who was simply the victim of an infernal cabal, bringing upon his fame the only stain by which the glorious reputation of Nelson is tarnished. The consequence of his connection with Lady Hamilton was, of course, a separation from Lady Nelson on his return to England. Three years after the battle of the Nile, in 1801, a confederation against the interests of Britain was entered into by the northern powers of Europe, through the suggestion of Buonaparte, in which it was not only stipulated that large stores should be supplied to the French government, but that the whole of the Danish fleet should be placed at their disposal. To prevent this was indispensable to the public safety, and Sir Hyde Parker, with Nelson under his orders, was despatched to the Baltic to take possession of, or destroy, their vessels. On their arrival at the Cattegat, Nelson offered his services to force the passage, and they were accepted. He passed the Sound with little loss, and soon arrived before Copenhagen, where a most formidable armament awaited the approach of the British. A large fleet of men-of-war had been gathered for the defence of the city; numerous heavy gun-boats, fully and bravely manned, were moored under strong and well-constructed fortifications. Indeed, so great and so complete were the preparations, that Sir

Hyde Parker, fearing much for the safety of the advanced squadron, signalled to Nelson to withdraw; but he, with a determination to carry out his project, humorously put the glass to his blind eye, and in reply to the intimation that the signal was flying, said that he positively could not see it, and ordered his men to proceed with the attack. It was so vigorously conducted, that in a few hours seventeen Danish sail of the line were destroyed or taken, the gun-boats were sunk or burnt, the fortifications breeched, and the city lay at his mercy. In this state of things a negotiation was proposed by the crown prince, in consequence of which the admiral went on shore, when an armistice was settled, through which the whole object of the expedition was obtained. Having rendered these eminent services he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In August of the same year he bombarded the immense flotilla of boats collected in the harbour of Boulogne by Buonaparte, for the invasion of this country, and subsequently cruising in the English Channel, materially impeded the designs of the enemy. A treaty of peace, however, being entered into in 1802, he lived for some time in retirement at his seat at Merton, in Surrey, but was immediately called into active service on the resumption of hostilities, and was engaged in several important commands, until the autumn of 1805. On the 19th of October in that year, the united French and Spanish fleets ventured out of the harbour of Cadix, and about noon, Admiral Nelson, with his British men-of-war, after a long over-the-world chase after them, closed with them off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the *Victory*, to be placed alongside his old enemy the *Santisima Trinidad*, being on the other side assailed by a vessel of his own size, the *Bucentaur*, and for four hours the fight raged with unmitigated fury. In the tops of the *Bucentaur*, a number of riflemen had been placed, and from one of them, towards the middle of the engagement, he received a ball in the back, which, passing through the spine, lodged in the muscles. He fell, was instantly carried below, and after three hours of intense agony, expired in the arms of his officers. The victory was complete and entire, and virtually put an end to the maritime part of the war. The body of the departed hero was brought to England, and, through myriads of his admiring and lamenting countrymen, was carried to its place of interment in a sarcophagus, beneath the tomb of St. Paul's Cathedral, where his remains now rest. Nelson was comparatively short of stature, being about five feet six inches in height, but compact and bony in frame, and in possession of great muscular energy. His countenance was not, according to common acceptance, handsome, but firm, symmetrical, and full of the fire of intelligence. The leading trait of his character was a strong sense of duty, and the last signal of his life, as it fluttered to the breeze off the heights of Trafalgar, while it told "ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY," told also the full spirit of the man, and set up a watchword which, in all future ages, will lead to the promotion of his country's glory. The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £19. 10s.:

pres. net income, £475: patron, Earl of Orford: pres. incumbent, D. Everard, 1802: contains 2,200 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 396: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 455: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,466: poor rates in 1837, £568.

BURNHAM-ULPH AND SUTTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 116 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The living (All Saints), a rectory in mediocreties with Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Westgate: contains 1,220 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 355: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 408: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,477: poor rates in 1837, £78.

BURNHAM-WESTGATE, NORFOLK, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 117 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The parochial charities produce about £28 a year. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, with a mediety of the rectories of Burnham-Norton, and Burnham-Ulph, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £768: patron, Christ's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, B. Gilpin, 1832: contains 2,930 acres: 192 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,126: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,295: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,032: poor rates in 1837, £492. Fairs: Easter-Monday for cheese, 1st August for horses.

BURNINGHAM. See BRINNINGHAM.

BURNISTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Scalby, wapentake of Pickering-Lythe—(which see for access, &c.): 220 miles from London, 4 from Bedale, 8 from Ripon. Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 1,400 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 389: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 447: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,917: poor rates in 1837, £78.

BURNLEY (anciently BRUNLEY), LANCASTER, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Whalley, hun<sup>d</sup>. of Blackburn, union of Burnley, on the banks of the river Brun, which joins the West Calder immediately below the town: 216 miles from London (coach road 211), 9 from Clitheroe. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Manchester to Burnley station: from Derby, through Burton, Manchester, &c., 105 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m. and 9½ p.m.: post closes 4.10 p.m. and 9 p.m. The place, anciently called Brun, derives its name from that circumstance, and, from the variety of relics which have at different times been found here, is supposed to have been a Roman station. Several Saxon remains have also been discovered; and toward the east of the town is a place called Saxefield, which is believed to have been the scene of a battle in 957. Near to it there is an ancient cross, said to be erected to commemorate the visit of Paulinus to this part of the country to convert the natives to Christianity, and near which, for many years prior to the erection of the chapel, religious rites were celebrated; but the town is mostly modern, and the houses are neatly built of freestone, which is found in the neighbourhood. The streets are paved and well lighted with gas, under a private act obtained in 1819, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with good water

from two reservoirs, one of which is to the north, and the other to the south, of the town. The chapel was originally built soon after the Conquest, but has been so enlarged, altered, repaired, and improved, as to be comparatively a new building. It of course comprises various styles of architecture, and is altogether a spacious and handsome structure. In the interior there are several monuments of the Townley family, and among them one of Charles Townley, Esq., the celebrated patron of the fine arts, whose collection of Greek and Roman sculpture was the most complete of any in the country, and which was esteemed of so much worth, that the trustees of the British Museum were enabled to purchase it by an express grant of parliament for £20,000. The barracks, which stand in the adjoining township of Habergham-Eaves, were erected in 1819, at an expense of £5,500, defrayed partly by government, and partly by private subscriptions in the neighbourhood. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and Romanists, all have chapels here. The free grammar-school was originally founded by Sir Robert Ingham in the time of Edward VI., and through his munificence, and the donations of other benefactors, it has now an income of £120 a year, and an interest in thirteen scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford, which were founded by Dr. Nowall, who was Dean of St. Paul's in 1572. Its management is vested in trustees, and the master has the privilege of charging £4. 4s. a year for the instruction of each pupil in the ordinary elements of commercial education. There is a national school here, in which about 700 children are educated, and there is another school in which 200 children of each sex are taught gratuitously. The other charities are equal to the importance and the standing of the place. The trade of Burnley was formerly in the manufacture of worsteds and woollen goods, but that for the spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton, has since then been largely introduced. Its commercial importance has been much promoted by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which winds nearly round the town. Petty sessions for the division are held here, and Burnley is a polling-place for North Lancashire. — The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £23. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £1,400: patron, R. T. Parker, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. M. Master, 1826: contains 1,630 acres: 1,423 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,699: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 12,304: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £8,273: poor rates in 1837, £1,018. — Market days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs: March 6, Easter Eve, May 9 and 13, July 10, Oct. 11, cattle and horses; horse fair, third Thursday in October; wool fair, second Thursday in July. Races are held in the month of August. — Bankers, Alcock, Birkbecks, & Co.—draw on Barnard, Dimsdale, & Co.—Inns: Bull, Thorn, Old Red Lion, and New Red Lion. — S. E., Townley Hall is the residence of Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.; it is a mansion of venerable appearance, delightfully placed in an undulating country, richly wooded and adorned with copses and plantations of most graceful outline. Behind, a hill of gentle aspect rises to a considerable elevation, and before the residence there stretches an extensive prospect of luxuriant

country. The house now occupies three sides of a quadrangle, with square towers at each of the interior angles. Formerly, it consisted of a perfect quadrangle, and must then have borne quite a collegiate aspect. The portion of the building taken away was the north-east side, which comprised two turrets at the angles, a chapel, and a sacristy, with a library over it. The interior of the mansion is furnished with a profuse elegance, and contains an almost unique collection of family portraits, from the time of Elizabeth to the present day. Dr. Whitaker has very elaborately and carefully traced the lineage of the owner of Townley Hall to Spartlingus, first abbot of Whalley, who lived in 896, during the time of King Alfred, and whose descendant, Geoffrey, who through marriage had attained the estates of the Lacies, had a license to erect a hunting-house at Tunleia, otherwise Townley, about the year 1211. Somewhat more than a century later, the property rested in Cecilia de Townley, an heiress, who married John de Legh, whose great-grandson, Richard de Townley, was appointed high sheriff of Lancashire, by John of Gaunt, in 1375, a dignity which was again held by one of his descendants, Sir John de Townley, from 1531 to 1540. Sir John was an active-minded man, and memorable in his generation. He enjoyed the estate nearly sixty years, and augmented it by several valuable purchases; and from him the property descended to Charles Townley, Esq., twenty-ninth lord from Spartlingus, who, during a lengthened residence in Rome, and travels through Sicily and South Italy, expended his ample revenues in purchasing the noble collection of marbles spoken of above. He died unmarried, and his brother also dying without issue, the estates went to John Townley, Esq. of Cornsey House, who was the father of the present proprietor. Mr. Townley was sheriff of Lancashire in 1831, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

BURNOP AND HAMSTEELS, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Lanchester—(which see for access, &c.): 268 miles from London, 6 from Newcastle, 10 from Durham. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — Contains 1,980 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 154.—(Other returns with the parish.)

BURNSALL, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, union of Skipton, on the river Wharfe, comprising the chapelries of Conistown with Kilnsay, and Rilsdon, and the townships of Appletreewick, Burnsall with Thorp-sub-Montem, Cracro, Harlington, and Hetton with Bordley: 238 miles from London (coach road 220), 8 from Skipton, 18 from Knaresborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leeds to Skipton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 106 miles. — Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The grammar-school here was built in 1650, by Sir William Craven, Knight, and through his munificence, and that of others, has now an income of £42 a year. He also repaired the church in 1612, and built four bridges in the vicinity of the village. Sir William was a native of Appletreewick, and, by frugality,

industry, and enterprise, amassed considerable wealth in London, of which city he was, in 1611, the lord mayor. — The living (St. Wilfrid) is valued at £36: contains 25,950 acres: 277 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,484: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,707: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £13,046: poor rates in 1837, £948.

**BURNTWOOD, STAFFORD**, a liberty in the parish of St. Michael, Lichfield, south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, in the vicinity of the Essington Canal: 120 miles from London (coach road 118), 4 from Lichfield, 10 from Tamworth. — Nor. West. Rail. through Tamworth to Lichfield, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 34 miles. — Money orders issued at Lichfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: pres. net income, £78: patron, Vicar of St. Mary's: pres. incumbent, R. Errington, 1843: contains 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 426: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 490: poor rates in 1837, £189.

**BURPHAM, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Poling, rape of Arundel: 76 miles from London (coach road 58), 2 from Arundel, 9 from Steyning. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Arundel, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £145: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chichester: pres. incumbent, W. W. Holland, 1809: contains 3,150 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 280: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,844: poor rates in 1837, £129.

**BURRADON.** See **BRIERDEAN**.

**BURRALS, WESTMORELAND**, a township in the parish of Appleby, St. Lawrence, East ward, on a branch of the river Eden—(which see for access, &c.): 270 miles from London, 1 from Appleby, 8 from Brough. — Money orders issued at Appleby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — This village is supposed to have been crossed anciently by the borough walls of Appleby, and hence its name. — Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 97.—(Other returns with the parish, which see.)

**BURREL WITH COWLING, NORTH RIDING**, York, 221 miles from London, 2 from Bedale, 6 from Middleham. — Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 370 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 138: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,221: poor rates in 1837, £35.

**BURRINGHAM, LINCOLN**, a township in the parish of Bottesford, eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey: 204 miles from London (coach road 163), 5 from Burton, 10 from Glandford Brigg. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to New Holland, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to New Holland, &c., 99 miles. — Money orders issued at Burton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Bottesford: patron, Vicar of Bottesford: contains 2,120 acres: 72

houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 624: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 718: poor rates in 1837, £101.

**BURRINGTON, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore, union of Ludlow, east of the river Teme: 148 miles from London (coach road 139), 5 from Ludlow, 4 from Bromfield. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 101 miles. — Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £146: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, P. Ashworth, 1838: contains 2,850 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 236: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,572: poor rates in 1837, £92.

**BURRINGTON, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton with Winkley, union of South Molton, on the east of the river Taw, and near the confluence of its tributary, the Moule: 206 miles from London (coach road 195), 4 from Chumleigh: 8 from South Molton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 22 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 219 miles. — Money orders issued at Chumleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — This place was formerly called Borvington. — The living (the Holy Trinity), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £276: patron, Rev. J. Buckingham: pres. incumbent, J. Buckingham, 1814: contains 6,100 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,244: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,430: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,300: poor rates in 1837, £402.

**BURRINGTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brent and Wrington, union of Axbridge: 147 miles from London (coach road 134), 12 from Wrington, 11 from Bristol. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 151 miles. — Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The parochial charities produce £18 a year. In 1795, an ancient catacombe was discovered here, which contained the remains of about fifty skeletons. They were imbedded in black mould, partially covered with stalagmite, and, from the circumstance and discovery of some flint knives, Dr. Buckland concluded that it was an ancient place of sepulture. About a mile distant, there is a cave which contains similar remains. — The living (the Holy Trinity) is a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rector of Wrington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £147: patron, the Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, John Vane, 1831: contains 2,420 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 531: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 611: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,742: poor rates in 1837, £205.

**BURROUGH (or BURROW-ON-THE-HILL), LEICESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Melton-Mowbray: 127 miles from London (coach road 99), 5 from Melton-Mowbray, 7 from Tugby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Melton-Mowbray, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Melton, &c., 50 miles. —



Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—Camden has fixed a Roman station here, and infers from the name, that there was formerly a heathen temple on the summit of the hill. There are traces of a Roman encampment here, the area of which is about eighty acres. Dr. Stukeley describes it as—*a great Roman camp on the north-west tip of a ridge of hills, and higher than any other part of it, of a most delightful and extensive parapet, reaching as far as Lincoln, one way. \* \* \* It is about 800 feet long, and for the most part there is a ditch beside the rampire.*—The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £12.: pres. net income, £433: patron, Rev. G. Barnaby: contains 1,190 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 149: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,989: poor rates in 1837, £37.

BURROUGH-GREEN, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radfield, union of Newmarket: 71 miles from London, 5 from Newmarket.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Chesterfield to Newmarket, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Newmarket, &c., 149 miles.—Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—There is a school here, which has an endowment of £30 a year, left chiefly by Dr. Knight in 1734.—The living (St. Austin), a rectory in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £18. 10s.: pres. net income, £705: patron, Charles Porcher, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Wedge, 1816: contains 2,000 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 452: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 519: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,945: poor rates in 1837, £186.

BURROW-WITH-BURROW, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Tunstall, hun<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, south of the sands, near the river Lune—(which see for access, &c.): 250 miles from London, 2 from Lonsdale, 4 from Burton.—Money orders issued at Kirkby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ p.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—Contains 2,290 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 177: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,824: poor rates in 1837, £182.

BURROWGATE. See PENRITH.

BURSCOUGH, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby, close on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal: 220 miles from London (coach road 211), 3 from Ormskirk, 10 from Chorley.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Liverpool to Burscough station: from Derby, through Crewe, Liverpool, &c., 120 miles.—Money orders issued at Ormskirk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Tanner says of this place—*A priory of black canons, founded by Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Latham, in the time of Richard I. St. Nicholas was the tutelar saint of this house, which had a prior and five religious, and forty servants, and was endowed at the dissolution with £80. 7s. 6d. per annum, or, according to Sir W. Dugdale, with £122. 6s. 7d.; or, according to Mr. Speed, with £129. 1s. 10d.* Previous to that time, it was the burial-place of the noble family of Stanley, and the remains of the conventual buildings are still used as a sepulchre by a few poor Roman Catholic families.—The living (St. Nicholas) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester:

patron, Vicar of Ormskirk: pres. incumbent, Wm. Mannop, 1840: contains 4,340 acres: 397 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,228: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,562: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,142: poor rates in 1837, £536.—Contiguous to Burscough, is Latham House, the seat of ——— which was anciently distinguished as the residence of the founder of the priory, and which, having passed through the families of the Stanleys, became at last the property of William Wilbraham Scottle, Esq. During the great civil war, Latham was the scene of the heroic defence of the Countess of Derby, whose lord being in the Isle of Man at the time, the mansion was invested by the parliamentary troops, determined to hold the house to the last. The number of her opponents is stated to have been upwards of 4,000, of whom one-half fell before the place. Trusting alone in Providence for protection and success, she left no means unprovided to increase her resistance, and animated her men alike by her exhortations and her example. She was constantly without the gates in the midst of the turmoil, and frequently close to the very trenches of the enemy; and as she always began her undertakings with prayer, so she always closed them with thanksgiving,—so that it has very truly been said of her, that *it was hard to say whether she was most eminent for courage, prudence, or resolution, or for justice, piety, and religion.* Her stronghold was admirably adapted for defence. It stood upon a flat boggy site, and had an outer wall six feet in thickness. On this wall nine towers were raised, each of them mounted with six pieces of ordnance, so placed as to enfilade the approaches on every side. A moat, twenty-four feet wide and six deep, surrounded the whole, and the ascent from the bottom of it was guarded by a strong row of palisades. In the centre of the whole pile of buildings, the eagle tower rose far above all, and the gatehouse at the entrance had a strong tower on each side of it. On the tops of these towers, marksmen were judiciously placed, who continually picked off the officers and men in the trenches of the enemy, as well as on their passage from one part of their works to another. The siege was at length raised by the relief of Prince Rupert, who ordered bastions, counterscarps, and other outworks to be added; but on the 4th December, 1645, it was surrendered to the parliamentarians by order of the king, and they immediately dismantled the fortresses. The manor was rescued by a composition of £600 a year. William, ninth Earl of Derby, wishing to re-edify his ancient seat, ordered a sumptuous front to be built, but he did not live to finish his design. After his death, Latham became the property of one of his co-heiresses, Henrietta Lady Ashburnham, and from her, by a double purchase in 1724, to Sir Thomas Bootle of Melling, who was afterwards chancellor to Frederick, Prince of Wales. The niece of that gentleman married Richard Wilbraham, Esq. The present mansion was built by Sir Thomas Bootle, after a beautiful design by Leoni. It consists of a ground floor, principal story, and attic, with a rustic basement, and a double flight of steps to the chief story. The north front contains nine windows in each story, and the south front thirteen. The façade of the mansion itself is a hundred and fifty-six

feet long, and is connected with offices on either side by colonnades of Ionic pillars. The entrance-hall is forty feet square and thirty feet high; and the saloon, library, and other chief apartments, are of the noblest proportions. The park by which Latham House is surrounded is very extensive, and many parts of it command extensive views of the mouth of the river Ribble and the sea, with the mountains which divide Lancashire and Yorkshire. About a quarter of a mile from the mansion there is a chapel, founded in the fifteenth century, at which duty is regularly performed; and beside it there are almshouses for twelve indigent people.

**BURSLEDON, HANTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bishop's-Waltham, union of South Stoneham, Portsdown division of the county: 85 miles from London (coach road 75), 5 from Southampton, 4 from Titchfield. —Sou. West. Rail. to Southampton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Southampton, &c., 174 miles. —Money orders issued at Southampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The chapel has lately been much enlarged. The village lies on the estuary of the river Hamble, about three miles from Southampton water; and many large vessels have been built here for the navy, the creek being very convenient, and the water deep enough for an 80-gun ship. —The living (St. Leonard) is a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Hound: contains 830 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 548: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 630: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,028: poor rates in 1837, £150.

**BURSLEM, STAFFORD**, a market town and parish in the north division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pirehill, union of Woolstanton and Burslem: the township is now included within the boundaries of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent: it includes the township of Hulton-Abbey, and the hamlet of Sneyd: 164 miles from London (coach road 151), 2 from Newcastle, 10 from Congleton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Burslem station: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 43 miles. —Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The town is the largest and most populous in the district, and the capital of the pottery trade, in which business most of the inhabitants are engaged. Burslem had long been distinguished for the variety and excellence of the clays found in its vicinity; and as early as the seventeenth century, the greater part of the earthenware used in England was made here. It remained, however, for foreigners to give that impetus to the manufacture which was to carry it on to its present state of perfection; and Warner, in his Tour through the Northern Counties, gives the following account of it:—*For centuries back the butter-pots (a species of earthenware for preserving butter) were made here, before a single vessel was moulded in its neighbourhood. In the course of time the articles of the manufactory became more various, but the products were coarse and clumsy, made entirely from the clays found contiguous to Burslem; painted and mottled in a rude way, and glazed with lead ore, finely powdered and sprinkled on the patterns before they were sent to the kiln. Two foreigners (for to other nations we have been indebted for almost every*

*original hint of manufactures, and for their first improvements), by name Elers, introduced about the end of the seventeenth century a new mode of glazing the Staffordshire ware,—by casting into the kiln, when at its highest heat, a quantity of salt, whose vapours produced a vitrification of the clay on the surface of the vessel, and thus gave it a much more equal and beautiful gloss than the preceding process could afford. This was succeeded by a prodigiously great improvement in the materials of the ware itself, the addition of calcined powdered flint to the tobacco-pipe clay, which, being ground and mixed together, the mass was manufactured into the well-known white ware, that for many years was the favourite pottery of the table. But it was left to Mr. Josiah Wedgwood to bring the Staffordshire pottery to a state of perfection. The old church is a large brick edifice, with a massive square tower; and a new district church of handsome elevation has, within these few years, been built at a cost of £8,000: it contains upwards of 2,000 sittings. The town-hall, which is a very neat building, was erected in 1761 by public subscription: it contains the public offices, and an elegant news-room. Most of the several sections of Dissenters have places of worship here. A bequest of twenty-seven acres of land, made in 1749 by Mr. J. Bourne, has been applied to the benefit of the national school. —The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £22. 9s. 6d.: pres. net income, £509: patrons, J. Adam, Esq. and Misses Adam: pres. incumbent, E. Whieldon, 1811: contains 2,930 acres: 2,995 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16,091: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 18,505: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £22,208: poor rates in 1837, £5,629. —Market days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs: Saturday before Shrovetide, Easter, and Whitsuntide; Saturday on, or next after, June 24; Saturday before Ember week; Dec. 26. —Bankers: J. J. & G. Allcock—draw on Jones, Loyd, & Co.; Suburban Branch of Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.—draw on Smith, Payne, & Co. —Leopard Inn, and George Inn.*

**BURSTALL, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Samford: 72 miles from London (coach road 68), 6 from Hadleigh, 4 from Ipswich. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 204 miles. —Money orders issued at Hadleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bramford: contains 1,230 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 223: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,074: poor rates in 1837, £72.

**BURSTALL-GARTH, EAST RIDING, YORK**, in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness: 232 miles from London, 24 from Kingston-upon-Hull. —Tanner, in his Notitia, says—*Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, gave, A.D. 1115, to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin de Alecio, near Albemarle in Normandy, several tithes and churches in this part of Yorkshire, and in the north part of Lincolnshire, who thereupon sent over a procurator, or prior, with some monks of their own house, to look after the same. These, after some time, fixed their cell, and continued in the chapel of St. Helen here, till the frequent seizing of the estates of the foreign abbies, during the wars with France, occasioned this alien priory to be sold to the abbot and convent of Kirestall, in the 18th year of*

*Richard II.* The site of the priory is now covered by Trinity Sands.

**BURSTEAD (GREAT), ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Barstable, union of Billericay: it includes the market town and chapelry of Billericay: 25 miles from London (coach road 23), 2 from Billericay, 7 from Brentwood. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Brentwood, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 156 miles. — Money orders issued at Billericay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — About a mile north of the town there are some earthworks, which enclose a space of four acres, called Blunt's Walls, where many Roman remains have been found. There are two endowed schools here. The other parochial charities produce about £23 a year. — The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £17. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £188: patron, Edward Evans: pres. incumbent, John Thomas, 1822: contains 4,420 acres: 398 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,168: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,393: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,169: poor rates in 1837, £1,071.

**BURSTEAD (LITTLE), ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Barstable, union of Billericay, near a branch of the river Crouch. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The parochial charities produce about £40 a year. — The living, a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £356: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, W. B. Dalton, 1843: contains 1,320 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,190: poor rates in 1837, £192.

**BURSTOCK, DORSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Whitechurch-Canonicorum, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county: 161 miles from London (coach road 136), 5 from Beaminster, 6 from Chard. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 250 miles. — Money orders issued at Beaminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £5. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £155: patron, J. Bragge, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Bragge, 1822: contains 970 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 307: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 353: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,926: poor rates in 1837, £155.

**BURSTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Diss, union of Depwade: 100 miles from London (coach road 92), 3 from Diss, 7 from Harleston. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Stowmarket to Diss, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Diss, &c., 187 miles. — Money orders issued at Diss: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £418: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Temple Frere, 1825: contains 1,300 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 468: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 538: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,860: poor rates in 1837, £371.

**BURSTON, STAFFORD**, a hamlet in the parish of

Stone, hun<sup>d</sup>. of South Pirehill—(which see for access, &c.): 142 miles from London, 3 from Stone, 9 from Uttoxeter. — The hamlet lies on the eastern bank of the river Trent. The editors of Lyson's *Magna Britannia* say—*Dr. Plot will have this place and Burweston to be the same, but Mr. Erdreich makes them two different places; but both agree in their account, viz., that there was a chapel here, visited for some ages for devotion, being the place where Wolphere the pagan, king of Mercia, in his zealous infidelity, slew his son Ruffinus, because he was become a Christian, and had been baptized by S. Chad; as he had done his other son, Wulfadus, at Stone for the same reason. It was then a wood, into which the young prince fled for safety from his father's fury, but was soon found and slain there. There were some remains of this chapel standing not many years since.* — (Returns with the parish.)

**BURSTON.** See **BRISTON**.

**BURSTOW, SURREY**, a parish in the east division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Reigate: 28 miles from London (coach road 26), 3 from Horley, 8 from Reigate. — Brighton Rail. to Horley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 160 miles. — Money orders issued at Crawley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory and peculiar in the deanery of Croydon, and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £15. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £511: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, O. F. Owen, 1848: contains 4,420 acres: 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 863: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 992: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,782: poor rates in 1837, £483.

**BURSTWICK (or SKECKLINE), EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Holderness: 211 miles from London (coach road 184), 2 from Hedon, 6 from Patrington. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Hull, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Hull, &c., 120 miles. — Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy united to that of Skeckling, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £7, and having jointly a pres. net income of £219: patron, Sir T. A. C. Constable: pres. incumbent, W. Clarke, M.A., 1811: contains 5,720 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 810: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 931: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,141: poor rates in 1837, £408. The tithes of the town and territories of Burstwick and Skeckling, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1773.

**BURSTWICK, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 3,340 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 501: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 576: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,834: poor rates in 1837, £275.

**BURTHOLME, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Lanercost Abbey, ward of Eskdale—(which see for access, &c.): 314 miles from London, 4 from Brampton, 13 from Carlisle. — Money orders issued at Brampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. — Contains 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 330: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 379: poor rates in 1837, £98.

**BURTLE-HOUSE.** See **BYRKLEY**.

**BURTON, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish and ward of Bambrough—(which see for access, &c.): 323 miles from London, 5 from Belford, 2 from Bambrough.—Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—Contains 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: poor rates in 1837, £57.

**BURTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Tarvin, second division of Eddisbury hun<sup>d</sup>—(which see for access, &c.): 181 miles from London, 2 from Chester, 8 from Tarporley.—Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Contains 320 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 79: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £607: poor rates in 1837, £45.

**BURTON, CHESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wirrall, comprising the townships of Burton and Puddington, on the east of the river Dee, near its mouth: 190 miles from London (coach road 191), 8 from Chester, 10 from Liverpool.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Sutton station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 90 miles.—Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The church was rebuilt in 1721. At Donwall, not far from Burton, there is a colliery, opened in 1750, which extends upwards of a mile and three-quarters from high-water mark, under the bed of the river Dee, the coal from which is mostly sent to Ireland. At that place there was formerly an hospital, to which Alexander de Savensby, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, appropriated the tithes of Burton, he being, in his ecclesiastical capacity, lord of the manor. Henry VII., in 1494, gave this hospital, with its revenues, to the hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Lichfield, founded by Bishop Smith, to which it now belongs. Bishop Langton, in 1298, granted a market to this parish, to be held on Thursdays, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. James, but both have long since been discontinued. In 1724, Dr. Wilson, the benevolent and pious bishop of Sodor and Man, gave £400 for founding and endowing a school for the children of Burton, and four of those of Puddington. Burton was the bishop's birth-place, and his son, Dr. Thomas Wilson, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and a prebendary of Westminster, added £200 to his father's benefaction.—The living (St. Nicholas) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £54: patron, R. Congreve, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Congreve, 1841: contains 2,920 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 428: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,443: poor rates in 1837, £114.

**BURTON, CHESTER**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 1,620 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 360: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 414: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,392: poor rates in 1837, £65.

**BURTON, PEMBROKE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Roose, union of Pembroke, South Wales: 243 miles from London (coach road 268), 10 from Haverford-west, 4 from Pembroke.—Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 140 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 243 miles.—Money orders issued at Haverford-west: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.

VOL. I.

—The living, a rectory in the diocese of St. David's, is valued at £15. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £202: patron, Earl of Cawdor: pres. incumbent, J. Brigstock, 1832: contains 158 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 846: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 973: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,256: poor rates in 1837, £207.

**BURTON (or BODEXTON), SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, south of the river Rother, and bounded on the north-east by the Rother and Arundel Canal: 53 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from Petworth, 6 from Medhurst.—Brighton Rail. to Horsham, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through London, &c. 185 miles.—Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The Roman Catholics have a place of worship at Burton Park. The Rother or Arundel navigation forms the north-eastern boundary of the parish, and over it there is a bridge which leads to Shropham.—The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory with Coates, in the diocese of Chichester, valued at £7. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £113: patron, George Wyndham, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Pannell, 1819: contains 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 7: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £505: poor rates in 1837, £122.

**BURTON, SALOP**, a chapelry in the parish and liberty of Much-Wenlock—(which see for access, &c.): 151 miles from London, 2 from Much-Wenlock, 8 from Bridgenorth.—Money orders issued at Much-Wenlock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford: pres. net income, £50: patron, Vicar of Much-Wenlock: pres. incumbent, R. H. G. Moore, 1844.—(Pop<sup>n</sup> with the parish.)

**BURTON, SOMERSET**, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke Courcy—(which see for access, &c.): 149 miles from London, 7 from Bridgewater, 1 from Stringston.—(Pop<sup>n</sup> with the parish.)

**BURTON.** See CHRISTCHURCH.

**BURTON, HANTS**, in the north-east half-hun<sup>d</sup> of East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight, in Whippingham parish. Tanner says of this place—*About A.D. 1282, John de Insula, rector of Shal-fleet, and Robert de Winton, rector of Godshill, founded here an oratory dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consisting of six chapels and one clerk, who were to officiate for the living and the dead under the rules of St. Augustine. The bishop of Winchester was patron, into whose hands it was surrendered in the 18th year of Henry VI., and by his procurement was granted to Winchester College.* The site and demesnes of the oratory are still held on lease from the fellows and wardens of the college, but the remains of the building have entirely disappeared.

**BURTON.** See WARROF.

**BURTON AND LLAY, DENBIGH**, a township in the parish of Gresford, hun<sup>d</sup> of Bromfield, bounded on the east by the river Dee: 191 miles from London (coach road 189), 5 from Wrexham, 1 from Holt.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Gresford station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 91 miles.—Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—Contains 188 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 985: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same.

**BURTON WITH WALDEN, NORTH RIDING,**

3 T

**YORK**, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, wapentake of Hang-West—(which see for access, &c.): 232 miles from London, 8 from Middleham, 7 from Masham. There is an old building adjoining the church, which is used as a school, in which the children are taught through the means of a bequest of £200, made in 1563 by Mr. Richard Green. The money was laid out in land, and now produces £50 a year, of which one-third is paid to the master, another is given to the poor, and the remainder is applied to repairing the church. An almshouse for four poor widows was endowed with £20. 10s. per annum, by the widow of the late William Boynton, Esq. Contains 6,950 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 523: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 601: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,157: poor rates in 1837, £212.

**BURTON-AGNES, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, near a branch of the river Hull: it includes the townships of Gransmoor, Haisthorp, Thornholm, and Burton-Agnes: 228 miles from London (coach road 201), 6 from Bridlington, 7 from Hunmanby. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Burton-Agnes station: from Derby, through Normanton, Hull, &c., 137 miles. Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. The living (St. Martin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £20. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £897: patron, R. Raikes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. J. Wilberforce, 1840: contains 6,540 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 603: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 693: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,746: poor rates in 1837, £382.

**BURTON-AGNES, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 3,010 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,368: poor rates in 1837, £196. Boynton Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. The mansion is of very handsome elevation, and is a peculiar ornament on the road to Bridlington, being delightfully placed in the midst of some very beautiful grounds. Sir Henry derives his origin from Bartholomew de Boynton, who was lord of the manor of Boynton in 1067, and whose descendant, Sir Francis Boynton, was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1596. The son of this latter gentleman was created a baronet in 1618, but sided, notwithstanding, with the republicans when the civil war broke out, and married for his second wife Katherine, daughter of Thomas Viscount Fairfax, and from him the present baronet is a lineal descendant. Sir Henry succeeded to the title and estates in 1832, on the death of his brother, Sir Francis.

**BURTON-BISHOP (or SOUTH BURTON), EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley: 214 miles from London (coach road 185), 3 from Beverley, 6 from Market-Weighton. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Beverley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Hull to Beverley, &c., 122 miles. Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. A bequest of £100, made in 1714, by Mrs.

Elizabeth Gee, was laid out on land; it now produces £20 a year, which is applied for the education of the poor. The Particular Baptists have a chapel here. The living (All Saints), a dioc<sup>h</sup> vicarage and peculiar in the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: contains 3,970 acres: 104 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 532: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 612: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,935: poor rates in 1837, £340. Tithes commuted in 1767.

**BURTON-IN-LONSDALE, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, west division of Staincliff and Ewcross wapentake: 248 miles from London (coach road 247), 12 from Settle, 3 from Ingleton. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Benthams, and from Leeds, through Skipton and Settle to Benthams, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Lancaster, &c., 148 miles. Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and formerly in the diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £94: patron, Vicar of Thornton: pres. incumbent, R. Chapman, 1831: contains 1,550 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 629: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 723: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,154: poor rates in 1837, £466. Fair, Whit-Monday.

**BURTON-BRADSTOCK, DORSET**, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, union of Bridport, Bridport division of the county: 156 miles from London (coach road 129), 3 from Bridport, 8 from Beaminster. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 245 miles. Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The parish has the British Channel on the south, and Bridport harbour on the west: the beach on both these sides rises into cliffs of very considerable height, which contain a vast quantity of fossils. The first establishment for spinning flax ever formed in England was opened here in 1794, and now gives employment to about 150 workpeople. The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Skepton George, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £336: patron, Lord Rivers: pres. incumbent, G. A. Seymour, 1812: contains 2,260 acres: 208 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,201: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,381: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,158: poor rates in 1837, £421.

**BURTON-CHERRY, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley: 214 miles from London (coach road 186), 3 from Beverley, 8 from South Cave. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Beverley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, Hull, &c., 122 miles. Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £23. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £887: patron, Rev. H. Ramsden: pres. incumbent, Robert Swann, 1837: contains 3,180 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 455: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 523: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,369: poor rates in 1837, £318.

**BURTON-COGGLES**, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, on a branch of the river Glen: 151 miles from London (coach road 107), 2 from Corby, 9 from Folkingham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Grantham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Grantham, &c., 46 miles. — Money orders issued at Corby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a school here, endowed, in 1734, by John Speight, with land at Quadring, which now produces £18 a year. — The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £16. 12s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £664: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Sir G. Burrard, 1822: contains 3,010 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 299: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,663: poor rates in 1837, £196.

**BURTON-CONSTABLE**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Finghall, wapentake of Hang-West—(which see for access, &c.): 232 miles from London, 4 from Middleham, 6 from Richmond. — Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 1½ p.m. — *Burton Constable, says Camden, derives its name from the lords of it, who, by marriages, are allied to very honourable families, and flourishes in great splendour at the present day. Robert of this house, as we find in Mewx Abbey book, was one of the knights of the Earl of Albemarle, who, being old and full of days, took upon him the cross, and went with King Richard to the Holy Land.* — Contains 2,480 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,469: poor rates in 1837, £117. — Burton Hall is the residence of Sir Thomas A. Clifford Constable, Bart. The family had, during a long period, the title of Lords of Dunbar; and the estates here devolved on the present proprietor by inheritance. The mansion is a large and magnificent structure, with two superb fronts, and four embattled towers, two at either end, which give it all the appearance of a baronial residence. The west front is a hundred and ninety-one feet in length; the other is a hundred and thirty-three feet, being shortened by two wings. The interior quite corresponds in its feudal grandeur with the exterior. The great entrance-hall is sixty feet long, and thirty-one in breadth and height, and is emblazoned with upwards of seventy escutcheons of the family; the long gallery is a hundred and thirteen feet in length, and nineteen feet high, adorned with a long series of family portraits, and furnished with everything that a refined taste could desire. The park which surrounds the mansion is not undulated, but is very extensive and finely timbered, so as to show several admirable effects; it contains some extensive walks, and is adorned with a fine piece of water. The proprietors of this noble residence have for many centuries possessed the seigniorial rights over the district of Holderness. Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable is descended from the Hon. Thomas Clifford, son of Hugh, fourth baron of Chudleigh. His father, Thomas Hugh Clifford, Esq., was created a baronet in 1815, and in 1821 assumed the name of Constable, only by sign-

manual. The present proprietor of Burton-Constable succeeded as second baronet in 1825.

**BURTON-DASSET**, WARWICK, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kington, union of Southam, near the Oxford Canal: 96 miles from London (coach road 85), 4 from Kington, 13 from Stratford. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Fenny-Compton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Fenny-Compton, &c., 68 miles. — Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The Oxford Canal runs a short distance from the village. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £167: patrons, Lord Willoughby de Broke and R. W. Blencowe: pres. incumbent, W. D. Sheard, 1846: contains 5,400 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 614: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 706: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,212: poor rates in 1837, £532.

**BURTON (EXTRA)**, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, north division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, contiguous to the southern part of the town of Burton-upon-Trent—(which see for access, &c.): 125 miles from London, 1 from Burton-upon-Trent. — Money orders issued at Burton-upon-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Contains 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,193: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,372: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,611: poor rates in 1837, £526.

**BURTON-FLEMING** (or NORTH BURTON), EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, on the Gipsy race: 244 miles from London (coach road 201), 7 from Bridlington, 4 from Hunmanby. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>s</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Hull, and Bridlington, to Hunmanby station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, Selby, Bridlington, &c., 153 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £6. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £84: patron, Admiral Robert Mitford: pres. incumbent, J. Wilkinson, 1838: contains 3,590 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,240: poor rates in 1837, £47. The great and small tithes of the lordship, the property of the lay impropiator, the lord of the manor, and the vicar, were commuted in 1768.

**BURTON-GATE**, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Wells, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, on the east side of the Trent: 180 miles from London, 5 from Gainsborough, 10 from Retford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>s</sup> Rail. through Lincoln and Peterborough to Burton-Gate: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, &c., 61 miles. — Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (St. Helen), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, W. Hutton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, George Hutton: contains 1,160 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 126: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,086: poor rates in 1837, £116. — Burton Hall.

**BURTON-HASTINGS**, WARWICK, a parish in

**YORK**, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, wapentake of Hang-West—(which see for access, &c.): 232 miles from London, 8 from Middleham, 7 from Masham. — There is an old building adjoining the church, which is used as a school, in which the children are taught through the means of a bequest of £200, made in 1563 by Mr. Richard Green. The money was laid out in land, and now produces £50 a year, of which one-third is paid to the master, another is given to the poor, and the remainder is applied to repairing the church. An almshouse for four poor widows was endowed with £20. 10s. per annum, by the widow of the late William Boynton, Esq. — Contains 6,950 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 523: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 601: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,157: poor rates in 1837, £212.

**BURTON-AGNES**, **EAST RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, near a branch of the river Hull: it includes the townships of Gransmoor, Haisthorp, Thornholm, and Burton-Agnes: 228 miles from London (coach road 201), 6 from Bridlington, 7 from Hunmanby. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Burton-Agnes station: from Derby, through Normanton, Hull, &c., 137 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. — The living (St. Martin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £20. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £897: patron, R. Raikes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. J. Wilberforce, 1840: contains 6,540 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 603: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 693: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,746: poor rates in 1837, £382.

**BURTON-AGNES**, **EAST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 3,010 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,368: poor rates in 1837, £196. — Boynton Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. The mansion is of very handsome elevation, and is a peculiar ornament on the road to Bridlington, being delightfully placed in the midst of some very beautiful grounds. Sir Henry derives his origin from Bartholomew de Boynton, who was lord of the manor of Boynton in 1067, and whose descendant, Sir Francis Boynton, was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1596. The son of this latter gentleman was created a baronet in 1618, but sided, notwithstanding, with the republicans when the civil war broke out, and married for his second wife Katherine, daughter of Thomas Viscount Fairfax, and from him the present baronet is a lineal descendant. Sir Henry succeeded to the title and estates in 1832, on the death of his brother, Sir Francis.

**BURTON-BISHOP** (or **SOUTH BURTON**), **EAST RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley: 214 miles from London (coach road 185), 3 from Beverley, 6 from Market-Weighton. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Beverley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Hull to Beverley, &c., 122 miles. — Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — A bequest of £100, made in 1714, by Mrs.

Elizabeth Gee, was laid out on land; it now produces £20 a year, which is applied for the education of the poor. The Particular Baptists have a chapel here. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage and peculiar in the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: contains 3,970 acres: 104 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 532: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 612: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,935: poor rates in 1837, £340. Tithes commuted in 1767.

**BURTON-IN-LONSDALE**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, west division of Staincliff and Ewcross wapentake: 248 miles from London (coach road 247), 12 from Settle, 3 from Ingletton. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Bentham, and from Leeds, through Skipton and Settle to Bentham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, Lancaster, &c., 148 miles. — Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Richmond, and formerly in the diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £94: patron, Vicar of Thornton: pres. incumbent, R. Chapman, 1831: contains 1,550 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 629: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 723: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,154: poor rates in 1837, £466. — Fair, Whit-Monday.

**BURTON-BRADSTOCK**, **DORSET**, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, union of Bridport, Bridport division of the county: 156 miles from London (coach road 129), 3 from Bridport, 8 from Beaminster. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 245 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The parish has the British Channel on the south, and Bridport harbour on the west: the beach on both these sides rises into cliffs of very considerable height, which contain a vast quantity of fossils. The first establishment for spinning flax ever formed in England was opened here in 1794, and now gives employment to about 150 workpeople. — The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Skepton George, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £336: patron, Lord Rivers: pres. incumbent, G. A. Seymer, 1812: contains 2,260 acres: 208 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,201: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,381: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,158: poor rates in 1837, £421.

**BURTON-CHERRY**, **EAST RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley: 214 miles from London (coach road 186), 3 from Beverley, 8 from South Cave. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Beverley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, Hull, &c., 122 miles. — Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £23. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £887: patron, Rev. H. Ramsden: pres. incumbent, Robert Swann, 1837: contains 3,180 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in



1841, 455: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 523: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,369: poor rates in 1837, £318.

BURTON-COGGLES, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, on a branch of the river Glen: 151 miles from London (coach road 107), 2 from Corby, 9 from Folkingham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Grantham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Grantham, &c., 46 miles. — Money orders issued at Corby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a school here, endowed, in 1734, by John Speight, with land at Quadring, which now produces £18 a year. — The living (St. Thomas & Becket), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £16. 12s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £664: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Sir G. Burrard, 1822: contains 3,010 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 299: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,663: poor rates in 1837, £196.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Finghall, wapentake of Hang-West—(which see for access, &c.): 232 miles from London, 4 from Middleham, 6 from Richmond. — Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1½ p.m. — *Burton Constable, says Camden, derives its name from the lords of it, who, by marriages, are allied to very honourable families, and flourishes in great splendour at the present day. Robert of this house, as we find in Meux Abbey book, was one of the knights of the Earl of Albemarle, who, being old and full of days, took upon him the cross, and went with King Richard to the Holy Land.* — Contains 2,480 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,469: poor rates in 1837, £117. — Barton Hall is the residence of Sir Thomas A. Clifford Constable, Bart. The family had, during a long period, the title of Lords of Dunbar; and the estates here devolved on the present proprietor by inheritance. The mansion is a large and magnificent structure, with two superb fronts, and four embattled towers, two at either end, which give it all the appearance of a baronial residence. The west front is a hundred and ninety-one feet in length; the other is a hundred and thirty-three feet, being shortened by two wings. The interior quite corresponds in its feudal grandeur with the exterior. The great entrance-hall is sixty feet long, and thirty-one in breadth and height, and is emblazoned with upwards of seventy escutcheons of the family; the long gallery is a hundred and thirteen feet in length, and nineteen feet high, adorned with a long series of family portraits, and furnished with everything that a refined taste could desire. The park which surrounds the mansion is not undulated, but is very extensive and finely timbered, so as to show several admirable effects; it contains some extensive walks, and is adorned with a fine piece of water. The proprietors of this noble residence have for many centuries possessed the seigniorial rights over the district of Holderness. Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable is descended from the Hon. Thomas Clifford, son of Hugh, fourth baron of Chudleigh. His father, Thomas Hugh Clifford, Esq., was created a baronet in 1815, and in 1821 assumed the name of Constable, only by sign-

manual. The present proprietor of Burton-Constable succeeded as second baronet in 1825.

BURTON-DASSET, WARWICK, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Kington, union of Southam, near the Oxford Canal: 96 miles from London (coach road 85), 4 from Kington, 13 from Stratford. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Fenny-Compton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Fenny-Compton, &c., 68 miles. — Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The Oxford Canal runs a short distance from the village. — The living (All Saints), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £167: patrons, Lord Willoughby de Broke and R. W. Blencowe: pres. incumbent, W. D. Sheard, 1846: contains 5,400 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 614: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 706: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,212: poor rates in 1837, £532.

BURTON (EXTRA), STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, north division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, contiguous to the southern part of the town of Burton-upon-Trent—(which see for access, &c.): 125 miles from London, 1 from Burton-upon-Trent. — Money orders issued at Burton-upon-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Contains 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,193: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,372: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,611: poor rates in 1837, £526.

BURTON-FLEMING (or NORTH BURTON), EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, on the Gipsy race: 244 miles from London (coach road 201), 7 from Bridlington, 4 from Hunmanby. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Hull, and Bridlington, to Hunmanby station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, Selby, Bridlington, &c., 153 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £6. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £84: patron, Admiral Robert Mitford: pres. incumbent, J. Wilkinson, 1838: contains 3,590 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 506: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,240: poor rates in 1837, £47. The great and small tithes of the lordship, the property of the lay impropiator, the lord of the manor, and the vicar, were commuted in 1768.

BURTON-GATE, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Wells, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, on the east side of the Trent: 180 miles from London, 5 from Gainsborough, 10 from Retford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Lincoln and Peterborough to Burton-Gate: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, &c., 61 miles. — Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (St. Helen), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, W. Hutton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, George Hutton: contains 1,160 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 126: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,086: poor rates in 1837, £116. — Burton Hall.

BURTON-HASTINGS, WARWICK, a parish in

the Kirby division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Hinckley: 99 miles from London (coach road 98), 3 from Nuneaton, 4 from Hinckley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nuneaton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Nuneaton, &c., 38 miles.---Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The parish is intersected by the Roman Watling Street.---The living (St. Botolph), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £87: patron, W. Bucknill, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. S. Bucknill, 1844: contains 1,910 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 276: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,327: poor rates in 1837, £131. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropiator, were commuted in 1788.

BURTON-JOYCE, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford, including the hamlet of Bulcote: 135 miles from London (coach road 127), 5 from Nottingham, 9 from Southwell.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Burton station: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 21 miles.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The village is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Trent. In the Harleian MSS. there is the following notice of this place:--*About three miles northward from Colwick is the town of Byrton, called Byrton-Forze (now Burton-Joyce), upon the bank of the river Trent, wherein were, in times past, two ancient houses of two ancient gentlemen, one of Forze, the other of Byrton. That of Forze, Bryan Stapleton, Esq., last held it, and sold it to Sir Thomas Stanhope. The heiress of Byrton was married to Meynell and Wood. Meynell now possesses his, but Wood's heir sold his part.* The village now belongs to the Chesterfield family; and the church contains several ancient tombs of the Frechevilles, Jors, Rooses, and Stapletons. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.---The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the chapelry of Bulcote, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £145: patron, Earl of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, J. Rolleston, 1822: contains 1,300 acres: 160 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 610: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 650: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,152: poor rates in 1837, £210. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1768.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, WESTMORELAND, a market town and parish in Lonsdale ward, union of Kendal, part of the parish extending into the hund<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, south of the sands, county of Lancashire; comprising the township of Burton-in-Kendal, Dalton, and Holme, and the chapelry of Preston-Patrick; situated on the high road leading from Kendal to Lancaster: 243 miles from London (coach road 251), 10 from Kendal.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Burton station: from Derby, through Crewe, &c. 143 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8.20 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The town

is small, but it is neatly and regularly built, and has a very prepossessing appearance: the market-place especially is spacious and cheerful in its aspect, with excellent houses and good shops. There is a very large flax-mill here, but the inhabitants are principally employed in rural occupations. Burton church is an ancient and interesting edifice, with a square tower; the interior is divided into a nave and side-aisles. The inns are numerous and excellent. Dawes, Langbaine, and W. Lancaster, all eminent as literary characters in the time of Charles I., but whose memory has paled out of the horizon of fame, were all natives of this place. Petty sessions for Westmoreland and Cumberland are held here every alternate Tuesday. The Independents have a place of worship here.---The living (St. James), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £15. 17s.: pres. net income, £199: patron, Simeon's Trustees: pres. incumbent, R. Morewood, 1842: contains 9,170 acres: 272 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,387: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,745: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £11,826: poor rates in 1837, £579. The vicarial tithes, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1815.---Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: Easter-Monday, for cattle and horses.---Royal Oak Hotel, King's Arms Inn.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, WESTMORELAND, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 152 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 843: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 969: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,688: poor rates in 1837, £388.

BURTON-KIRK. See KIRK-BURTON.

BURTON-LATIMER, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Huxloe, union of Kettering: 88 miles from London (coach road 71), 3 from Kettering, 7 from Thrapstone.---Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Higham-Ferrars, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Higham-Ferrars, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Kettering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---There is a school here endowed with an estate situated at Northampton, which returns £30 a year, and also with a rent-charge of £7 per annum, levied upon a property in the parish. The parochial charities produce about £107 a year. The church is very large and handsome, having a square tower and steeple. In the interior there are paintings of the twelve tribes of Israel, and fine stained glass windows. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels here.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £29. 10s.: pres. net income, £699: patron, David Bevan, Esq.: pres. incumbent, D. B. Bevan, 1843: contains 2,690 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 965: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £1,109: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,235: poor rates in 1837, £423. Tithes commuted in 1803.---N., Burton House is the residence of the Rev. Lattimer Harpur, who derives his descent from Abraham Harpur, Esq., of Caldycote, who lived early in the last century. Mr. Harpur is a magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Leicester.

BURTON-LAZARS, LEICESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray,

south of the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham Canal: 109 miles from London (coach road 103), 2 from Melton-Mowbray, 2 from Stapleford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 47 miles. — Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Tanner says of this place—*Roger de Mowbray, temp. R. Steph., giving two carucates of land, a house, mill, &c., here, to the lepers of St. Lazarus, without the walls of Hierusalem, laid the foundation of a well-endowed hospital, consisting of a master, and eight sound as well as several poor leprous brethren, which was the chief of all the spittles of leazar-houses in England, but dependent upon the great house at Hierusalem. This was also dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Lazarus. Its possessions, 26th Henry VIII., were valued at £265. 10s. 2d. ob. per ann. as Dugd. and Speed, and the house itself was granted to John Dudley, Lord Lisle, 36th Henry VIII.* Leland says that it was founded in the time of Henry I. by Lord Mowbray, for a master and eight brethren, who were to profess the order of St. Augustine, and for that reason gave them, in their common seal, a representation of their titular saint, joined with the arms of the Mowbrays, and a red cross. But, notwithstanding his authority, an impression prevails, that the monastery was built by a general subscription throughout England, to which the Mowbrays largely contributed. It stood near the spring of water which was, as may be supposed, in high repute for the cure of leprosy, and in 1760 a bath was built adjoining, which was much resorted to for scrofulous affections; but a few years since, the spring was nearly destroyed, and is now little used: the water contains hydro-chlorate of soda, and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. — The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray: contains 2,060 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 262: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,529: poor rates in 1837, £261.

BURTON-LEONARD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Clare: 226 miles from London (coach road 208), 4 from Knaresborough, 4 from Ripon. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Ripley, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 94 miles. — Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — There is an Independent chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £30 a year. — The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £3. 0s. ¾d.: pres. net income, £140: patron, Dean and Chapter of York: pres. incumbent, J. Robertson: contains 1,760 acres: 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 455: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 523: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,898: poor rates in 1837, £170.

BURTON-BY-LINCOLN, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union of Lincoln: 171 miles from London (coach road 134), 3 from Lincoln, 3 from Broxholme. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Lincoln, &c., 52 miles. — Money

orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Vincent), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £11. 15s. 2d.: pres. net income, £419: patron, Lord Monson: pres. incumbent, E. R. Larken, 1843: contains 2,260 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,708: poor rates in 1837, £160. — Burton Hall.

BURTON-OVERY, LEICESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Billesdon, north-east of the Union Canal: 103 miles from London (coach road 90), 7 from Leicester, 5 from Tugby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Countesthorpe, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Countesthorpe, &c., 36 miles. — Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — There is a school here, endowed with the interest of £100 by Mrs. Catherine Palmer. The parochial charities produce about £16 a year. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £18. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £497: patron, Mrs. F. T. Thorp: pres. incumbent, Robert Thorp, 1846: contains 1,660 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 516: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,476: poor rates in 1837, £391. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1765.

BURTON-PEDWARDINE, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: 152 miles from London (coach road 114), 5 from Sleaford, 10 from Folkingham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Boston, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Grantham, 39, thence 15 miles. — Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £339: patron, H. Handley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. H. Browne, 1837: contains 2,580 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 125: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,100: poor rates in 1837, £62.

BURTON-PIDSEY, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness: 220 miles from London (coach road 184), 12 from Hull, 6 from Patrington. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and New Holland to Hull, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Selby to Hull, &c., 123 miles. — Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage and peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £42: patron, Dean and Chapter of York: pres. incumbent, J. Smyth, 1832: contains 1,980 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 418: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,106: poor rates in 1837, £226. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of York, were commuted in 1761.

BURTON-SALMON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Monk-Fryston, lower division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash—(which see for access, &c.): 180 miles from London, 2 from Ferry Bridge, 10 from Tadcaster. —

Money orders issued at Ferry Bridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 640 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 166: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £905: poor rates in 1837, £83. — The tithes of Burton-Salmon, and of Bryan-cum-Poole, the property of the dean and chapter of York, and the prebend of Wiston, were commuted in 1817.

BURTON-UPON-STATHER, LINCOLN, a market town and parish in the north division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, at the mouth of the river Trent: 218 miles from London (coach road 113), 11 from Barton, 10 from Crowle. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Barton-upon-Humber, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield and Retford, to Barton, &c., 116 miles. — Money orders issued at Barton-on-Humber: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The petty sessions for the division of Manley, east of the river Trent, are held here. — The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Flixborough, in the diocese of Lincoln, and having jointly a pres. net income of £752: patron, Sir R. Sheffield, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Charles Sheffield, 1822: contains 3,860 acres: 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 799: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 949: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,408: poor rates in 1837, £412. The great and small tithes of the township of Burton-upon-Stather, and the hamlets of Stather, Darley, and Thealby, the property of the clerical rector, the lay improprator, and vicar, were commuted in 1803.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, STAFFORD, a market town and parish, partly in Repton and Gresly hun<sup>d</sup>, county of Derby, and partly in the north division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, union of Burton-on-Trent, in the above county, comprising the townships of Branson, Burton-Extra, Horninglow, Stretton, and Winshill, and the chapelry of Chilcote: 132 miles from London (coach road 125), 12 from Lichfield. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Burton station: from Derby, to Burton station, 10 miles. — Money orders paid here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Bishop Tanner says of this place—*Wulfrie Spot finished and endowed, A.D. 1004, an abbey here for monks of the order of St. Benedict. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Modeven, and valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £267. 14s. 5d. per annum, Dugd., £356. 16s. 3d. ob. Speed.; but on the record, in the First-fruits office, the whole yearly valuation of this monastery is £501. 7s. 0d. ob., and after £80. 0s. 2d. ob. repairs deducted, remained clear £412. 6s. 10d. The abbot and convent surrendered this house, Nov. 14th, 1539, and about 3d Nov. 1541, King Henry VIII. founded, on the site and in the church of the same, a college of a dean and canons, to the honour of Jesus Christ and his mother Mary, and granted, for their support, the manor of Burton, and thirteen other manors, &c., belonging to the monastery. This collegiate church was but of short continuance, for it was dissolved before 31st Jan. 1545, when all the lands and endowments of the same were conveyed by the said king to Sir William Paget. The present parochial church was erected in 1720, on the site of the ancient dilapidated edifice, and a new church was erected here in 1823. The free grammar-school was founded by William Bean, Esq., and endowed with lands which now*

produce £450 a year; two-thirds of which are paid to the master, and the rest to the usher: there are fifty boys on the foundation. The town consists principally of two streets, one of which is well supplied with water, is well paved and lighted with gas, and runs parallel with the river Trent. The Trent is navigable up to here by barges of considerable burthen, and there is here over it one of the longest bridges in England, measuring, between the exterior piers, as much as 1,545 feet. The chief business of the town is in ale and cotton; the peculiar excellence of the former arising from the purity of the water in the neighbourhood, whilst, for the manufacture of the latter, a large number of power-looms is used; but there are also extensive iron foundries and tool manufacturing in and about the place—a canal from Burton to the Grand Trunk Canal greatly facilitating the transport of goods. The ordinary parochial charities produce about £300 a year. Burton derives its name from the ancient Saxon appellation of Burgh, for prior to the Conquest it was an important station of the Anglo descendants of that people. The manor, comprising the town and the adjacent hamlets, was, in the 37th of Henry VIII., granted to an ancestor of the Marquis of Anglesea, who is the present possessor, together with all the liberties, privileges, and franchises which had been theretofore enjoyed by the abbots of Burton, of whose recently-dissolved institution they formed the property. By these privileges the lord of the manor is empowered to appoint a steward and a bailiff, who hold their offices according to his will. The former of these officers presides as a judge in the Genter's court, which is established to recover debts under forty shillings; and its authority has been acknowledged by the Court of Queen's Bench on a *quo warranto* information, issued by the attorney-general of Queen Elizabeth against Thomas Lord Paget, who claimed its rights as prescriptive, from having existed beyond the memory of man. The process pursued is similar to the summons and distringas of the county court, and the court is held every third Friday at the town-hall. Further, the bailiff, as coroner, has an exclusive jurisdiction over the manor, and an authority concurrent with the county magistrates as a justice of the peace, but, being a practising attorney, does not exercise his right in that capacity. He has also the management of the police, and the general regulation of the town, except the lighting and paving. Beside the Genter's court, the lord of the manor holds a court-leet annually, and view of frank-pledge, at which the police, who consist of three constables for Burton, one for each of the hamlets, and six assistants called deciners, are appointed for the year ensuing. The juries at both these courts are selected, by the steward or his deputy, from the inhabitant householders. There is no prison, but only a station for the confinement of offenders until commitment. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, all have chapels here. The Burton-on-Trent poor-law union comprises fifty-two parishes, spread over an area of 133 square miles, with a population of upwards of 26,000 persons. The union workhouse, which was erected at an expense of £5,400, is capable of accommodating 300

innaten. As it shows an encouraging view of the operation of the new poor-law, we cite an extract from one of the reports of the guardians. They say—*that although the relief to the aged and really impotent throughout the union has been raised by the law more than 20 per cent., the gross expenditure in relief from the poor rates has, nevertheless, been reduced, the first year 37 per cent., and that the last quarter shows a still greater reduction; that although in former years, in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, out of a population of 5,000, there have been from fifty to sixty able-bodied men chargeable at one time, during the last severe winter there was not one single application to the guardians for relief from any able-bodied man of that parish.* The guardians also declare, *that the condition of the labouring classes has been improved in every particular; that they are, become more prudent, more independent, and more comfortable in their circumstances; and that numerous opponents of the law, some even amongst the poor themselves, are, after a more intimate knowledge of its character and tendency, become more friendly to it.* It is to be hoped that the pecuniary saving was not attended with a disproportionate social demoralization of the recipients of the public bounty. —The living (St. Mary and St. Medwen), a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, exempt from jurisdiction, is valued at £28: pres. net income, £192: patron, Marquis of Anglesey: pres. incumbent, S. Stead, 1839: contains 9,030 acres: 1,358 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,136: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,356: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £26,236: poor rates in 1837, £2,677. —Market day, Thursday. Fairs: Feb. 2, April 5, Holy Thursday, Oct. 29, first Tuesday in Sept., cheese. —Bankers: Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourn Union Banking Co.—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co.—Queen's Hotel and George Inn.

**BURTON-UPON-URE**, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Masham, east of the river Ouse—(which see for access, &c.): 220 miles from London, 5 from Bedale, 7 from Ripon. —Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—Contains 2,920 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,244.

**BURTON (WEST)**, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Gainsborough: 188 miles from London (coach road 146), 3 from Gainsborough, 7 from East Retford. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Gainsborough, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, Woodhouse-Mill, and Retford, to Gainsborough, &c., 70 miles. —Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —The living (St. Helen), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £65: patron, John Barrow, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Lake-land, 1845: contains 710 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 35: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,810: poor rates in 1837, £36.

**BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS**, LEICESTER, a township in the parish of Prestwold, east division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goscote, east of the river Stour: 119 miles from London (coach road 110), 4 from

Loughborough, 1 from Prestwold. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Loughborough, thence 4 miles: from Derby to Loughborough station, 17 miles. —Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 1,690 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 448: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 515: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,801: poor rates in 1837, £330. —Burton Hall.

**BURTON-WOOD**, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Warrington, hun<sup>d</sup> of West Derby: 191 miles from London (coach road 192), 3 from Newton-in-Makerfield, 5 from Warrington. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Warrington to Newton-Bridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 81 miles. —Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £96: patron, Rector of Warrington: pres. incumbent, W. G. Thomas, 1829: contains 4,250 acres: 143 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 835: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 960: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,354: poor rates in 1837, £506. —N., Bradley Hall.

**BURWARDSLEY**, CHESTER, a chapelry and township in that part of the parish of Bunbury, which is in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxtown—(which see for access, &c.): 171 miles from London, 4½ from Tarporley, 9 from Chester. —Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—The living (St. John) is a perpetual curacy with that of Bunbury, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £50: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, E. Titley, 1848: contains 1,400 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 458: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 526: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,171: poor rates in 1837, £112.

**BURWARTON**, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth; a streamlet of the river Rea passes through it: 150 miles from London (coach road 144), 8 from Bridgenorth, 10 from Ludlow. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 89 miles. —Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £128: patron, Rev. J. Churton: pres. incumbent, J. Churton, 1800: contains 1,170 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 151: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £626: poor rates in 1837, £50. —Burwarton Hall.

**BURWASH** (or **BURGHERRAN**), SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hawksborough, rape of Hastings, union of Ticehurst, on a branch of the river Rother: 58 miles from London (coach road 50), 6 from Wadhurst, 7 from Battle. —Sou. East. Rail. to Tunbridge Wells, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 192 miles. —Money orders issued at Hurstgreen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 10 p.m.—Petty sessions are held at Hurstgreen, for the Burwash division of the rape of Hastings. Burwash gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Westmoreland. —The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory and vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £699: patron,

Rev. J. Gould: pres. incumbent, J. Gould, 1840: contains 7,321 acres: 329 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,093: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,407: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,513: poor rates in 1837, £1,262. Fairs: May 12, and Oct. 4, for cattle and pedlery.

BURWELL, LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 169 miles from London (coach road 144), 5 from Louth, 9 from Horncastle. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Boston, and Alford, to Anthorpe station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, Boston, &c., 108 miles. Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Tanner says of this place—*Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, given by some of the lords of Kyme to the abbey of St. Mary Silve Majoris, near Bourdeaux. After the general seizing of these houses, this came to the college of Tateshall, and, as part of the possessions thereof, was granted, in the 36th year of Henry VIII., to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.* Burwell was the birth-place of the celebrated Sarah Jennings, wife of John, first Duke of Marlborough, whose supremacy for many years over the mind of Queen Anne, gave her a large influence in political matters—a power which was only forfeited by the most insufferable arrogance and ingratitude. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage with the curacy of Walsgate, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £51: patron, M. B. Lister, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. M. Lister, 1837: contains 2,190 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 174: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,575: poor rates in 1837, £114. Fairs: May 14, and Old Michaelmas-day. Burwell Park is the seat of Henry Lister, Esq., who is a descendant of Thomas Lister, whose son John, in 1312, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of John de Bolton, bow-bearer of Bolland, who was, according to Dugdale, the lineal representative of the Saxon Earls of Mercia. A distinguished descendant of his was Sir Martin Lister, the most eminent physician of the seventeenth century, who died at Burwell in 1657, at the age of 92. Mr. Lister succeeded his father in 1843.

BURWELL, CAMBRIDGE, a village containing the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Staploe, union of Newmarket: 70 miles from London (coach road 63), 4 from Newmarket, 8 from Ely. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>'s Rail. through Chesterford to Newmarket, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Newmarket, &c., 150 miles. Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The village consists of one irregular street, but the church is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. There are the ruins of a castle here, which was built before the Conquest, and which was besieged during the contest between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, when the Earl of Essex, the commander, was killed. There is an Independent chapel here. The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £335: patron, University of Cambridge: pres. incumbent, J. J. Baines, 1803: contains 6,505 acres: 284 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,820: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in

1849, 2,093: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,420: poor rates in 1837, £1,099.

BURY, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hurstingstone, union of St. Ives, on a branch of the river Nen: 62 miles from London (coach road 69), 1 from Ramsey, 8 from Huntingdon. Gt. Nor. Rail. through Huntingdon to Woodwalton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Woodwalton, &c., 93 miles. Money orders issued at Huntingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The church, which stands on an eminence, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The living (Holy Cross), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £167: patron, Lady O. B. Sparrow: contains 2,480 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 359: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 412: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,082: poor rates in 1837, £167.

BURY, LANCASTER, a thriving market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Salford, union of Bury, comprising the townships of Coupe-Lench Newhall, Elton, Henheads, Musbury, Walmersley, and the chapelries of Heap, Tottington Higher, and Tottington Lower: 198 miles from London (coach road 197), 10 from Manchester. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Manchester to Bury: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 87 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. and 8 p.m. Bury, although it has only within these few years risen to be a place of importance, is of very ancient origin, and is supposed by some antiquaries to have been a Roman station; at any rate its name, *Byri*, implying, in Saxon, a fortified place, shows it to have been a town of consideration during the predominance of the Saxons in England. During the time of Henry II. the estates here belonged to John de Lacy, from whose family they went to the Burys, and afterwards to the Pilkingtons, on the attainer of whom, in the reign of Henry VII., they were granted to the Stanleys, by whom they are now held. The town is neatly paved, lighted with gas, well supplied with water, and is being rapidly improved by the formation of new streets, the widening of old ones, the removal of dilapidated buildings, and the erection of villas in the suburbs. The church was erected in 1776 at a cost of about £3,500, and to it Bury St. John's is a chapel of ease, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, with an income of £159 a year: patron, the Rector of Bury. In addition to these, a new church has been erected within these ten years by the parliamentary commissioners, which is of great use, and is an ornament to the town. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed by the Rev. Mr. Kay, and endowed by him with estates which now produce about £450 a year. Two exhibitions of £25 each are attached to it, which are continued for seven years, during residence at either of the universities; and in one of the departments of it, ten girls are instructed from an endowment of £7 per annum for a mistress. There is also a large central national school here, and the other educational institutions are numerous, and sufficient for the place. The ordinary parochial charities produce about £52 a year. The Wesleyans, Independents, New Connexion, and Primitive Metho-

diste, all have places of worship here, and there are also two Roman Catholic chapels. There is a good public subscription library here, a news-room, a mechanics' institution, a medical library, a botanical institution, and a savings bank. The ancient staple trade of Bury consisted of the spinning, weaving, and dyeing of wool; but that branch of business, though still extensive, has been far superseded of late years by the manufacture of cotton goods. For the former of these two businesses, the mills are about twenty, which afford employment to about 1,000 hands; but for the latter there are above 120 mills, in which from 14,000 to 16,000 persons are generally engaged. The extensive establishments connected by the eminent firm who succeeded the late Sir Robert Peel, stretch for a considerable distance along the banks of the river Irwell, not far from which there are extensive bleaching grounds. Bury was enfranchised by the Reform Bill, and now sends one representative to parliament: the returning officer for whom is appointed by the sheriff of Lancashire: the number of the constituency is about 770. The general government of the town is vested in three constables, who are appointed at the annual court-leet of the Earl of Derby, and they select a deputy-constable, who acts for life in unison with the county magistrates, his jurisdiction extending over the whole parish. A court-baron is held every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts. Considerable improvements in the manufacture of cotton were effected by two natives of Bury, John Kay and his son Robert; the latter of whom, who was born in 1760, invented the drop-box, by which the weaver can, if he chooses, use any one of three shuttles at pleasure. — The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £29. 11s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £1,937: patron, Earl of Derby: pres. incumbent, G. Hornby, 1818: contains 22,600 acres; 8,145 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 62,301: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 66,021: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £52,047: poor rates in 1837, £6,016. — Market day, Saturday. Fairs: March 5, May 3 and 30: September 18, horses, cattle, &c. — Bankers: Branch of Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.—draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.: Bury Banking Co.—draw on Glyn, Halifax, and Co. — Inns: Eagle and Child: Old Hare and Hounds: Boar's Head.

BURY, LANCASTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 2,370 acres: 2,743 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20,710: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 21,910: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £16,545: poor rates in 1837, £2,096.

BURY, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bury, rape of Arundel: bounded on the east by the river Arun, and on the north by the Rother: it includes the tithing of Westburton: 76 miles from London (coach road 57), 4 from Arundel, 11 from Chichester. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Arundel station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £13 a year. — The living, a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Prebend thereof: pres. incumbent, R. Powell, 1841:

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contains 3,340 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 611: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 703: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,497: poor rates in 1837, £261.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, SUFFOLK, a borough and a market town,—the former comprising, and co-extensive with, the two parishes of St. James and St. Mary,—having separate jurisdiction, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Thingoe: 95 miles from London, 28 from Ipswich. — East. Co<sup>h</sup>. Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's station: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Newmarket, 146, thence 15 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. — No place in the kingdom more forcibly exhibits the change that has come over the habits and thoughts of the British people than Bury St. Edmund's. At one time the residence of monarchy, the shrine of saints, the acme of ecclesiastical dignity, and the favoured resort of a lordly priesthood; its streets trodden by the concentrated forces of an irritated sovereign, or the scene where rebellious nobles gathered their hands to dethrone their king,—now wearing the quiet aspect of a country town, whose inhabitants follow the peaceful avocations of ordinary life, away from the influence of aristocratic pride, and the busy din of manufacturing bustle. The interest of Bury, then, lies chiefly in the long record of its annals, from the earliest age of authentic history to the close of the feudal era. It was a place of considerable importance before the diffusion of Christianity in Britain, and is believed to have been the Villa Faustina of the Romans; and soon after the settlement of the Saxons, it was made a royal burgh, called *Beodric's worthe*, or the home of Beodric, who seems to have held it at the time of the heptarchy: he bequeathed it to Edmund, King of the East Angles, who was murdered by the Danes, and afterwards canonized as a martyr. Lambard, in his quaint amusing style, gives the history of the town for several centuries to the following effect:—*It is named of Kinge Edmund, whom the comon chronicles call St. Edmund, or Edmund the Martyr; for Bury is but to say, a court or palace. It was first a colledge of priestes, founded by Athelstane the kinge of England, to the honour and memorye of Edmund that was slayne at Hoxton (then called Eylesdunnd, as Leland thinketh), whose bones he removed thither. The hole hystorie of this matter is so entrelaced with miracles, that Polydor himselfe (who be-leaved them better than I) began to dalye with it, sayinge that monkes weare muche delighted with them; I meane therfore to follow the hystorie, and balke them al. In the yeare 1015, Sueno the Dane spoyled and brent this house; but Canut or Onout his son made thamendes, for he (by the intreatie of Aloyne, bishop of Helmam, to whome Polydor imputeth the hole foundation) made it a monasterie, enlarged the possessions, and made that trenche for the bond of their libertye, which is yet to be sene on New Market heathe. As for the towne, one Harvey, the keper of the churche, walled it somewhat after the Conquest. This abbey, and some other within the realme, weare of suche and so holye estimation, that (as Mathew Paris witnesseth) not only their churches und cloisters, but also their hole buildinges and territories, wear sure sanctuaries to al offendours. In tyme of Hen. II. Robert therl of Leycester (after the spoile of his towne of Leycester) came from beyonde the seas withe a rable of Fleminges and*

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*Normanes, whome he made to beleve that al was theirs before hand, and as he was on his way, he purposed to spoil this towne and thabbe; but bycause he might come upon them the more uncares, he swarved a litle out of the way, as though he ment not to come neare them. Now while his gallantes paused upon the heathe, they fell to daunce, and singe,*

*Hoppe Wylkin, hoppe Willykin,  
England is thyne and myne, &c.*

*In the meane tyme the kinge's army came sodenly upon them, and eyther slew, drowned, or toke them all. In tyme of Kinge John, the barones of the realme assembling at this place by pretence of devotion, conspired to enforce the kinge to ratifie the charter of the liberties of England, now called Magna Carta. In the year 1258, under Hen. III. the friers minors got into this towne, by the auctoritie of the pope, and stronge hand of the earl of Gloucester, maugre al the monkes. Edward the First held a parliament in this abbey, wherein was graunted that cities and boroughes should pay the eight part of their goodes, and the rest of the realme but the twelfe part of the same. This respect of persons is not used in the parliaments of latter age. Humfrey, the renowned duke of Gloucester, was slaine in St. Saviour's hospital in this towne, by the hand of Pole, then duke of Suffolke, in the 25 of Hen. VI. his reigne. Thabbe was valewed at 1,659 poundes yearly. It was here that Henry I. did homage for his safe return from Chartres; and here it was that Henry II. caused the sacred standard to be displayed when about to meet his rebellious barons in the eastern counties; and in 1381, Sir John Cavendish, the lord chief-justice, was brought here by the insurgents, who beheaded him. During the reigns of the Plantagenets several parliaments were held here, but it was for its ecclesiastical character that Bury was chiefly noted—the shrine of St. Edmund continuing, for a long series of ages, to occupy an immense influence over the minds of the nobles as well as people of the country. Tanner gives the following account of the foundation and progress of this celebrated abbey. He says—*Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about the year 633, quitted his crown, and took upon him a religious life in a monastery which he had founded here, but after the death of that prince we have no certain account of the state of this place, though probably—as far as the incursions of the Danish wars would permit—some sort of religious persons continued to live together, and to officiate in the church here. For hither, as to a place of some note, the body of St. Edmund the king was translated from the obscure wooden chapel at Hoxne, A.D. 903. Immediately whereupon the town changed its name, and several secular priests settling here, built a new church to the honour of that royal martyr. There were at first not above seven or eight in number, but increased in a few years to be nineteen, viz., fourteen priests and five deacons, all having their several prebends, and became a perfect college about A.D. 925, when King Ethelstan is said to be their founder. This minster from thenceforward was augmented in privileges and revenues by King Edmund, by Theodud, bishop of London, and other benefactors, but, A.D. 1020, King Canute expelled the secular clerks, and placed herein a convent of Benedictine monks from Hulm in Norfolk. These, he and others endowed with so many estates, royalties, and immuni-**

*ties, that this abbey of St. Edmund's was inferior to very few in revenues, and to none in England as to situation, buildings, ecclesiastical exemptions, or civil franchises and liberties. In the valuation of the 26th year of Henry VIII., its yearly income was computed at £1,659. 13s. 11d. ob. Dugd., £2,336. 16s., Speed. The site was granted, 2d Elizabeth, to John Eyere. The abbot was a baron of parliament, held synods in his chapter-house, and appointed the secular clergy of the parish. Neither were his temporal prerogatives of a less extensive order, for he possessed the power of trying and determining, by his high steward, all causes arising in the eight hundreds and a half which were comprised in the liberty of Bury; while in the town, and for a mile round, he held the authority of chief magistrate, and had the power of inflicting capital punishment, besides many other arbitrary powers, the exercise of which led at length to acts of the most serious violence. In 1327, the inhabitants gathered together a mob from the surrounding country, when the abbot was in London, and assailed the monastery, seized Peter Clopton the prior, compelled him to sign a charter for their self-government, and carried off gold and silver plate, books, vestments, and other valuables, to an immense amount. The riot was at length quelled by the royal troops: the alderman and twenty-four of the burgesses were imprisoned, thirty carts full of the rioters were taken to Norwich, nineteen of the most notorious leaders executed, and one pressed to death because he would not put himself upon his trial. Most of the documents and valuables were recovered; but the damage was still estimated at £140,000, which was ordered to be levied on the town and neighbourhood, but the whole amount was ultimately remitted. The fire of religious persecution raged here during the reign of Mary; and twelve persons were burnt to death in Bury for their religious opinions. When the superstitious character of James I. had diffused his own peculiarities through the country, and excited the popular zeal, especially against the sin of witchcraft, some most discreditable instances of the persecuting spirit took place. In 1644, a fellow named Matthew Hopkins, who styled himself 'witchfinder-general,' was commissioned with some others to perform a circuit for the discovery of witches, and was allowed twenty shillings for every town that he visited. They went through many parts of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire, caused sixteen persons to be hanged at Yarmouth, forty at Bury St. Edmund's, and others in different parts of the country, to the number of sixty; and it is to this circumstance that Butler alludes, when his hero says—*

*"Has not this present parliament  
A sodger to the devil sent,  
Fully empowered to treat about  
Finding revolted witches out?  
And has he not, within one year,  
Hanged three score of them in a shire?"*

Hopkins used every means of extortion to induce the miserable creatures, whom he pretended to suspect, to confess; and when the ordinary course of examination failed, he tied their thumbs and their toes together, and had them thrown into the water. If they swam, they were guilty; if they sank, they were innocent. If the latter en-

sued, death was certain, from their age and infirmities; if the former, which, after the first plunge, was almost sure to be the case,—for any human frame, when almost entirely under water, will float near the surface,—they were burned. This mode of trial was pursued by Hopkins for some time, until several gentlemen, indignant at his barbarity, took the law into their own hands, tried his own experiment upon him, and, as he swam, he accordingly found his appropriate hell through the very tortures which he had inflicted upon others, and, as Hudibras says,—

"He after proved himself a witch,  
And made a rod for his own breech."

Almost the last of these miserable scenes occurred here in 1664, when two poor old women, whose only fault consisted in their age and decrepitude, were tried for the offence before that upright judge, Sir Matthew Hale, who refused to sum up the case, and left the whole to the jury, with a prayer to God to direct their hearts. The prisoners were executed; and the judge afterwards published such an account of the trial, as is believed led to the extinction for ever of the horrid superstition of burning women for witchcraft in Britain. But the climax of absurdity, and happily of a somewhat less serious character than those just detailed, of which Bury was to be the scene, occurred in 1650, when it is asserted as a fact, that an unfortunate nobleman having evinced a desire to forsake the cause of Cromwell, received from his termagant spouse a summary lesson, more wholesome than agreeable, which Butler describes in the inquiry—

"Did not a certain lady whp,  
Of late, her husband's own lordship?  
And, though a grandee of the house,  
Clow'd him with fundamental blows;  
Ty'd him stark naked to a bed-post,  
And flogged his hide as she had rid post."

During the monastic era, the natives or residents of Bury distinguished for their attainments and character were numerous; but none was more celebrated than John Lydgate, called the 'Monk of Bury,' who derived his name from his native village, which is situated in this county, where he was born in 1380. Having been educated at Oxford, he travelled in France and Italy, and on his return opened a school in London. From there he retired to the convent at Bury, and died somewhere about the year 1446. He is characterized as an elegant poet, an acute philosopher, an able rhetorician, and a decent divine; and, considering the age in which he lived, his poetry was really good; for his language is less obsolete than Chaucer's, and, in some instances, his versification is more consonant with the harmony of modern English. His tomb in the abbey church was destroyed at the general dissolution of the monasteries. It bore this inscription—

"Mortuus socio, superis superates  
Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urna,  
Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannie  
Fama poeas."

Which may be translated—

"Dead to the world, yet alive on high,  
Entombed here in earth doth Lydgate lie,  
Once through wide England famed for his poetry."

But another member of Lydgate's faith, a native of Bury, was a man of a far different stamp, who,

beneath the priestly garb, hid not the flutterings of a heart aspiring for mental elevation, but the proud throbbings of an ambitious spirit, which recked no means provided they led to personal advancement. Stephen Gardiner, the too celebrated Bishop of Winchester,—who is said to have been a natural son of Richard Woodville, a brother of the Elizabeth of whom Edward IV. became so enamoured in an accidental rencontre, that he put off his engagement with the daughter of the Duke of Savoy, and married her,—was born here in 1483, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he entered the family of Cardinal Wolsey, who appears to have early discerned his peculiar character, and by him he was recommended to Henry VIII., under whom he rapidly rose to the first offices in the state. His talents were great, and he had a corresponding zeal for—his own interest; he accordingly took a large share in promoting the separation of Henry from his legitimate wife, Catherine of Arragon; though in after life he belied the whole of his principles, even abjured the pope's supremacy, and wrote a book in behalf of the king, entitled 'De Vera et Falsa Obedientia,' an excellent title if it had been well followed up, but pharisaism is a character, and will ever be the same. He opposed the Reformation in the following reign, was thrown into prison, where he remained for several years, but on the accession of Queen Mary was released, and then his fury broke forth. He was elevated to the office of lord chancellor, and intrusted with the chief direction of affairs. He secured the interests of his university, but he had a principal share in promoting those persecutions which lighted the fires of Smithfield. He died in November, 1555, deeply repentant for the barbarities which he had caused. In 1583, in one of her progresses, Queen Elizabeth visited Bury, and was magnificently entertained there. During the reign of her successor, the town was visited with a most calamitous fire, of which Stowe gives the following account:—*In the year 1608, April 11th, being Monday, the quarter-session was held at St. Edmund's Bury, and by negligence an out-malt-house was set on fire, from whence, in a most strange and sudden manner, through fierce winds, the fire came to the farthest side of the town, and, as it went, left some streets and houses safe and untouched. The flame flew clean over many houses, and did great spoil to many fair buildings farthest off; and ceased not till it had consumed 160 dwelling-houses, besides others; and in damage of wares and household stuff to the full value of £60,000.* Bury is well built, and contains many highly respectable houses and pleasing public buildings. The livings of the two parishes are perpetual curacies in the diocese of Ely: that of St. James is valued at £110. 14s., and that of St. Mary at £110; the gross income of the former is £106, and that of St. Mary £110. The incumbent of St. James is the Rev. C. P. Eyre, inducted in 1832; patron, J. Fitzgerald, Esq. The incumbent of St. Mary is the Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, inducted in 1845; patron, H. Wilson, Esq. In addition to these there is the perpetual curacy of St. John's, of which the Rev. R. Rashdall was inducted in 1841; patron, the Bishop. The old church of St. Mary was erected in 1005, but was rebuilt in

1424: it is an elegant and spacious edifice, and contains the remains of Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII. The old church of St. James was built in 1200, but having become decayed, the present beautiful edifice was raised upon its site in the year 1500; it is remarkably unique in the effect of its Gothic architecture, and the Saxon gateway, especially, is considered to be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. The grammar-school, which was founded by Edward VI., stands in high repute, and there are not less than a hundred and ten boys on the foundation, each of whom pays £2. 2s. a year; attached to it are four exhibitions of £20 a year each, and two of £18. 15s. each,—all of which are available for the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge. An almshouse here, for six decayed housekeepers, endowed by Dr. Clopton, a descendant of the prior spoken of above, enjoys an income of £300 a year; and there is a general hospital for the county, capable of accommodating forty patients, which is attended gratuitously by the neighbouring faculty. An additional infirmary, called the East Suffolk, was founded in 1836. The Suffolk library, formed out of two, respectively instituted in 1790 and 1795, is situated in Abbey Street. The shire-hall, raised on the site of the old church of St. Margaret, the guild-hall, the wood-hall, the theatre, and the market-cross, are all erections well worthy of notice. The county prison, situated at a small distance from the town, was erected in 1805. It is a spacious structure, surrounded by a wall twenty feet high; the Marquis of Bristol, as present lord of the liberty, appoints the keeper. Besides this, there is a well-arranged house of correction for females, which was formerly the county prison. The court-rooms in the shire-hall are excellently arranged, having within these few years been much improved, better ventilated, and made easier of access. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Roman Catholics, all have chapels here. The chief business carried on is in wool, but within these few years the manufacture of camlets and other worsted stuffs has, to a certain extent, been encouraged. Being the centre of a large agricultural district, the business done at the several fairs is very extensive. That in October, especially, which is held for the sale of millinery goods and dairy produce, lasts for three weeks. The importance of these fairs has long been acknowledged, and the editors of Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, in stating it, say—*The greatest of these fairs is on St. Matthew's day, and is famous all over England, not so much for merchandises as for the company, of which we shall give a short account presently. It is kept upon the Angel-hill, which is a large and spacious plain, encompassed with the best of the gentlemen's houses, before which, in the fair time, are erected tents and booths for the traders. All the neighbouring nobility and gentry come to it every afternoon, as the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, the Lord and Lady Cornwallis, the family of the late Lord Jermin, many knights and gentlemen of estates, and with them an infinite number of knights and gentlemen's daughters from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk, who come here to market, and that not in vain, for this fair seldom concludes (as our author*

*tells us) without some considerable matches or intrigues, very advantageous to the knights-errant who venture themselves. The diversions of this fair are raffling, till it is time to go to the comedy, which is acted every night, which being ended, the company goes to the assemblies, which are always in some gentleman's house or other during the fair. By the Municipal Reform Act, the government of the borough is vested in 6 aldermen and 18 common councilmen, whose public income is £1,200 a year. Petty sessions for the hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwestry, and the assizes for the county, are held in the town, to which a commission of the peace and a court of quarter sessions have been granted. Bury returned members to parliament in the 30th year of Edward I., but after that the privilege remained in abeyance till the 18th of James I.; since which time it has regularly sent two representatives, the franchise being vested, until the passing of the Reform Bill, in the corporation, which altogether had only thirty-seven votes. By the extension of the right of election to all the £10 householders, the constituency has been raised to about six hundred. — Contains 3,040 acres: 2,231 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 12,538: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 14,419: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £13,026: poor rates in 1837, £6,627. — Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: Easter-Tuesday, cattle; Oct. 2; Dec. 1, cattle and cheese. — Bankers: John Wolledge—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; National Provident Bank of England—draw on London and Westminster. — Angel Hotel, One Bell Inn, Suffolk Hotel, and Half Moon Inn.*

BURYAN (St.) CORNWALL, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Penwith, union of Penzance: 334 miles from London (coach road 315), 6 from Penzance, 4 from St. Paul. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 90 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 348 miles. — Money orders issued at Penzance: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — St. Buryan is a place of great antiquity, and though now nothing more than a country village, was formerly of great consideration. King Athelstane, after his conquest of Devonshire and Cornwall, thought it necessary to visit the Scilly Isles, and, in gratitude for his success, caused a Benedictine priory to be built here, of which Tanner says—*King Ethelstan is said to have built and endowed a collegiate church almost at the Land's End, and to have granted the benefit of a sanctuary and other privileges to the same, in honour of St. Burienna or Beriena, a holy woman from Ireland, who had an oratory, and was buried here. At the Conquest, here were several canons, as there were a dean and three prebendaries at the time of making the Lincoln taxation, 20th Edward I., and also down to 26th Henry VIII., though this deanery was seized into the king's hands, temp. Edward III., by reason that Mr. John de Maunte, then incumbent, was a Frenchman, and as alien, was given, 24th Henry VI., to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards by King Edward IV. (an. reg. 7) to Windsor college. Yet neither of those societies long enjoyed, or had any benefit from it; for it was all along, and still continues, an independent deanery, in the gift of the Crown, or of the Duke of Cornwall, of exempt jurisdiction as a royal free chapel. The church is built upon a high ground, and serves*

as a sea-mark for mariners, forming a conspicuous object both from the Land's End, the Scilly Isles, and the north and south Channels. It is built wholly of granite, and contains three aisles; and the east end was formerly divided from the body of the church by an extensive rood-loft, which was adorned with a profusion of gilding. There is in the church a monumental stone, promising so many days' pardon to whoever shall pray for the soul of Claris de Boleit. The inscription is in old Norman French. There is also the remains of an old sanctuary in the parish; and on the shore are the ruins of a chapel, resembling that at Perrau Labuloe, "The Church in the Sands." The country around St. Buryan, though apparently rude, wild, and desolate, unenlivened by the mansions of the gentry, or the sweetly rural aspect of the English village, is replete with interest for the antiquarian and geologist, abounding in druidical remains, and in indications of the deposits of the several eras of the world's history. It has some beautiful valleys on the south coast,—above one of which is situated Boskenna, the country seat of Thomas Paynter, Esq., in one of the most picturesque and sheltered spots in England. From an estate and headland in this parish, Carn Boscawen, the Earls of Falmouth derive their first title, Boscawen Ros. —The living (St. Buryan), a deanery, with the parishes of St. Levan and Sennen annexed, in the diocese of Exeter, a royal peculiar, is valued at £48. 12s. 1d.; pres. net income, £1,100: patron, the Duke of Cornwall: pres. incumbent, Hon. F. Stanhope, 1819: contains 6,970 acres: 286 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,911: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,000: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,288: poor rates in 1837, £192.

BURYTHORPE, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton: 239 miles from London (coach road 213), 4 from Malton, 13 from York. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Castle Howard station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 107 miles. —Money orders issued at New Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —In 1768, Francis Conrith died here, who was said to be 150 years of age. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £6. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £270: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Wm. Carter, 1848: contains 1,020 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 226: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,394: poor rates in 1837, £43.

BUSBY (GREAT AND LITTLE), NORTH RIDING, YORK, two townships in the parish of Stokesley, west division of Langbaugh—(which see for access, &c.): 240 miles from London, 2 from Stokesley, 11 from North Allerton. —Money orders issued at Stokesley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —Contains 2,090 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 148: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,686: poor rates in 1837, £132.

BUSCOT, BEAKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shrivensham, union of Farringdon, on the river Thames or Isis: 76 miles from London (coach road 75), 1 from Lechlade, 4 from Farringdon. —Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Farringdon Road station, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Didcot, to Farringdon Road, &c., 128 miles. —Money orders issued at Lechlade: Lon-

don letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The name of the place was Burdwascot. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £21. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £457: patron, Pryse Pryse, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. D. Hudson, 1830: contains 2,910 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 505: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 581: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,186: poor rates in 1837, £237. —S., Buscot Park.

BUSHBURY, STAFFORD, a parish in the north division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Seisdon, union of Penkridge, containing the hamlet of Moseley and the township of Essington: 130 miles from London (coach road 125), 3 from Wolverhampton, 8 from Walsall. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Wolverhampton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 59 miles. —Money orders issued at Wolverhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The situation of the village is remarkably agreeable, being sequestered under the shelter of a lofty hill, which is well covered with ancient yew-trees. Its ancient name was Biscopeshurie, which would seem to indicate that it was once the seat of a Mercian bishop. The church is an ancient edifice in the pointed style. —The living (St. Mary), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £7. 11s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £159: patrons, —Phillips, Esq., and others: pres. incumbent, William Lister, 1839: contains 7,610 acres: 134 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,509: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,735: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,802: poor rates in 1837, £430. —Moseley Court, the seat of G. F. Whitgreave, Esq.; Oxley House, of Alexander Hordern, Esq.; Low Hill, of John Pountney, Esq.; Old Felling's Hall, of G. Briscoe, Esq.; Wobaston House, of the Miss Forsters; Ford House, of William Tarratt, Esq.; and Bushbury Hill, of E. Phillips, Esq.

BUSHBY, LEICESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Thurnby, hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree—(which see for access, &c.): 94 miles from London, 4 from Leicester, 2 from Houghton. —Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —Contains 760 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 86: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,288: poor rates in 1837, £37.

BUSHEY, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dacorum, but located in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cashio, union of Watford: 19 miles from London (coach road 14), 1 from Watford, 8 from St. Albans. —Nor. West. Rail. to Watford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby to Bushey station, which is at the bottom of the town of Watford, the Watford station being a mile further on, 115 miles. —Money orders issued at Watford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The church is a small fabric of flint and rubble, with a tower at the west end, opening to the nave with a pointed arch. —The living (St. James), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £18. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £765: patron, Exeter College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, W. Falconer, 1839: contains 3,130 acres: 329 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,675: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,076: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,847: poor rates in 1837, £593. Tithes com-

mutated in 1806.---The heath is bounded on one side by the domain of Bentley Priory, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn (for which see STANMORE), and on the others are numerous villas and residences of the neighbouring gentry. Of these, The Sparrows is the residence of Henry Barkley, Esq.; Sparrow House, of Charles Adamson, Esq.; Bushey Grange, of H. Harper Burchill, Esq.; Merry Hill, of Dr. Lushington; besides which there are the residences of Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., and several others of the élite of the district.—N., The Manor House.

BUSHLEY, WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pershore, bounded on the east by the river Severn: 126 miles from London (coach road 105), 2 from Tewkesbury, 12 from Evesham.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Tewkesbury, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, &c., 83 miles.---Money orders issued at Tewkesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living (St. Peter) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £58: patron, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Allen, 1847: contains 1,740 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 334: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 384: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,280: poor rates in 1837, £69.

BUSHMEAD, BEDFORD, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Barford: 5 from St. Neot's.

BUSHY-PARK, MIDDLESEX, situated in the parish of Teddington, and hund<sup>d</sup> of Spelthorne: 14 miles from London (coach road 13), 4 from Richmond, 4 from Hounslow.---Sou. West. Rail. to Richmond, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 146 miles.---There is a royal park here, bounded by the river Thames, which contains about 1,100 acres, and comprising the enclosures of Hampton, except the Home park. The avenues, of which there are nine, are shaded by noble chestnut and lime trees, and are noted for the magnificence of their appearance.

BUSLINTHORPE, LINCOLN, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 182 miles from London (coach road 149), 4 from Market-Raisen, 6 from Wragby.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Wicken, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln, &c., 63 miles.---Money orders issued at Market-Raisen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £2: pres. net income, £244: patron, Governors of the Charter-house, London: pres. incumbent, W. Ramsden, 1844: contains 1,220 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 50: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,037: poor rates in 1837, £35.

BUSTABECK, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, Leath ward---(which see for access, &c.): 300 miles from London, 12 from Penrith, 4 from Hesket-Newmarket.---Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m.---Contains 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 249.

BUSTON (HIGH AND LOW), NORTHUMBERLAND, two townships in the parish of Warkworth, on the coast north of the Coquet river---(which see for ac-

cess, &c.): 306 miles from London, 5 from Alnwick, 3 from Lesbury.---Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 215: poor rates in 1837, £91.

BUTCOMBE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hartoliff with Bedminster, union of Axbridge, north of the river Yeo: 137 miles from London (coach road 127), 2 from Wrington, 8 from Axbridge.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Yatton station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 151 miles.---Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---The church is old and interesting.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 17s. 10d.: pres. net income, £248: patron, Rev. R. P. Hassell: pres. incumbent, W. H. Cartwright, 1848: contains 2,010 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,922: poor rates in 1837, £88.

BUTELAND AND BROOMHOPE. See BIRLEY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

BUTLEIGH, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Whitley, union of Wells: 167 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Glastonbury, 9 from Bruton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 181 miles.---Money orders issued at Glastonbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Benedict), a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Baltonsborough, in the exempt jurisdiction of Glastonbury, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £12. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £380: patron, Hon. and Rev. G. N. Greville: pres. incumbent, W. F. Neville, 1845: contains 4,670 acres: 177 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 872: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,002: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,962: poor rates in 1837, £406.

BUTLEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Prestbury, hund<sup>d</sup> of Macclesfield---(which see for access, &c.): 170 miles from London, 3 from Macclesfield, 8 from Knutsford.---Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---Contains 1,500 acres: 138 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 602: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 692: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,946: poor rates in 1837, £204.

BUTLEY, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Loes, union of Plomesgate: 72 miles from London (coach road 82), 6 from Woodbridge, 14 from Ipswich.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 204 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---It is ecclesiastically united with Capel St. Andrew, an adjoining scattered parish, without a church, and containing 2,272 acres, 43 houses, and about 200 inhabitants.---Tanner says of this place---*Ranulph de Glanvil, the famous lawyer (and after justiciary of England), founded here, in 1171, a priory of black canons, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. Its annual income at the dissolution amounted to £318. 17s. 2d., and the site of the monastery was granted, in the 32d of Henry VIII., to Thomas, duke*

of Norfolk, and four years afterwards to William Forth. The ruins are not now very considerable.

—The living (St. John the Baptist), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £150: patron, Trustees of P. J. Thellusson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. Hobson, 1841: contains 1,941 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 340: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,139: poor rates in 1837, £81.

**BUTLERS-MARSTON, WARWICK**, a parish in the Kineton division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kineton, on a small branch of the Avon: 101 miles from London (coach road 84), 1½ from Kineton, 10 from Stratford.

—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Fenny Compton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Fenny Compton, &c., 77 miles. —Money orders issued at Kineton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. F. Thomas, 1846: contains 1,620 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 360: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,968: poor rates in 1837, £133. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, were commuted in 1771. —There is a large and commodious mansion in the parish, which has been for many years the property of the Woodward family, and has lately been repaired by the present occupant, Mrs. L. A. Woodward.

**BUTSFIELD, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Lanchester, west division of Chester ward—(which see for access, &c.): 253 miles from London, 3 from Wolsingham, 11 from Durham. —Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —Contains 1,390 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**BUTTER-CRAMBE, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Bossall, wapentake of Bulmer—(which see for access, &c.): 210 miles from London, 10 from York, 8 from Malton. —Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —Contains 1,550 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 175: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,123: poor rates in 1837, £118.

**BUTTERLAW, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Newburn—(which see for access, &c.): 281 miles from London, 5 from Newcastle, 9 from Corbridge. —Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —Contains 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16: poor rates in 1837, £5.

**BUTTERLEIGH, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clifton, but located in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, east of the Exeter river: 184 miles from London (coach road 164), 4 from Tiverton, 3 from Collumpton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Collumpton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 197 miles. —Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £10. 8s. 8d.: pres. net income, £170: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Pike Jones, 1832: contains 2,520 acres: 29

houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 155: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> 856: poor rates in 1837, £69.

**BUTTERLEY.** See EDWIN-RALPH WITH BUTTERLEY.

**BUTTERLEY, DERBY**, a hamlet in the township of Ripley, parish of Pentrich, hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch: 136 miles from London, 3 from Alfreton. —There are some very extensive iron-works here, which belong to a company formed in 1792, upon which, either in mining, smelting, or casting, more than 1,500 work-people are employed, besides nearly thirty steam-engines, of an aggregate power of 700 horses. Among the fine castings achieved at Butterley, are the iron work of Vauxhall bridge, the iron roof for the Rum quay at the West India docks, the colonnade before the Queen's theatre, the iron bridges at the harbours of Dublin and Leith, and the whole of the main-pipes through which water is supplied to Edinburgh; the usual supply of the furnaces is about seventy tons of pig-iron per week. There are admirable facilities of transit both by canal and railway.

**BUTTERMERE, CUMBERLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, Allerdale ward, above Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 297 miles from London, 7 from Keswick, 9 from Cockermouth. —Money orders issued at Keswick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. —Buttermere lake is a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile and a quarter long, by about half a mile wide, surrounded by some of the finest mountain scenery in England, foaming cataracts flowing from Honister Crag, at its southern extremity, at heights of from four to five hundred yards. —The living (St. Bridget), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, is valued at £1: pres. net income, £56: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, J. M. Woodmason, 1843: contains 3,480 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 84: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £809: poor rates in 1837, £61.

**BUTTERTON, STAFFORD**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Mayfield, south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonalow, near the Manifold—(which see for access, &c.): 156 miles from London, 5 from Leek, 5 from Longnor. —Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £90: patron, Vicar of Mayfield: pres. incumbent, G. P. Belcher, 1834: contains 1,940 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 388: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 446: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,118: poor rates in 1837, £291.

**BUTTERTON, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Trentham, north division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill—(which see for access, &c.): 2 miles from Newcastle. —Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —Contains 470 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 56. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**BUTTERWICK, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Sedgfield, south of the river Skern—(which see for access, &c.): 251 miles from London, 7 from Stockton, 11 from Durham. —Money orders issued at Stockton-on-Tees: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m. —Contains

1,010 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 51: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,120: poor rates in 1837, £38.

**BUTTERWICK, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, union of Boston, on the coast near Boston Deep: 141 miles from London (coach road 120), 4 from Boston, 12 from Wainfleet. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Boston, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Boston, &c., 85 miles. — Money orders issued at Boston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Andrew) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united in 1751 to that of Frieston, and having jointly a pres. net income of £350: patron, Rev. Thomas Homer, D.D.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Homer, D.D.: contains 1,370 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 579: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 605: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,170: poor rates in 1837, £238.

**BUTTERWICK, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Foxholes, wapentake of Dickering — (which see for access, &c.): 206 miles from London, 10 from Great Driffield, 3 from Foxholes. — Money orders issued at Driffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 12 noon. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York: pres. net income, £47: patron, Rector of Foxholes: contains 1,540 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 100: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,402: poor rates in 1837, £53. Tithes commuted in 1771.

**BUTTERWICK, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Barton-le-Street, on the river Rye — (which see for access, &c.): 224 miles from London, 6 from New Malton, 4 from Middleton. — Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 500 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 64: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,336: poor rates in 1837, £50.

**BUTTERWICK (EAST), LINCOLN**, a township in the parish of Messingham — (which see for access, &c.): 154 miles from London, 8 from Kirton, 11 from Glandford-Brigg. — Money orders issued at Boston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. — Contains 680 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,929: poor rates in 1837, £137.

**BUTTERWICK (WEST), AND KELFIELD, LINCOLN**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Owston, west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, intersected by the river Trent: 153 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Owston: pres. incumbent, J. J. Wilkinson, 1845: contains 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 846: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 972: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,494: poor rates in 1837, £173.

**BUTTERWORTH, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Rochdale — (which see for access, &c.): 202 miles from London, 4 from Rochdale, 15 from Burnley. — Money orders issued at Rochdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 987 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,088: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,851: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,247: poor rates in 1837, £1,161.

**BUTTINGTON, MONTGOMERY**, a parish within the jurisdiction of the borough of Welshpool, North

Wales, on the banks of the Severn: Offa's Dyke passes through the parish: it includes the townships of Cletterwood, Hope, and Trewern: 220 miles from London (coach road from Shrewsbury to Welshpool, 18), 2 from Welshpool, 8 from Montgomery. — Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford and Shrewsbury to Welshpool, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crowe, &c., 120 miles. — Money orders issued at Welshpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — A fierce battle was fought here in 894, between the Saxons and the Danes, and relics of these contests and of the Danish forts are continually discovered. Almost the last of the bloody battles fought by the Welsh for their national independence took place here. In three separate holes, 330 human skulls were discovered in the churchyard, while excavating for school-room in 1837, covered with arm, leg, and thigh bones. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Montgomery, and diocese of St. Asaph: pres. net income, £133: patron, Vicar of Welshpool: pres. incumbent, R. Dawkins, 1834: contains 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 826: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 950: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,222: poor rates in 1837, £354.

**BUTTSBURY, ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Chelmsford, on the river Wid: 35 miles from London (coach road 26), 6 from Chelmsford, 3 from Billericay. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 167 miles. — Money orders issued at Chelmsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary) is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Ingatestone, and having jointly a pres. net income of £420: patron, Lord Petre: pres. incumbent, John Lewis, 1796: contains 1,440 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 521: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 599: poor rates in 1837, £291.

**BUTTULPH, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Steyning, rape of Brambor, union of Steyning: 60 miles from London (coach road 51), 2 from Steyning, 10 from Arundel. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Shoreham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 192 miles. — Money orders issued at Steyning: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The river Agur is navigable on the eastern boundary of this parish. — The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Brambor: contains 910 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 48.

**BUXHALL, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Stow, intersected by the upper and lower Ged and the river Orwell: 83 miles from London (coach road 80), 3 from Stow-Market, 10 from Ixworth. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Stow-Market, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles. — Money orders issued at Stow-Market: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £20. Os. 5d.: pres. net income, £578: patron, Copinger Hill, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Green, 1826: contains 2,120 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 533: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 613: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,905: poor rates in 1837, £306.

**BUXLLOW**, a hamlet in the parish of Knodishall,



hun<sup>d</sup> of Blything. — The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Knodishall. — (Pop<sup>n</sup>. returned with the parish.)

• BUXTED, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Loxfield Dorset, rape of Pevensey, union of Uckfield, intersected by a branch of the river Ouse: 49 miles from London (coach road 51), 1 from Uckfield, 10 from Lewes. — Brighton Rail. to Hayward's Heath station, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 181 miles. — Money orders issued at Uckfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — In 1718, a bequest was made to the parish by Mr. A. Saunders, for the teaching and apprenticing of six boys, and the instruction of six girls; and Sir H. Fermor left £3,000, the interest of which is applied in clothing ten children of this parish, and thirty of Rotherfield. There was formerly an hospital here for six poor persons. It is asserted that the first pieces of cast-iron made in England were run in the village. — The living (St. Margaret), a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Uckfield, in the exempt deanery of South Malling, and one of the twenty-two parishes in Sussex which are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued at £37. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £408: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, H. Kingsmill, 1846: contains 7,020 acres: 290 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,574: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,810: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,417: poor rates in 1837, £663. — Fair: July 31, for cattle and pedlery. — Buxted Park.

BUXTON, DERBY, a market town and chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, hun<sup>d</sup>. of High Peak: 170 miles from London (coach road 162), 33 from Derby. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Buxton station: from Derby, by railway, 38 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Buxton stands on the late high road from London to Manchester; and though surrounded by high and bleak hills, like an oasis in the desert, is one of the most salubrious and agreeable places that any one can stop at, the town itself being handsomely built, and the surrounding district affording ample and inspiring walks for those who have strength and health to enjoy them. Antiquarians agree in considering Buxton to have been the *Bucostenum* station of the Romans; but the place was subsequently called *Bankestanes*, believed to be a corruption of *Bathunstones*, or Bathstones; one of the Roman roads which crosses it still retains the appellation of Bathorn Gate; and it is certain that the Romans, who were not slow to find out the advantages of a position, here constructed a bath, the wall of which still remains. Near it two great military roads intersected the country, one connecting Little Chester with Manchester, and the other passing through York to Aldborough, at each of which places there were important positions. Ebenezer Rhodes, the friend of Hofland, Chantrey, and the early kindly friend also of the writer of this article, — the gentle, the gentlemanly, who, with a lofty station, enjoyed an aspect of the softest goodness, than whom no one could more deeply appreciate and earnestly enjoy the varied aspects of nature, — who, by the witchery of his taste, threw around Chatsworth an air of elegance, in every trace of which refinement glows, — whose

description of the High Peak of Derbyshire will long remain the acme of the descriptions of English rural scenery, — thus speaks of Buxton: — *Strangers entering Buxton from the south must be greatly disappointed in their expectations. The Crescent, and the numerous buildings by which it is surrounded, together with the whole of the modern part of the town, are hid in the deep hollow below, over which the eye passes to the hills beyond, and nothing is seen but a miserable village, placed in as miserable a country as the mind can possibly conceive. Approaching the Eagle inn the place improves; but it is not until we arrive at the brow of St. Anne's cliff that the new part of Buxton, with its elegant buildings and splendid hotels, is beheld. The transition is so sudden, and the change of scene so complete and entire, that the mind, bewildered and confused, almost doubts the reality of so extraordinary a contrast. The upper part of Buxton is truly a Derbyshire village; the lower, in the elegance of its buildings, its show, and its parade, approximates to Bath. Nothing can be more instantaneous or more forcibly felt than the change of passing from one part to the other of this fashionable bathing-place; and the company who visit it during the summer season, furnish a contrast equally striking and impressive. The bloom of health, and the sallowness of disease — the elastic bound of youth, and the failing step of infirmity — wealth and poverty, and all the gradations that society produces between, are here mingled together, teaching a salutary lesson to the observing stranger as he passes along. But the town has all the appliances of comfort and enjoyment. Within these few years, a new church has been built, of the Tuscan order, of freestone, chiefly through the munificence of the Duke of Devonshire, the patronage of which is enjoyed by his Grace, who has also been a great patron of the town in other respects, and by whom that noble range of buildings, called the Crescent, was erected. At the eastern extremity of this range, two bath-houses have been built to receive the waters of Bingham's well, which pour in at a temperature of 81°; and fronting the Crescent, there is a pleasure-ground tastefully laid out after the manner of the parks and squares in London, judiciously interspersed with shrubberies and walks. Adjoining the Crescent is the New Square, which, like it, has an arcade that forms a promenade of considerable extent. Near the Crescent, also, there is a handsome temple-like building, which encloses St. Anne's well, generally drunk by the visitors and invalids, and the waters of which are conveyed there into a marble basin from the original spring; a singular interest attending them from the fact, that both hot and cold waters are supplied from sources not situated farther than twelve inches from each other. The active ingredients of the Buxton water appear to be hydro-chlorate of soda, and carbonate of lime; it has a brilliant sparkling appearance, and is taken before breakfast and before dinner, being stimulant and invigorative in its qualities, and devoid of that rapid taste, which is so often the drawback upon drinking mineral waters. The season lasts through the whole of the summer months, and during it the town is visited by from 12,000 to 15,000 persons of the highest respectability. The suburbs abound with highly picturesque scenery, and it is from*

here that Axedge, one of the highest summits of Derbyshire, is generally reached. It is about three miles from the town, and attains the elevation of 1751 feet above the level of the sea—the Crescent being about 1,000 feet above the sea. With respect to the neighbourhood, the author above cited says—*Within the last half century the neighbourhood of Buxton has been much improved by cultivation and plantation, judiciously arranged on the adjacent hills by the command of the dukes of Devonshire. The present noble duke, following the example of his illustrious father, is continually adding to the rides, walks, and plantations in the vicinity. The serpentine walk commences opposite the square, winding beautifully on each side of the Wye. The walks are well laid out, the cascades and bridges have a good effect, and the trees, which are shooting into beauty, render it a delightful spot. The more recent improvements on St. Anne's Cliff were designed by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, and render that hill a highly ornamental pleasure-ground, harmonizing with the classic architecture of Carr. A series of terrace-walks, one above another, sweep in a circular direction, to agree with the convex form of the hill, and communicate with each other by flights of steps at each end, and in the centre of the different walks. Half a century ago, Buxton was described as being situated amidst the most dreary and cheerless scenery in the Peak of Derbyshire, and the country as exhibiting one wide extent of hopeless attraction. Half a mile from the town is Diamond Hill, so called from the number of detached crystals found in the caverns in its sides; and about three quarters of a mile off is Poole Hole, a large and dreary cavern, full of stalactites, into which Mary Queen of Scots is said to have penetrated, and from which circumstance one of the pillars within it has been called by her name. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels here. There is, moreover, a school with a good endowment, and a charity for poor patients, each of whom not only enjoys the waters gratuitously, but receives five shillings a week for support during their stay, with baths, medicines, and medical advice free. The trade of the town chiefly consists in the manufacture of ornaments from spars and stalactite. The living, a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £105: patron, Duke of Devonshire: pres. incumbent, R. P. Hull Brown, 1842: contains 540 acres: 211 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,569: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,810: poor rates in 1837, £355. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs: Monday preceding the Thursday before Old Candlemas, April 1, May 2, Monday before the second Wednesday in September, October 28. Hotels: Eagle, George, and Grove; Hall Inn.*

**BUXTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, western bank of the river Bure: 136 miles from London (coach road 118), 3 from Coltishall, 8 from Reepham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 176 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. A school here has a small endowment. Petty sessions are held here

for the southern division of Erpingham hundred. The parochial charities produce about £140 a year. The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Skepton: contains 1,460 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 713: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 820: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,506: poor rates in 1837, £207.

**BUXTON AND COXALL, HEREFORD**, a township in that part of Bucknill parish which is in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore, bounded on the north and west by the river Clun, and on the south by the Teme—(which see for access, &c.): 13 from Knighton. Contains 1,430 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,606: poor rates in 1837, £67.

**BWLCH, MONMOUTHSHIRE**, a township in that part of the parish of Cwmyoy, which is in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Abergavenny, on the northern bank of the river Monnow—(which see for access, &c.): 164 miles from London, 7 from Crickhowel, 9 from Brecon. Money orders issued at Crickhowel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 650 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £713: poor rates in 1837, £38.

**BYERS-GREEN, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, south-east division of Darlington ward—(which see for access, &c.): 249 miles from London, 1 from Bishop's Auckland, 8 from Durham. Money orders issued at Bishop's Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 790 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 489: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 562: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,326: poor rates in 1837, £207.

**BYFIELD, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chipping-Warden, union of Daventry: 98 miles from London (coach road 74), 7 from Daventry, 9 from Banbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Fenny Compton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Fenny Compton, &c., 74 miles. Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. There is an Independent chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £46 a year. The living (the Holy Cross), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £28: pres. net income, £917: patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. Wetherell, 1819: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,079: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,241: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,587. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778.

**BYFLEET, SURREY**, a parish in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Godley, situated between the river Wey and the Junction Canal: 21 miles from London, 3 from Cobham, 5 from Chertsey. Sou. West. Rail. to Weybridge station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 153 miles. Money orders issued at Cobham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Edward II. presented the manor to his favourite, Piers Gaveston, and Henry VIII. was nursed here. The parochial charities produce about £28 a year. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £9. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £187: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. V. H. Sumner, 1834: contains 2,760 acres: 212 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

679: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 777: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,191: poor rates in 1837, £567. — S. E., Pains Hill Park.

**BYFORD, HEREFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grimsworth, union of Weobley, on the northern bank of the river Wye: 148 miles from London (coach road 142), 7½ from Hereford, 6 from Weobley. — From Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 101 miles. — Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Sir H. G. Cotterell, Bart.: pres. incumbent, James Johnson, 1820: contains 910 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 236: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £924: poor rates in 1837, £106. — Garnons, in this parish, is the seat of the patron. It is finely situated on the south-western acclivity of Bishopstone Hill, and commands various and extensive prospects, in which the river Wye forms a principal feature. The grounds are tastefully disposed, and ornamented with some fine timber. Sir Geers Henry Cotterell derives his immediate descent from Sir John Brookes Cotterell, who was high sheriff of the county, and knighted in 1761, whose son, John Geers Cotterell, Esq., a colonel in the army, and for many years representative for Herefordshire in the House of Commons, was created a baronet in 1805. His grandson, the present baronet, succeeded his brother in the title and estates in 1847.

**BYGRAVE, HERTFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Odsey, union of Hitchin, near the Icknield Way and Metley Hill: 39 miles from London, 3 from Baldock, 6 from Roystone. — Gt. Nor. Rail. through Hitchin to Baldock, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 171 miles. — Money orders issued at Baldock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living, a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £17. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £377: patron, Marquis of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, T. Blackburne, 1832: contains 1,860 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 154: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,069.

**BYKER, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of All Saints, Newcastle, bounded on the south by the river Tyne—(which see for access, &c.): 275 miles from London, 1 from Newcastle, 5 from Shields. — Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The schools are numerous, and there is a Wesleyan chapel here. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £130: patron, Crown and Bishop alternately: pres. incumbent, T. R. Green, 1845: contains 835 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,024: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,928: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £17,501: poor rates in 1837, £647.

**BYLAND-CUM-MEMBRIS, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Coxwold, wapentake of Birdforth: 251 miles from London (coach road 220), 7 from Helmsley, 9 from Aldborough. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Thirsk, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 119 miles. — Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12 noon. — Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*Roger de Mowberry, at the instance of*

*his mother, Gundreda, A.D. 1143, removed the convent of Cistercian monks from Hoda, to a part of her jointure near the river Rye, almost opposite to the abbey of Rysoall (Risevaux), since called Old Byland, which place being thought inconvenient for the habitation of these religious, four years after they removed to Stocking, near Crickwold, and at last, A.D. 1177, fixed a little more easterly, near Whitaker, where the abbey of Byland, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution, when its yearly revenues were valued at £238. 9s. 4d. Dugd.; £295. 5s. 4d. Speed. The site and most of the demesne lands were granted, 32d Henry VIII., to Sir William Pykering. The abbey was built of oolitic limestone, and the west front part of the aisles, and one end of the transept, still remain. — Contains 3,130 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 97: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,461: poor rates in 1837, £59.*

**BYLAND-OLD, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Helmsley Blackmoor, close on the river Rye: 227 miles from London, 5 from Helmsley, 7 from Moorside. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The living (the Blessed Virgin), a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £55: patron, G. Wombwell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Mackereth, 1828: contains 3,120 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,147: poor rates in 1837, £112.

**BYLAUGH, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eynsford, union of Mitford and Launditch, on the river Wensum: 134 miles from London (coach road 105), 5 from East Dereham, 5 from Reepham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Dereham to Elmham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Dereham, &c., 154 miles. — Money orders issued at Dereham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £75: patron, E. Lombe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, L. A. Norgate, 1836: contains 1,580 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 75: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,094: poor rates in 1837, £154.

**BYLEY WITH YATEHOUSE, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Middlewich, hun<sup>d</sup> of Northwich, near the Trunk Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 167 miles from London, 1 from Middlewich, 5 from Northwich. — Money orders issued at Middlewich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: patron, the Vicar: pres. incumbent, C. B. Hodges, 1847: contains 820 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 149: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,535: poor rates in 1837, £205.

**BYRKLEY (or BURTLE-HOUSE), SOMERSET**, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whitley.

**BYRNESS (or BERENESS), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Elsdon, south division of Coquetdale ward, on the river Reed—(which see for access, &c.): 13 miles from Bellingham. — Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £75: patron, Rector of Elsdon: pres. incumbent, John Burrell. — (Pop<sup>n</sup>. returned with the parish.)

**BYROME WITH POOLE, WEST RIDING, YORK,** a township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in Brotherton parish, lower division of the wapentake of Barestone-Ash, on the river Aire—(which see for access, &c.): 181 miles from London, 1 from Ferry Bridge, 4 from Pontofract.—Money orders issued at Ferry Bridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 850 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 79: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,008: poor rates in 1837, £79.

**BYSHAM MONTAGUE.** See BISHAM.

**BYSHOTTLES.** See BRANDON, DURHAM.

**BYTHAM (LITTLE), LINCOLN,** a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourne, on the river Glen: 123 miles from London (coach road 98), 8 from Bourne, 8 from Stamford.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Stamford, &c., 78 miles.—Money orders issued at Bourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The living, a rectory, with the vicarage of Castle Bytham, and the curacy of Holywell, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £610: patron, Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, alternately: pres. incumbent, Charles A. Wheelwright, 1811: contains 1,010 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 311: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 358: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,267: poor rates in 1837, £51. The great and small tithes, &c., of Little Bytham, and the hamlet of Awnby, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, the clerical rector, and the vicar, were commuted in 1801.—N., Grimsthorpe Park—(for which see GRIMSTHORPE.)

**BYTHAM (CASTLE), LINCOLN,** a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourne, comprising the chapelry of Holywell with Awnby, and the hamlet of Counthorpe, east of the great north road: 97 miles from London, 5 from Corby, 12 from Grantham.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—There is a school here, endowed with £25 a year.—The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Little Bytham: contains 776 acres: 129 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 672: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 772: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,056: poor rates in 1837, £358.

**BYTHORN, HUNTINGDON,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Leightonstone, union of Thrapston: 93 miles from London (coach road 71), 4 from Thrapston, 12 from Huntingdon.—Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Thrapston, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Weedon, and Northampton, &c., 105 miles.—Money orders issued at Thrapston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—There is a Baptist chapel here.—The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Brington: contains 1,510 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 322: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 370: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,857: poor rates in 1837, £183. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1800.

**BYTON, HEREFORD,** a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore, union of Presteigne, south of the river

Lug, near Shobden-hill-wood: 153 miles from London (coach road 146), 4 from Presteigne, 9 from Leominster.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 106 miles.

—Money orders issued at Presteigne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes noon.—There is a charity here, founded by John Woodhouse, producing about £9 a year, which is distributed among the poor.—The living, a discharged rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £115: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, George Naylor, 1806: contains 1,030 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,000: poor rates in 1837, £56.

**BYWELL (St. ANDREW'S), NORTHUMBERLAND,** a small parish in the east division of Tindale ward, union of Hexham, containing the townships of Beal, Broomhaugh, Riding, Stocksfield-hall, and Styford, on the river Tyne: 318 miles from London (coach road 283), 13 from Newcastle, 8 from Hexham.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Gateshead, to Stocksfield station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 186 miles.—Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The river Tyne runs through the parish. There are the picturesque remains of Bywell Castle, formerly, it is thought, one of the old border-keeps, close by the church, though in the parish of St. Peter's.—The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £3. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £159: patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Jos. S. Jaques, 1843: contains 3,680 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 452: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 519: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,368: poor rates in 1837, £191.—Bywell Hall, the residence of Mr. Beaumont.—Styford Hall, the residence of Major Charles Bacon Grey.

**BYWELL (St. PETER'S), NORTHUMBERLAND,** a parish of nearly eight miles in length, and five miles in breadth, in the eastern division of Tindale ward, union of Hexham, on the north of the Tyne, comprising the following townships:—Acomb East, Apperley, Bromley, Bywell St. Andrew's and St. Peter's, Espersields with Millshields, High Fotherly, Heally, Newton, Newton Hall, and Stelling, with Whittonshill and Newlands, a chapelry and township united.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—There are the remains of an ancient castle here; and the village, which is very romantically situated, constitutes, with its neighbourhood richly backed with woods, a very beautiful landscape. The river Tyne runs on the south of the parish.—The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £9. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £119: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, B. E. Dwaris, 1846: contains 21,780 acres: 265 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,512: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,739: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £13,627: poor rates in 1837, £584.

## C.

**CABOURNE, LINCOLN**, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 157 miles from London, 2 from Caistor, 10 from Great Grimsby.---Nor. and East Co. Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Moortown station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Caistor, &c., 74 miles.---Money orders issued at Caistor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The church of this parish is Saxon, and the font is one of the most ancient in the diocese. The water is of the purest description, proceeding from springs out of the chalk rock. On the highest point of the Lincolnshire wolds, within the boundaries of the parish, the late Earl of Yarborough erected a noble monument, in memory of the first Lord Yarborough, called *Pelham's Pillar*, from which extensive views are commanded of the river Humber, from Spurn Point almost to its junction with the Ouse, Lincoln Cathedral, Beverley Minster, &c., and we gladly transcribe some elegant lines written respecting it by the Rev. James Giffard, late vicar of the parish, who lately died full of years and goodness. It should be observed, that the first Lord Yarborough, who greatly improved his estates, planted more than twelve millions of trees upon 4,000 acres of land:—

"Who should he be who first this steep ascends,  
But he, tho' humblest, most attached of friends;  
He, who the lofty Column eager climbs,  
While gratitude gives vigour to his limbs,  
Which age denies, and memory the while  
Affords such balm as sweetens all the toil?  
Upward I press the Cupole to seek,  
For there enshrined thy sculptured features speak,  
As of the *Genius* of the Woods around,  
Wide spread o'er league on league of shady ground.  
Trees here in millions planted first by you,  
Their leafy honours now again renew;  
To you a touching epitaph record,  
Which brass or marble could not thus afford.

Commemorate the noble Planter's hand,  
Who doubled thus the value of their land.  
The Hunters too, the busy pack at fault,  
Compelled to shiver in unwilling halt,  
Bless, for the shelter these thy trees afford,  
Their former leader and their long-loved Lord.  
High o'er the woods beneath, it nobly towers,  
Seen from the Sea, and Humber's distant shores;  
And Time shall lentient to this Column prove;—  
'Tis reared by gratitude and filial love."

---The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £270: patron, Earl of Yarborough: pres. incumbent, Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart.: contains 2,860 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 166: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £545: poor rates in 1837, £112.

**CABUS, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Garstang, intersected by the Lancaster Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 231 miles from London, 3 from Garstang, 7 from Lancaster.---Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 1,220

acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 253: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,198: poor rates in 1837, £171.

**CADBURY, DEVON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Haybridge, union of Tiverton: 189 miles from London (coach road 167), 6 from Crediton, 8 from Collumpton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Hele station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Hele, &c., 202 miles.---Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £163: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, N. F. Lightfoot, 1846: contains 2,620 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 251: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,003: poor rates in 1837, £114.

**CADBURY (NORTH), SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton: it includes the hamlets of Galhampton, Woolston, and Blackford Wood: 138 miles from London (coach road 127), 3½ from Castle Cary, 6 from Bruton, 7 from Sherborne.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Bristol, Birmingham, &c., 189 miles.---Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway (when completed), will pass through the adjoining parishes, with a station at Sparkford, 2 miles distant.---Money orders issued at Castle Cary: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £28. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £700: patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, R. Foley, B.D., 1842: contains 2,630 acres: 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,075: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,334: poor rates in 1837, £463.---Cadbury House, the seat of James Bennett, Esq.---Woolston House, the seat of Robert Perfect, Esq., M.P.---Galhampton House, the seat of Foster Mellyar, Esq.

**CADBURY (SOUTH), SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton: 174 miles from London (coach road 117), 6 from Wincanton, 6 from Sherborne.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 22 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 187 miles.---Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---There are the remains of an encampment in the neighbourhood, called Camalet, which Camden believes to be the site of the ancient Cathbregion, where the Saxons were routed in a great battle by King Arthur.---The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10. 3s. 1½d.: patron, J. Bennett, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Henry Bennett, 1831: contains 800 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 254: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,025: poor rates in 1837, £97.

**CADDINGTON**, Bedford, a parish and township, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Flett, union of Luton, in the above county, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dacorum, county of Hertford: 52 miles from London, 2 from Luton, 4 from Dunstable.---Nor. West. Rail. through Leighton-Buzzard to Dunstable, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Leighton to Dunstable, &c., 102 miles.---Money orders issued at Luton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (All Saints) is a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely: pres. net income, £319: patron, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: pres. incumbent, William Mellard, 1829: contains 4,500 acres: 312 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,747: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,009: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> 4,602: poor rates in 1837, £452.

**CADEBY**, West Riding, York, a township in the parish of Sprotsborough, wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, in the vicinity of the Dearn and Dove Canal---(which see for access, &c.): 163 miles from London, 4 from Doncaster, 5 from Tickhill.---Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 1,110 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 153: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,434: poor rates in 1837, £102.

**CADEBY**, Leicester, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sparkenhoe, union of Market-Bosworth: it includes the township of Osbaston: 118 miles from London (coach road 105), 2 from Market-Bosworth, 11 from Leicester.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Bedford station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, &c., 45 miles.---The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £4. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £223: patron, Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. T. Adnutt, 1836: contains 2,130 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 395: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 454: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,254: poor rates in 1837, £274.

**CADELEIGH** (or CADLEY), Devon, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Haybridge, union of Tiverton: 188 miles from London (coach road 166), 4 from Tiverton, 8 from Bampton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 201 miles.---Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £198: patron, Mrs. Moore: pres. incumbent, P. F. Brittain, 1845: contains 2,020 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 403: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 463: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,491: poor rates in 1837, £89.

**CADLEY**, Wilts, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kinwardstone.---(Returns with the parish of Chute.)

**CADLEY**. See CADELEIGH.

**CADNAM**, Hants, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Eling, and partly in the parish of Minstead---(which see for access, &c.): 80 miles from London, 4 from Lyndhurst, 9 from Southampton.---(Returns with the parishes.)

**CADNEY**, Lincoln, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg: it includes the

township of Housham, and the extra-parochial of Newstead: 194 miles from London (coach road 157), 3 from Glandford-Brigg, 8 from Caistor.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Lincoln, and Market-Raisen, to Housham station: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Redbourn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with that of Housham annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Lord Yarborough: pres. incumbent, Samuel Turner, 1823: contains 5,100 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 438: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 504: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,378: poor rates in 1837, £162.

**CADOXTON**, GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Neath, South Wales: the hamlets of Blaen-honddan, Coed-frank, Dyffryn-clydach, Dy-lais (Lower and Upper), Neath (Middle, Lower, and Upper), and Ynis-y-mond, form the parish of Cad-oxton: 187 miles from London (coach road 206), 1 from Neath, 8 from Swansea.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel by Cardiff, 49 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 201 miles.---Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m.---The neighbouring hills are particularly rich in mineral produce, which finds a ready and profitable outlet through the Neath Canal.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapels of Aber-Pergwn and Crynant, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £5. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £240: patron, C. H. Leigh, Esq.: pres. incumbent, D. H. Griffith, 1838: contains 903 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,794: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,663: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £17,886: poor rates in 1837, £1,892.

**CADOXTON NEAR BARRY**, GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, South Wales, situated near the Bristol Channel: 153 miles from London (coach road 165), 8 from Cardiff, 10 from Llandaff.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel, 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 166 miles.---Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £5. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, R. F. Jenner, Esq., and others: pres. incumbent, G. Powell, 1834: contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 242: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £368: poor rates in 1837, £36.

**CADWELL**. See BRIGHTWELL-BALDIN.

**CADWELL-PRIORY**. See BEDFORD.

**CAENBY**, LINCOLN, a parish in the eastern division of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Lincoln: 190 miles from London (coach road 146), 6 from Market-Raisen, 11 from Lincoln.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Market-Raisen, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, &c., 71 miles.---Money orders issued at Spital: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.:

pres. net income, £280: patron, Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Hugh Nanney, 1848: contains 1,760 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,680: poor rates in 1837, £88.---Caenby Hall, the seat of John Golden, Esq.

CAERDIFF. See CARDIFF.

CAERGURLEY (or CAERGWRLE), FLINT, a township in the parish of Hope, hun<sup>d</sup> of Mold, North Wales, situated upon the river Alyn, or Allen—(which see for access, &c.): 187 miles from London, 5 from Wrexham, 7 from Hawarden.---Money orders issued at Wrexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The old castle here was once the residence of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. In Nicholson's Cambrian Guide there is the following notice of this place:—*The castle at present exhibits a most picturesque ruin, consisting of a mutilated circular tower, and some fragments of walls. It does not appear to have ever been a large structure, yet the site was uncommonly favourable. Aided by the British post, Caer Estyn, stationed upon the opposite elevation, formed of ditch and rampart, the castle was calculated to defend this pass. The valley here narrow as to leave little more space than is sufficient for the Alyn to pass through its romantic dingles. The country, however, opens in the distant vale, and the river expands at the village of Gresford. Nearly the whole of this rock is composed of brescia, or that mixed kind of gritstone so coarse in its texture, as to bear the appearance of small pebbles imbedded in mortar. It has been applied to the purpose of forming millstones, but they are inferior to French burs. The surrounding hills consist of limestone, which is burnt upon the spot, and mostly sold into Cheshire. In the overlay of loose earth are numerous organic bodies called entrochi and astroites. A singular kind has been found here, with protuberant joints, conjectured to have been parts of the species called Asterias arborescens, arborescent sea-star; the branches of which resemble these substances, the shape being cylindrical, made up of several articulations. On the demesne of Rhyddyn, almost close to the river Alyn, are two springs strongly impregnated with muriate of soda, resembling the celebrated fountain at Barrowdale, near Keswick, in Cumberland. These were formerly much frequented by scorbutic patients. The dose was from one to two quarts in a day. To increase the strength, people boiled the water till half was wasted by evaporation, the effect was then purgative, acting as a powerful cathartic, producing nausea. In small doses they operate diuretically. Many Roman relics have been found in the neighbourhood.---Pop<sup>n</sup> with the parish of Hope.---Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday; May 10; August 12; October 27, cattle.*

CAERHUN, CARNARVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Isaf, union of Conway, North Wales, situated on the west bank of the Conway river: 235 miles from London (coach road 321), 5 from Llanrwst, 5 from Aberconway.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Conway, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 135 miles.---Money orders issued at Conway: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Llanbedr, and having jointly a pres. net income of £289: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent,

J. Hamer, 1826: contains 256 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,257: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,445: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,671: poor rates in 1837, £503.

CAERLEON, MONMOUTH, a market town in the parish of Llangattoch, lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Usk: 135 miles from London (coach road 146), 17 from Monmouth.---Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 32 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 135 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport; London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The following interesting history of this place is taken from Warner's admirable account of it; and as it affords a vivid depiction of the Romans when seated in Britain, we readily transcribe it at length:—*Much of the present town stands within the precincts of an ancient Roman camp, the walls of which still partially exist, though deprived of their facings, and so dilapidated as to leave their foundation scarcely visible in many places. Their form is parallelogramical, and their extent nearly six hundred yards by five hundred. A little to the north-west of these, in a meadow, a circular depression or concavity of the ground occurs, which is supposed by the initiated to be a Roman amphitheatre; though the profane vulgar consider it as the place of revelry between Arthur and his knights of the Round table, and assert that the hero, when he quitted mortal existence, sank into the earth at this his favourite spot. The present name, Caerleon, that is, 'the Castle or camp of the legion,' clearly points out a Roman origin. Horsley—than whom we cannot follow a better authority—supposes that the Romans arrived at this spot in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the middle of the second century; and finding it to be a place agreeing in the circumstances of its situation with their system of castrametation, they made it the station, or head-quarters, of the second Augustan legion. In allusion to this disposition of a particular body of troops, they called it Isca Legionis Secundae Augustae; or Isca Silurum, as being the capital city of the Silures or South-Wallians. Here, it appears, the legion continued till within a short time of the departure of the Romans from Britain; since inscriptions towards the close of the empire, and coins of some of the later emperors, have at different times been discovered on this spot. From these circumstances, as well as from the extensive ruins which have accidentally presented themselves in a circle round the present town of a mile in diameter, it cannot be questioned that Caerleon became, under the auspices of the Romans, a large and magnificent place,—exhibiting those specimens of grandeur and refinement which generally decorated a Roman city—a forum, temples, baths, and theatres. The arts, indeed, seem to have been cultivated here to a high degree, as the many elegant relics of antiquity, and beautiful fragments of Roman masonry, formerly to be seen in the possession of different people at Caerleon, sufficiently testify. But its chief glory arose from the success with which intellectual acquirements were pursued; for if we give credit to the testimony of an ancient author, cited by Camden, we are to believe that Caerleon was a second Crotona, since he tells us (just previous to the arrival of the Saxons in Britain) there was an academy of two hundred philosophers at this place! Even during the times of the Romans in Britain, it appears that Caerleon enjoyed the blessings of the Christian religion. Three noble churches are said to have been*



erected in it, almost as soon as the gospel found its way into this country, one of which was constituted the metropolitan church of all Wales. Here the archiepiscopal seat continued till the time of St. David, who, towards the close of the sixth century, translated it to Menevia, or, as it was afterwards called, from the name of this canonized prelate, St. David's. The deities of classical mythology, however, had their worshippers also, and the great goddess of the Ephesians boasted a temple erected to her honour in the city of Caerleon. How long the Roman forces were continued at Caerleon, is not to be ascertained. The second Augustan legion had retired from it, previous to the final desertion of Britain by that people; but as coins of the Valentinians have been discovered here, we may conclude that it was a station as low down as the beginning of the fifth century. The enfeebled and emasculated Britons, when deprived of the aid of the Romans, became an easy prey to the fierce hordes of Saxon invaders who flocked to this country about the middle of the fifth century. Caerleon, with the country surrounding it, fell into their hands, and, doubtless, suffered severely in the undistinguishing destruction which followed all the conquests of these barbarous tribes. It soon recovered its pristine splendour, however; and under the protection of the British hero, the renowned Arthur, who wrested it from the Saxons after a fierce battle, it became once more a place of consideration. Here it was that he received the crown from the hand of Dubritius, Bishop of Llandaff, on being elected King of all Britain; and here he instituted that order of chivalry, the Round table, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the old romances. Thus Caerleon became the scene of royal amusement, in which the British dames of Arthur's court were, at Easter and Christmas, entertained with the jousts and tournaments of his hundred and thirty noble knights. Little occurs relative to Caerleon during that period of darkness and confusion, known by the name of the Middle ages. It successively felt the fury of the Saxon and the Dane, and was afterwards alternately in the possession of the English and Welsh. The castle, a remain of which is seen on the north side of the bridge, seems to have been erected about the middle of the twelfth century, if, indeed, it be the same called by Powel the 'New Castle upon Usk.' At that time the English held the town, but surrendered it, after a desperate resistance, to Jorweth ap Owen, prince of South Wales, in 1773. In the ensuing year, Caerleon experienced another change of masters, when a large army of English and Normans took possession of it; they retained it, however, but a few months, King Henry II. again restoring it to its rightful owner, Jorweth ap Owen, on this prince and the other South-Wallian leaders doing homage to him at Gloucester. In the year 1218, Caerleon fell once more into the hands of the English, under William, Earl of Pembroke, and experienced all the horrors of a complete sacking, the frequent effect of military ferocity in the feudal ages. Llewellen ap Jorweth recovered it in 1231, and it was retained by his descendants till the complete reduction of Wales by Edward I. The town, which consists principally of two streets, is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Usk, which all along this portion of its course is famed for the excellence of its salmon. The church is a handsome edifice, but the houses are mostly old, and fast going to decay. There is, however,

every prospect of its revival. A great interest has been excited lately in its antiquities, in which it is very rich, whether in Roman inscriptions, pottery, coins, pavements, and other works of art. A handsome building, in the form of a Grecian temple, is now in the course of erection, in which all the curiosities will be preserved, and lie ready for the inspection of strangers. It is probable that, in the course of time, the wealthy merchants of Newport will build suitable residences on so healthy and interesting a spot. There is a bridge of three arches here over the river. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, all have chapels here. The living, a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Monmouth, and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £8. 1s. 5d.: pres. net income, £296: patron, Dean and Chapter of Llandaff: pres. incumbent, Daniel Jones, M.A., 1831: contains 550 acres: 224 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,174: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,350: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,878: poor rates in 1837, £173. Market day, Thursday. Fairs: third Wednesday in Feb., May 1, July 20, and Sept. 21.

CAERMARTHEN. See CARMARTHEN.

CAERNARVON. See CAERNAEVRON.

CAERPHILLY (or ENNERGLYTH), GLAMORGAN, a market town in the parish of Eglwys Ilan, hund<sup>d</sup> of Caerphilly, South Wales, situated on a small branch of the river Rumney, in a wide plain, which is surrounded by rugged mountains: 161 miles from London (coach road 160), 2 from Monmouth, 7 from Cardiff. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Channel to Caerphilly, 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Weston, &c., 174 miles. Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. This place contains some well-built houses, and there are many collieries and iron-works in the vicinity, but the manufacture of woollen shawls, and other similar articles, is the principal business of the inhabitants; indeed, the hundred of Caerphilly is one of the most prosperous and populous of South Wales. One fact connected with the district is very singular—that whereas at Monmouth, which is only two miles distant, the inhabitants generally speak nearly pure English; at Caerphilly they use nothing but Welsh, but that is fast disappearing before the increasing communication of the other parts of Britain; so that, with regard to this neighbourhood, it is believed that it will shortly be as Mr. Barrington found it in his tour through Cornwall in search of the genuine Cornish—he discovered only one poor old woman, ninety years of age, who spoke it, and only two other old women that could understand her. (Returns with the hamlet of Ennerglyn.) Market days: Thursday; first Thursday in March, and first Thursday in May, are great markets. Fairs: April 5, June 6, July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 16; Thursday before Christmas-day, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

CAERSEDDFYN, MONTGOMERY, a township in the parish of Darowen, hund<sup>d</sup> of Marhynlleth—(which see for access, &c.): 200 miles from London, 6 from Marhynlleth, 1 from Darowen. Money orders issued at Marhynlleth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. Contains 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 590: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> along with Noddfa, £2,732.

**CAERTON-ULTRA-PONTERN**, **MONMOUTH**, a hamlet in the parish of Christ Church, hun<sup>d</sup> of Caldicot, situated on the south of the river Usk: 146 miles from London, 1 from Caerleon, 2 from Newport. (For access, &c., see **CAERLEON**.) (Returns with the parish.)

**CAERWENT**, **MONMOUTH**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Caldicot, union of Chepstow: it includes the hamlet of Crick: 128 miles from London (coach road 142), 6 from Chepstow, 7 from Caerleon. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 128 miles. Money orders issued at Chepstow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. Although now only an inconsiderable village, Caerwent was at one time, like Caerleon, a place of high importance, and is well ascertained to have been the Venta Silurum of the Romans, described in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and is indeed supposed to have been the capital city of the Britons in Siluria. It is still partially surrounded by Roman walls, which enclose an area about a mile in circumference; and coins, fragments of columns and statues, and tessellated pavements of great beauty, have frequently been found in and about the neighbourhood. The ancient Roman road, called Akerman Street, now forms part of the turnpike road which runs through the town, at the two extremities of which, within the circuit of the place, were the two chief gates. The Particular Baptists have a place of worship here. At a small distance from Caerwent are the remains of Caldicot Castle, formerly a stronghold of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford. The keep, the immense round tower opposite the village, the circular tower at the southern angle, the ruins of several apartments, and among them of the baronial hall, a till remain. The principal entrance consists of a noble gateway, flanked by massive turrets. The whole is surrounded by a moat. The living (St. Stephen), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with the vicarage of Matherm, and perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Discoed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £7.11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £352: patron, Dean and Chapter of Llandaff: pres. incumbent, M. Steel, 1843: contains 1,900 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 446: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 512: poor rates in 1837, £192.

**CAERWYS**, **FLINT**, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rhuddlan, North Wales, situated on a small branch of the river Clydd: 204 miles from London (coach road 212), 7 from Holywell, 6 from Denbigh. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Holywell, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 144 miles. Money orders issued at Holywell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a school here endowed with an allotment of common ground, of which the trustees receive the rent. Caerwys is governed by two bailiffs, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Formerly, the assizes were held here, but they have been removed to Mold. This place is joined with Flint and six others in returning one representative to parliament. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here, and so have the Wesleyans.

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There was anciently an Eisteddfod, or trial of bards and harpers, when all the bards were assembled annually, and a harp was given to the best by the Welsh nobles, but the custom ceased in the 9th year of Elizabeth's reign. The living, a united rectory and vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £425: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, Morgan Davies, 1849: contains 209 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 987: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,135. ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,614: poor rates in 1837, £414. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: March 5, last Tuesday in April, Trinity Thursday, first Tuesday after July 7, Aug. 29, Oct. 8, Nov. 5, cattle.

**CAINHAM**, **SALOP**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, union of Ludlow, southern division, on a branch of the river Teme: 153 miles from London (coach road 137), 3 from Ludlow, 5 from Tenbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 91 miles. Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4.13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £338: patron, Rev. J. Mainwaring: pres. incumbent, J. Mainwaring, 1818: contains 3,040 acres: 180 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 973: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,118: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,555: poor rates in 1837, £351. Tithes commuted in 1779.

**CAIRE** (or **CAIRAU**), **GLAMORGAN**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kibbor, union of Cardiff, South Wales, in the vicinity of the Llandaff Canal: 163 miles from London, 3 from Cardiff, 3 from Llandaff. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel by Penarth to Cairau, 154 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Weston, &c., 167 miles. Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff: pres. net income, £60: patron, Prebend of Caire: pres. incumbent, C. Emerson, 1837: contains 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 80: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £544: poor rates in 1837, £64.

**CAISTOR** (or **CASTOR**), **LINCOLN**, a market town and parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 191 miles from London, 12 from Great Grimsby. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rail. to Moortown station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Moortown station, &c., 70 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Caistor is a very agreeable, cheerful little town, situated on the side of a hill: it abounds in springs of the purest water. Besides the parish church, it contains three places of worship for dissenters. The church itself is an ancient edifice, and consists of a chancel, north and south aisles, south transept, and tower at the west end. It contains three effigies of the Hundon family, one of whom, Sir William de Hundon, died in the reign of Edward I. He built the north aisle; and, like the powerful proprietors in the turbulent reign of Henry III., committed some aggressions on the property of his weaker neighbours, the king's take-

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men in Caistor Moor, for which he was called up before the king's justices, in the 9th year of Edward I. The pleadings are preserved in the rolls of Plac. quo Warranto for that year. Tradition ascribes the origin of the town to the castle which was built here by the Romans. Dr. Stukeley says—*I saw enough of the old Roman wall to evince its founders. One great piece stands on the verge of the churchyard, and another by the house. There are more behind the school-house, in the pastures; and I have met with many men that have dug at its foundations in several places. It is built of white rag-stone, laid sometimes sideways, sometimes flat, in mortar exceedingly hard, full of pebbles and sand; nor is it mixed to any fineness, so that I conjecture they used to pour the mortar on liquid as soon as the lime was slaked.* Certain lands at Broughton, near Brigg, were held by a singular tenure. The proprietor of the estate employed a person on Palm Sunday, in every year, to take a gad-whip, made in the fashion of several centuries since, the stock being bound round with four pieces of wyche-elm, and a leathern purse, containing thirty silver pennies, attached to its extremity, and during divine service to make it crack three times in the church porch; he afterwards took it into the church, and held it over the head of the clergyman while the second lesson was being read: the whip was afterwards deposited with the tenant of Hundon, a hamlet in the parish. The ceremony, so utterly opposed to the sense of solemnity requisite for divine worship, was kept up until the last two years, under the supposition that the owner of the Broughton estate would be subject to some severe penalty to the proprietor of Hundon unless it was performed. About two years ago the Broughton estate was sold, and the new proprietor has since discontinued the custom. The marriage between Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, and Vortigern, the British prince, was celebrated here in 453. Caistor must have been the scene of many bloody conflicts, as the bones of men and horses have been dug up in all parts of the town. Fibulae, and beads of Romano-British character, have also been found. The grammar-school was founded in 1630, by the Rev. Francis Rawlinson, and subsequently received a bequest from William Hansard, Esq. It has an exhibition of £10 a year at Jesus College, Cambridge, open to all the sons of the inhabitants. The present head-master is William Ellis, LL.D. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The Caistor poor-law union comprehends seventy-six parishes, spread over an area of 164,898 acres, and comprising a population of about 27,000 persons: the annual expenditure, prior to the formation of the union, was about £10,500; it is now about £12,000 per annum. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapelries of Holton-le-Moor and Clixby, is valued at £7. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D. (Vicar of Leeds), the Prebendary thereof: pres. incumbent, H. Maclean, 1844: contains 3,220 acres: 433 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,988: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,286: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> in 1838, £7,572: poor rates in 1848, £602. 12s. 4d. Waste lands enclosed in 1798. Tithes commuted in 1839. Market day, Saturday. Fairs: Friday before Palm Sunday, for sheep and cattle;

Saturday before Whitsuntide; Friday after Old Michaelmas, for cattle. Bankers: Smith, Ellison, & Co.—draw on Smith, Payne, & Co.; Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company open a room at the Red Lion on market days—draw on Prescott, Grote, & Co. Inns: Red Lion, George, &c. The present lord of the manor is George Skipworth, Esq., Moortown House.—Brooklesby Park, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, is seven miles from Caistor. In the park is the mausoleum, a costly structure, commenced in 1787 under the direction of James Wyatt. The Pelham Pillar, commenced by the late, and completed by the present earl, is a mile and a half from Caistor, and stands on the highest spot of ground in the county.—Riby Grove, four miles from Caistor, the seat of George Tomline, Esq., late M.P. for Shrewsbury.—There was formerly a mansion at Caistor, the seat of the Maddison family.

CAISTOR (or CAISTER-ST.-EDMUND'S), NORFOLK, a parish in Henstead hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Henstead: 130 miles from London (coach road 104), 4 from Norwich, 11 from Bungay. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 170 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich; London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. This is now but an inconsiderable village, but was anciently the principal station of the Romans in the country of the Iceni, and was termed the Venta Icenorum. The living (St. Edmund's), a rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Merkahall, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norfolk, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £447: patron, Mrs. H. Dashwood: pres. incumbent, John Arthy, 1842: contains 910 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 147: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £14,115: poor rates in 1837, £113.

CAISTOR, near YARMOUTH, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of East Flegg, eastern division, situated on the sea-shore: 148 miles from London (coach road 125), 2 from Yarmouth, 2 from Great Ormsby. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Yarmouth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Yarmouth, &c., 188 miles. Money orders issued at Yarmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. This place has, by several antiquaries, been supposed to be the Garriannonum of the Romans, but it would rather seem to have been dependant upon and opposite to that fort. Tanner says of it—*There had been an ancient free chapel in the manor-house here, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, as early as the reign of Henry I., wherein Sir John Fastolfe (who died in the 38th year of Henry VI.) intended to have erected a college for seven monks or secular priests (one of whom to be head) and seven poor men, and to endow the same with 120 marks, rent charge, out of several manors which he gave or sold to his cousin, John Paston, senior, Esq., charged with this charity. This Mr. Paston, senior, laboured to establish this pious foundation, according to Sir John Fastolfe's design, till his death—the sixth year of Edward IV.—as did afterwards his son and heir, Sir John Paston, Knt. But whether ever it was incorporated and fully settled, I much doubt, there being no further mention of it either in the rolls, or in the Bishop of Norwich's registry; only in the valuation, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII., there is said to*

have been a chantry in *Castore Hall*, of the foundation of *Sir John Fastolfe, Knt.*, worth £2. 13s. 4d. per annum. The sum of £105 a year, devised by Mrs. Blennerhasset and Sir William Paston, is applied to the purchasing of coal for the poor. A range of hills, called the *Meals*, or *Marum Hills*, extends, with little interruption, to Hapsbury Point, where two lighthouses have been erected. The living, a vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of St. Edmund's, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £875: patron, Rev. G. W. Steward: pres. incumbent, G. W. Steward, 1829: contains 2,920 acres: 168 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 909: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,045: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,106: poor rates in 1837, £297.

**CAISTRON, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Rothbury, northern division, north of the Coquet river—(which see for access, &c.): 310 miles from London, 13 from Morpeth, 18 from Alnwick. Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m. Contains 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 54: poor rates in 1837, £55.

**CALBOURNE, HANTS**, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight: it includes the ancient chapelry and borough of Newton: 102 miles from London (coach road 94), 5 from Newport, 4 from Carisbrook. Sou. West. Rail. to Portsmouth, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 234 miles. Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The living (All Saints) is valued at £19. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £464: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, R. Sumner, 1845: contains 5,090 acres: 137 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 655: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 753: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,629: poor rates in 1837, £549.

**CALCEBY, LINCOLN**, a parish in the Marsh division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 163 miles from London (coach road 141), 2 from Alford, 8 from Louth. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Alford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Alford, &c., 107 miles. The church is in ruins. The living (St. Andrew) is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage united to the rectory of South Ormsby: contains 430 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 52: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £857: poor rates in 1837, £40.

**CALCETHORPE, LINCOLN**, a parish in the Wold division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 178 miles from London (coach road 152), 6 from Louth, 9 from Market-Raisen. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Louth, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Boston to Louth, &c., 116 miles. Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living (St. Faith), a rectory and a sinecure, is valued at £6. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £16: patron, W. Briscoe, Esq.: contains 710 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 69: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £904: poor rates in 1837, £72.

**CALDBECK, CUMBERLAND**, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, union of Wigton, western division: this parish possesses seven daily schools: it includes the three townships of Caldbeck High, Caldbeck Low, and Caldbeck Hilt-

cliffe: 296 miles from London (coach road 295), 8 from Wigton, 17 from Penrith. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Plumpton station, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 196 miles. Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. The greater part of the parish—upwards, of 13,000 acres—consists of waste and moor lands; but even the bleakest of these wastes is made productive in the depasturing of as many as 7,000 or 8,000 sheep, the several flocks of which seldom produce less than 2,000 lambs. Indeed, on many of the estates, the flock of sheep is considered as an heir-loom, being sold and bought along with the land, and let out like it for a rent to the tenant, he being bound, on resigning his holding, to deliver as many sheep in number, and as like in condition, as those which he received. The village, in which some woollen work is carried on, is scattered, but is highly picturesque. The several hills contain lead, copper, limestone, and coal, besides various other minerals. The Caldbeck and the Caldew, both streams characteristic of the country, meet near the church, and the latter, especially, exhibits in its course some very bold and striking scenery. About half a mile below, it is crossed by a natural stone bridge, through which its impetuous torrent rushes in two cascades, by the sides of which it has formed two singular excavations, called respectively the "Fairies' Kettle," and the "Fairies' Kirk." The living (St. Kentigern), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £45. 13s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £436: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, James Lynn, 1813: contains 24,280 acres: 201 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,553: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,785: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £6,902: poor rates in 1837, £710.

**CALDBRIDGE (or CALDBURGH), NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Coverham, in the wapentake of Hang-West—(which see for access, &c.): 233 miles from London, 3 from Middleham, 9 from Askrigg. Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. Contains 1,200 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 95: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £645: poor rates in 1837, £27.

**CALDECOT, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Shocklach—(which see for access, &c.): 170 miles from London, 7 from Tarporley, 11 from Chester. Money orders issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. About a mile west flows the river Dee. Contains 430 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 86: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £984: poor rates in 1837, £38.

**CALDECOT.** See CHELVESTON.

**CALDECOT, RUTLAND**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wrangdike, union of Uppingham: 110 miles from London (coach road 84), 4 from Uppingham, 1 from Rockingham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Caldecot: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 78 miles. Money orders issued at Uppingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. John), a curacy to the vicarage of Liddington: contains 1,440 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,383: poor rates in 1837, £97.

**CALDECOT, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>.

of Longestow, union of Caxton and Arrington: 51 miles from London, 4 from Caxton, 10 from Cambridge. (For access, &c., see CAXTON.) Money orders issued at Caxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Toft, and having jointly a pres. net income of £287: patron, Christ College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, E. A. Powell, 1843: contains 833 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 117: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £508: poor rates in 1837, £96.

CALDECOT, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Odsey, union of Hitchin: 40 miles from London, 3 from Baldock, 8 from Royston. (For access, &c., see BALDOCK.) Money orders issued at Baldock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The living (St. Mary Magdalen), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £75: patron, W. Hale, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. V. Edwards, 1837: contains 310 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 41: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £430: poor rates in 1837, £21.

CALDECOT, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, western division: 4 miles from Stoke Ferry, 12 from Downham-Market. (For access, &c., see DOWNHAM-MARKET.) Money orders issued at Brandon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (Virgin Mary), a sinecure rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £3. 1s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £6: patron, Sir H. R. P. Bedingsfield, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Robert Rolfe, 1815: contains 930 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 48: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £468: poor rates in 1837, £37.

CALDECOT (or CALDICOTT), BEDFORD, a hamlet, divided into Upper and Lower, in the parish of Northill—(which see for access, &c.): 47 miles from London, 2 from Biggleswade, 9 from Baldock. Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. Contains 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 509: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 576. (Other returns with the parish.)

CALDECOTE, WARWICK, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Nuneaton: 101 miles from London (coach road 78), 5 from Nuneaton, 3 from Atherstone. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nuneaton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth to Atherstone, 32, thence 3 miles. Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The church is a plain Gothic structure, and contains several monuments of the Purefry family, who held the manor in the time of Edward VI., and by one of whom, William Purefry, the mansion of Village was rebuilt in the early part of the 17th century. It also contains a monument of Mr. George Abbot, a partisan of the parliament, who, in 1642, successfully resisted an attack of Prince Rupert, at the head of eighteen troops of horse, when assisted *only by eight men, his mother, and her maids*. The story looks somewhat marvellous, for the prince was not usually put off with so much facility, particularly when he had a force at his back sufficient to eat the garrison, house, and all. However, the story is told on a tablet in the church, and therefore must be true.

Fortunately, according to other records, not one of his little garrison was hurt. Caldecote Hall is now the seat of Kirby Fenton, Esq. The living (St. David and St. Chad), is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £149: patron, D. Hemming, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. B. Hemming, 1841: contains 820 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 93: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £853.

CALDER (or CALDERBRIDGE), CUMBERLAND, a hamlet in the parish of St. Bridget Berketmet, and ward of Allerdale above Derwent, western division—(which see for access, &c.): 290 miles from London, 4 from Egremont, 9 from Whitehaven. Money orders issued at Whitehaven: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1134, by Ranulf Earl of Chester, which, at the dissolution, was granted to Thomas Leigh. Its ruins still remain, and Hutchison thus graphically describes them:—"The first part you come to is the colonnade, having five circular arches supported on clustered pillars, in length 27 paces. A *facia* remains above the arches, as it anciently supported the roof. The tower is supported by light clustered pillars of excellent workmanship, about 24 feet in height, with capitals ornamented with a roll, from whence spring very beautiful pointed arches, which formed the cupola or lantern. This church has been but small, the width of the choir being only 25 feet, the square of the tower 21 feet, and the limb of the cross, which we could trace, 22 feet wide; the monastery has adjoined to the church. The upper chambers show a row of eight windows to the west, and seven to the east. There are the remains of three arches on one side upon the ground floor, which appear to have belonged to a small cloister; the members of the arches are numerous and semicircular. At the end adjoining to the church is a large window, which appeared to us to have appertained to the chief apartment of the house, the chapter-house, or refectory, only the outside walls are standing. It appears that many eminent persons have been interred here, from the fragments of effigies preserved, and now placed against the walls; but no inscription or other evidence remains, save the devices on the shields, to point out to whose tombs the sculptures belonged. One of them is represented in a coat of mail with his hand upon his sword; another bears a shield reversed, as a mark of disgrace for treachery or cowardice."

CALDERBROOK. See BLATCHINGWORTH AND CALDERBROOK.

CALDEWEGATE, CARLISLE, a suburb of the city, and now comprised in part within the boundaries of that burgh. (For access and postal arrangements, see CARLISLE.) Contains 1,680 acres: 617 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,528: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,353: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,843: poor rates in 1837, £724.

CALDEY (GREAT and LITTLE), CHESTER, a township in the parish of West Kirby, lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirral, southern division, at the mouth of the river Dee—(which see for access, &c.): 214 miles from London, 8 from Liverpool, 7 from Great Neston. Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. Contains 740 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 104: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £800: poor rates in 1837, £23.

**CALDICOT**, **MONMOUTH**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Caldicot, union of Chepstow: 133 miles from London (coach road 140), 5 from Chepstow, 8 from Caerleon.---Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 133 miles.---Money orders issued at Chepstow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £23 a year. On a level piece of ground, about a mile from the shore, are the ruins of Caldicot Castle, thus beautifully described by Mr. Britton:—"The history of this fortress is obscure; but from the varied and ponderous style of the building, it was probably erected at two distinct but early periods. The most ancient part, containing the circular bastions, &c., might have been begun by Harold when he was attempting the conquest of Gwent; but the greater part was added by the early Normans when they proceeded to complete it. This fortress, which must have been of considerable importance in the subjugation of the south-eastern parts of Monmouthshire, was early in the possession of the great family of Bohun; for, according to Dugdale, Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, the fifth of that line, did homage, in 1221, for the livery of this castle, among other possessions of his late father. Coming into possession of the crown, it was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster; of which, under lease, it is at present held by the executors of the late Colonel Lewis of St. Pierre. From a statement given by the jury at a court of inquisition, held in the year 1613, it then appeared to have been in a very dilapidated state. Situated in a flat, the ruins do not produce that picturesque effect which others of a similar kind do, that have the advantage of more elevated sites. The ground environing the castle was formerly overflowed, so that the edifice stood upon an island, and it is still surrounded by a moat: in a distant view the shape seems quadrangular, but on a nearer approach it exhibits a polygonal form. The side fronting the village is flanked by a large round tower, and at the northern angle is a circular tower on a mound of earth, evidently the keep, encircled by a ditch. By means of galleries this was connected with the rest of the buildings. Another circular dilapidated tower is at the southern angle. The principal entrance to the south-west consists of a grand arched gateway, flanked with massive turrets, mantled with ivy, and was formerly guarded by portcullises. The greatest length of the inner area is 100 yards: the breadth differs from 75 yards to 40 towards the east. The thickness of the walls varies from five to nine feet, which are formed of coarse grit-stone. Within side are the remains of several apartments, particularly the baronial-hall; and opposite to the grand gateway is another entrance through a fine hexagonal tower, with a machicolated roof. A high ridge of land, perhaps formerly fortified, connects the castle with the village." The level, which at one time was inundated, has been drained and fenced, and is now a fine grazing district.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £6. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £190:

patron, Sir E. Williams: pres. incumbent, E. T. Williams, 1841: contains 1,850 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 625: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 719: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,829: poor rates in 1837, £400.

**CALDICOT**. See **TOWCESTER**.

**CALDICOTE**, **HUNTINGDON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Norman-Cross: 57 miles from London (coach road 54), 4 from Stilton, 3 from St. Neot's.---Gt. Nor. Rail. to St. Neot's, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, 102, thence 7 miles.---Money orders issued at Stilton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Huntingdon, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 3s. 6d.: pres. net income, £156: patron, William Wells, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Warren, 1822: contains 740 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 52: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £823: poor rates in 1837, £16.

**CALDWELL**. See **CAULDWELL**.

**CALDWELL**. See **CHADWELL**.

**CALDWELL**, **NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of St. John Stanwick, in the wapentake of Gilling-West—(which see for access, &c.): 240 miles from London, 6 from Darlington, 5 from Greta Bridge.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 2,000 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 209: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,627: poor rates in 1837, £122.

**CALKE**. See **CAULK**.

**CALLALEY AND YETTINGTON**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Whittingham, Coquetdale ward, northern division: 308 miles from London, 10 from Alnwick, 5 from Rothbury.---(For access, &c., see **ALN WICK**.)---Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m.---Contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 306: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 352: poor rates in 1837, £88.

**CALLERTON (BLACK)**. See **BLACK CALLERTON**.

**CALLERTON (HIGH)**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Ponteland, southern division—(which see for access, &c.): 270 miles from London, 6 from Newcastle, 12 from Morpeth.---Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: poor rates in 1837, £106.

**CALLERTON (LITTLE)**, **NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the same parish as the above—(which see for access, &c.): 271 miles from London.---Contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 34: poor rates in 1837, £5.

**CALLINGTON** (formerly **KELLINGTON**), **CORNWALL**, a borough, market town, and chapelry in the middle division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of East, union of Liskeard: 258 miles from London (coach road 215), 11 from Launceston.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Plymouth, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 272 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 1½ p.m.---The name of this place was formerly Calweton, Calvington, and Kilvington. It is situated on a gentle rise, and consists chiefly of one street, the houses of which are antique, ill-built, and mean in appear-

ance; the town is, moreover, badly paved, and but ill supplied with water. There was, some years since, a considerable trade in wool carried on here, but it has almost quite declined, and Callington now depends for its support on the mines in its neighbourhood, which have been largely worked, and afford employment to a large number of persons; among the minerals obtained is some valuable manganese. The county magistrates hold a petty sessions here once in every month, at the court-house, which is a very convenient structure, recently rebuilt by Lord Clinton. The borough returned two members to parliament ever since the 27th of Elizabeth, the right of election being vested in the holders of real property, and in such assignees of such property, who were rated at forty shillings to the poor, within forty days of the election; but the place was disfranchised by the Reform Act. The church is a spacious edifice, erected chiefly by Nicholas de Asheton, one of the judges of the Queen's Bench, in 1645, to whose memory there is a marble tomb in the chancel. The Independents and Wesleyans have respectively places of worship here. A charity school here, originally established by Lord Clinton, is now supported through the munificence of Mr. Baring, who pays the master £30 a year; and there is, beside, an endowment of £12 a year for a child's school. — The living (St. Mary) is a rectory, annexed to that of South-hill, in the diocese of Exeter, and having jointly a pres. net income of £748: patrons, Lord Ashburton and G. Stroud, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. M. Rice, 1841: contains 2,600 acres: 248 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,685: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,938: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,142: poor rates in 1837, £645. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: first Wednesday in March; May 1; September 19; November 12, cattle; and first Wednesday in the month. — Golding's Hotel, Wellington Hotel.

CALLOW, DERBY, a hamlet in the parish of Wirksworth — (which see for access, &c.): 137 miles from London, 2 from Wirksworth, 6 from Winster. — Money orders issued at Wirksworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 112: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,566: poor rates in 1837, £68.

CALLOW, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Webtree: 137 miles from London (coach road 135), 4 from Hereford, 11 from Ross. — Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 119 miles. — Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There are the remains of two Roman camps on an elevation in the neighbourhood. — The living (St. Michael) is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Acornbury: contains 640 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £466: poor rates in 1837, £25.

CALMSDEN. See NORTH CERNEY.

CALNE, WILTS, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Calne: it includes the liberty of Bowood: 101 miles from London (coach road 87), 12 from Marlborough. — Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued at Calne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes

9½ p.m. — Calne, like many other places in this part of the country, is of very remote antiquity, being supposed to have been built on the ruins of a Roman station near Studley, on the opposite side of the river, an opinion which is abundantly countenanced by the large number of Roman remains which have been dug up in the town and neighbourhood. Tradition has marked it out as having been the residence of the West Saxon kings, but there is no vestige either of castle or palace to justify the supposition, except the name of a field hard by, and of a street which leads to it. In 977, a celebrated synod was held here, to decide the right to the several religious establishments in the country, between the regular and secular clergy, at which Dunstan, then Archbishop of Canterbury, presided. A catastrophe occurred at the time, of which the editors of Lyson's 'Magna Britannia' have given the following account:—*The priests had a powerful champion, one Beornhelm, a Scotch bishop, who, with no less eloquence than strength of scripture and reason, pleaded their cause, which while he was doing, behold on a sudden the beams and whole timber-frame of the room in which the bishops and nobility of the kingdom were assembled, broke and fell to the ground, many of the chiefs were wounded or hurt, and some killed; but as to the secular priests, they were most of them slain and buried under the ruins, but the place or seat where Dunstan sat remained firm; and he being the chief advocate for the monks, as well as president of the synod, his miraculous preservation (as it was then esteemed) was thus interpreted, viz., that Heaven had appeared in defence of the monks, and confirmed their cause, intimating, by the preservation of their patron, that their order should be upheld; and thereupon the secular priests were every one outed in Dunstan's province, and monks put in their room. But some of our historians make this accident a judgment upon the nobility, who had a little before betrayed and murdered the young king Edward, who indeed got the name of a saint by his death, but king Ethelred got his throne. The town consists chiefly of one long street, the houses in which are mostly well built of stone; it is partially lighted and paved, and is watered by the little river Marlan, which, shortly after it passes through the town, falls into the Avon. The church is a large and ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a square tower at the north-east end, ninety-three feet high. The nave and aisles are divided by massive round columns, which have square decorated capitals that support rounded as well as pointed arches. The roof is of richly-carved woodwork, and on the north side of the church there is a curious zigzag doorway, and monuments of a member of the Erule family. In the churchyard, there is a large monument to the memory of Investo Boswell, commonly known in his day as King of the Gipsies. A branch of the Wilts and Berks Canal also reaches Calne, and by its union with the Kennet and Avon Canal, and afterwards, through the latter, with the Thames and Abingdon Canal, opens an easy access for goods to Bristol and London, and all the intermediate districts. There has been some silk and woollen manufacture carried on here, but the trade has gradually succumbed to the influence of the manufacturing*



places in the north, and the inhabitants are now therefore chiefly employed in agriculture. Though a borough by prescription, Calne is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. There was a court of requests here, held every six weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s., within the hundreds of Calne, North Damenham, Corsham, and Chippenham. The town-hall is a neat structure, erected by the lord of the manor, and under it the market is held; it has been of late years repaired, and an upper story was erected by the Marquis of Lansdowne. Members were occasionally returned to parliament from the 23d year of Edward I. till the reign of Richard II., when it returned two, and continued to do so until deprived of one by the act of William IV., under which the franchise was extended from the twenty-three or twenty-four burgesses who formerly held it, to the inhabitants of the whole of the municipal parish of Calne, and part of the parish of Blackland: the number of electors is now somewhat more than 300. The Baptists, the Methodists, Society of Friends, and the Unitarians, all have places of worship here. There is a free school, which was founded by Mr. John Bentley in 1660, at which seven of the boys are taught Latin and Greek, and otherwise fitted to become exhibitioners at either of the universities, through a bequest made by Sir Francis Bridgman. An hospital, dedicated to St. John, existed here as early as the reign of Henry III.; its revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to £2. 2s. 8d. annually. The Calne poor-law union comprehends eleven parishes, spread over an area of about forty-six square miles, and comprising a population of about 9,000 persons. A workhouse has been built here by the poor-law commissioners, for the reception of the paupers. In the vicinity of the town, many curious fossils have been found; and, at the distance of about three miles, there is the figure of a horse cut in the chalk hills, which is 167 feet long. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage with the curacies of Barwick-Basset, Derry Hill, and Cherhill, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 6s.: pres. net income, £769: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, John Gnthrie, 1835: contains 9,670 acres: 976 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,128: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,897: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £26,502: poor rates in 1837, £2,530. Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: May 6, and Sept. 29. Bankers: Tanner & Pinckney—draw on Spooner, Atwood, & Co.; North Wilts Banking Co.—draw on Drewett & Fowler. Inns: Lansdowne Arms and White Hart. W. 2 m., Bowood House, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne—for which see Bowood.)

CALOW, DERBY, a hamlet in the parish of Chesterfield—(which see for access, &c.): 148 miles from London, 3 from Chesterfield, 3 from Bolsover. Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 536: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 616: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,217: poor rates in 1837, £149.

CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, a parish in the middle division of East hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Liskeard, on the north bank of the river Tamar: 256 miles from London (coach road 214), 5 from Callington, 12

from Launceston. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Plymouth, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 269 miles. Money orders issued at Callington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.—There are several silver, copper, lead, and tin mines here, and the fine mineral euranium is also found here. The town is one of singular old English aspect, and is romantically placed on the Tamar, over which there is a bridge and ferry to Beer Alston. The Tamar is remarkably beautiful throughout the whole of its course, and is celebrated for the excellent salmon with which in the season it abounds. A little above the town there is a weir, beyond which the stream is navigable only for very small boats, and which is often the scene of some admirable sport. In the neighbourhood of Calstock there is a granite quarry, from which much of the stone was brought of which Waterloo Bridge is built. Cothele, or Cultaigh House, in the parish of Calstock, is an ancient and extensive mansion, with a massive embattled tower, which formerly gave the name of Cothele to a family whose heiress married an Edgcombe upwards of three centuries ago, and the property has devolved to their descendant, the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, who derives his second title of Viscount Valletort from the "winding vale" of the Tamar, near which it stands. Cothele is a place of much interest, from still presenting the entire mansion, the furniture, and the curious style of living of the nobility in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The woods on the grounds are in the extreme magnificent, the chestnuts especially being finely massed, and grown to an immense size. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £26. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £510: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, E. Morshead, 1795: contains 5,450 acres: 449 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,553: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,935: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,801: poor rates in 1837, £612.

CALSTONE-WILLINGTON, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Calne, north of the Roman road: 103 miles from London (coach road 86), 2 from Calne, 5 from Devizes. Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 166 miles. Money orders issued at Calne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The hamlet of Calstone, not within the bounds of the actual parish, but an outlying portion of Calne parish, contains about 40 more houses, and about 200 inhabitants. There is a paper-mill, a large flour-mill (the latter in Calstone proper), and a flock, flannel, and grist mill. There are three considerable farms, and one smaller, all called Calstone. There are between fifty and sixty children in the day and Sunday schools. There is a small spring, which rises at the base of the chalk hills, by which this place is bounded, which, in the space of three miles, turns five mills. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £192: patron, Marquis of Lansdowne: pres. incumbent, W. M. Macdonald, 1841: contains 1,130 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 31: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,250: poor rates in 1837, £40.

**CALTHORPE** (or **CATTHORPE**), **LEICESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, southern division, on the north side of the river Avon: 87 miles from London (coach road 85), 4 from Lutterworth, 2 from Swinford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Calthorpe: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 55 miles. — Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Dr. Stukeley has fixed upon this place as being the Tripointum of the Romans, and describes it as a bridge placed in a sweet little valley, with the sides pretty steep. The stream here divides into two, with a bridge over each; upon one a stone inscription, very laconic, showing the three counties that repair it. Hard by antiquities have been found, both at Cat-thorpe and Lilburn, one on the north, the other on the south side of the river; so that the Roman city stood on both sides. Castle-hills, a place of Lilburn, where are some old walls. Camden, however, assigns the name to an erection in Towcester, and Dr. Henry to Rugby; but vestiges of Roman encampments appear both on the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire sides of the Avon, in the neighbourhood; and it is certain that a Roman road passed through the encampment, respecting which Mr. Ireland observes—*It was indisputably the Roman station mentioned by Antoninus, in his journey from London to Lincoln, under the denomination of Tripointum. The circular tumulus, called by different writers the Prætorium Augurale, or Augustale, is sixty feet in height, having its base formed by a rampart or vallum, washed on the north side by the river Avon. This elevated spot, which commands a view of the whole encampment, was allotted to the general, the superior officers, and young men of rank who served as volunteers. On the eastern side of the Prætorium, and adjoining to it, is the upper camp, the north side of which is in like manner washed by the Avon. The northern side of the Prætorium, with that of the upper camp, form one line, two hundred and seventy-six feet in length. The inner vallum, or agger of the middle camp, is only twenty-eight feet in height, being defended by the river. Beyond this there is another encampment, which is defended by a fosse.* — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £5. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Rev. L. Harper: pres. incumbent, Lat. Harper, 1825: contains 520 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 167: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,208: poor rates in 1837, £149.

**CALTHORPE**, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, eastern division: 143 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Aylsham, 7 from Cromer. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £35: pres. net income, £143: patron, Sir W. Foster: pres. incumbent, S. M. Shephard, 1848: contains 850 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 214: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,697: poor rates

in 1837, £76. — W. 1 m., Wollerton Hall—(for which see **WOLLERTON**.) S.W. 1 m., Blickling Park — (for which see **BLICKLING**.)

**CALTHWAITE**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, eastern division — (which see for access, &c.): 7 miles from Penrith. — Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206.

**CALTON**, **STAFFORD**, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Blore, and partly in the parishes of Croxden, Mayfield, and Waterfall, southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow — (which see for access, &c.): 152 miles from London, 2 from Leek, 4 from Warstow. — Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living is a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £86: patron, Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, Richard Ward, 1832: contains 2,480 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 244: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £708: poor rates in 1837, £60.

**CALTON**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in that part of the parish of Kirby in Malham-Dale, which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Eweross, on a branch of the river Aire — (which see for access, &c.): 228 miles from London, 7 from Settle, 4 from Linton. — Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. — There is a school here with a small endowment. This was the birth-place of General Lambert, a major-general in the parliamentary army, and one of the principal regicides of Charles I. — Contains 1,730 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 90: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,166: poor rates in 1837, £54.

**CALVER**, **DERBY**, a hamlet in the parish of Bakewell, northern division, on the east bank of the river Derwent — (which see for access, &c.): 156 miles from London, 4 from Bakewell, 6 from Tideswell. — Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 573: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 658: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £993: poor rates in 1837, £133.

**CALVERHALL**, **SALOP**, a chapelry in the parish of Prees, in the Whitchurch division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradford North, northern division: it includes Williston and Millenheath — (which see for access, &c.): 170 miles from London, 4 from Wem, 8 from Drayton. — Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £65: patron, John W. Dod, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. Mainwaring, 1843: contains 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**CALVERLEIGH**, **DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tiverton, northern division, in the vicinity of the Western Canal: 163 miles from London, 2 from Tiverton, 8 from Collumpton. — (For access, &c., see **TIVERTON**.) — Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £161: patron,

G. W. Owen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. W. Owen, 1841: contains 550 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 81: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £810: poor rates in 1837, £26.

**CALVERLEY, CHESTER**, a township in that part of the parish of Bunbury, which lies in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Eddisbury—(which see for access, &c.): 171 miles from London, 6 from Nantwich, 5 from Tarporley.—Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—Contains 1,910 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,629: poor rates in 1837, £145.

**CALVERLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Morley, union of Bradford, south of the river Aire: it includes the townships of Bolton, Calverley-cum-Farsley, Idle, and Pudsey: 217 miles from London (coach road 198), 5 from Leeds, 4 from Bradford.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Apperley station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 185 miles.—Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—A new church, with a tower and pinnacle in the Gothic style, was erected some years since by the parliamentary commissioners, at Calverley Pudsey, at an expense of £13,362. 8s.; it contains 2,000 sittings: another was erected also under the same authority at Calverley Idle; it contains 1,020 sittings. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £45 a year. Upwards of 2,000 hands are employed here in the manufacture of woollens. Calverley Hall, was the residence of an ancient family of the same name, by some of whom was perpetrated, in 1604, the horrible catastrophe, which was familiarly called the "Yorkshire Tragedy," the details of which are by some attributed to Shakespeare. At Apperley Bridge, there is a mansion most delightfully situated in Airedale, which is appropriated to the education of young men intended for the Wesleyan ministry: the number is restricted to seventy-two, and the institution is conducted on the same principles as those of Kingston in Gloucestershire.—The living (St. Wilfred), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £9. 11s. 10d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Alfred Brown, 1845: contains 8,390 acres: 3,240 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 21,039: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 24,189: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £21,557: poor rates in 1837, £3,189.

**CALVERLEY-CUM-FARSLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the above parish.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 3,640 acres: 520 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,142: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,763: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,997: poor rates in 1837, £574.

**CALVERT-FENTON.** See FENTON (GREAT).

**CALVERTON, BUCKINGHAM**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Newport, union of Potters-Pury, south of the river Ouse, in the vicinity of the Buckingham Canal: 56 miles from London (coach road 52), 8 from Buckingham, 1 from Stony-Stratford.—Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Wolverton, &c., 83 miles.—Money orders issued at Stony-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The church was rebuilt in 1818, through

the munificence of the late Lord Arden, and the then rector, Dr. Butler; and it has been much beautified and improved by the present incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval, with windows of stained glass and other decorations, and the appearance of the interior is now very pleasing and handsome. The rectory-house, also built by Lord Arden, occupies the site of a Roman encampment, where many relics were found while forming the plantations and laying out the garden. The manor-house was built on the site of an old mansion during the Commonwealth, by Simon Bennet, Esq., of London, whose daughter and co-heiress, Frances, conveyed it by marriage to the Earl of Salisbury, by whose descendant it was alienated in 1813. There is much lace-making in the parish, and there is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood.—The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £26. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £346: patron, Earl of Egmont: pres. incumbent, C. G. Perceval, 1821: contains 1,982 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 493: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 567: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,846: poor rates in 1837, £288.

**CALVERTON, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford, near a branch of the Trent: 145 miles from London (coach road 131), 7 from Nottingham, 9 from Mansfield.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Hucknall Torkard, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Hucknall, &c., 30 miles.—Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £12 a year. There is a Methodist chapel here. Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frame, which laid the foundation of the whole hosiery trade of the district, was a native of the parish.—The living (St. Wilfrid), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £145: patron, Prebendaries of Oton in Southwell College Church: pres. incumbent, Samuel Oliver, 1827: contains 3,320 acres: 228 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,540: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,080: poor rates in 1837, £331.—Calverton Hall is occupied by Lady Sherbrooke, widow of General Sir John Sherbrooke, G. C. B., &c.

**CALWICH, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Ellastone, south division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Toton-slow, west of the river Dove—(which see for access, &c.): 142 miles from London, 7 from Cheadle, 10 from Leek.—Money orders issued at Cheadle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—There was anciently an hermitage here of Black Canons, which was granted, before the year 1148, by Nicholas de Gresseler Fitzniple to the abbot of Kenilworth. It was granted by Henry VIII. to the College of Merton in Surrey, in exchange for the manor of East Moulsey, and, as part of that, was again given to John Fleetwood.—Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,047: poor rates in 1837, £90.

**CAM, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Berkeley, union of Dursley: 116 miles from London (coach road 110), 1 from Dursley, 6 from Wotton.—Gt. West. Rail.

through Stonehouse to Berkeley Road station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Stonehouse, &c., 116 miles. Money orders issued at Dursley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. In 1730, Mrs. Frances Hop-ton bequeathed fifty-eight acres of land to endow a school here, in which eighteen boys and eighteen girls are taught and clothed. The other parochial charities produce about £80 a year. There is a woollen manufacture to some extent here, but the parish is principally celebrated for the quantity and quality of the cheese which it produces. The living (St. George), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Bishop of Gloucester: pres. incumbent, George Madan, 1838: contains 3,430 acres: 403 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,851: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £7,356: poor rates in 1837, £967. Norman Hill is the residence of M. J. Rhodes, Esq.; Tilsdown House, of Thomas Hardwick, Esq.; Chingre, of Major Wright.

CAMBERWELL, SURREY, a parish, including the hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham, and part of Norwood, in the east half hund<sup>d</sup> of Brixton, union of St. Giles, Camberwell: 3 miles from London, 8 from Croydon. Money orders issued here: post six times each way daily. Camberwell is, in the Domesday survey, written *Cambrewell*, and, in other records of a remote period, *Camerwell*, and appears to have been, during the early occupation of the Romans, an important station of that people, who constructed paved roadways across the marshes, of which the ground, between the river and the foot of the Surrey hills, at that time mostly consisted; the remains of which, formed of square chalk stones secured with oaken piles, were discovered, fifteen feet below the present surface of the ground, during the construction of the Grand Surrey Canal, in 1809. Towards the south of the town—village it used to be—on an elevation called Ladland's Hill, there are the remains of a quadrangular camp, which is defended on the south by a double intrenchment, and which is evidently of Roman origin; and in a field close by, called Well Hill, three large wells have been discovered, thirty-five feet in circumference, lined with cement, from which most probably the name of the place has been derived. As if to prove that this was a place of considerable importance,—and in all probability it was the spot upon which the Roman cohorts were artfully but judiciously concentrated prior to their crossing the tidal flood of the Thames, which they appear to have done as low from its mouth as they could have done, before attempting the subjugation of the varied and fertile districts beyond the northern bank,—a head of Janus, eighteen inches high, was found about a century since, indicating that it was here they made the parley of peace with the Britons, which lulled them into that fatal security which ended in the subjection and emasculation of the national character. According to tradition, and the opinion of some antiquaries, they *forded* the Thames,—an achievement which is evidently, at the present moment, impossible, and the notion of which must, at that time when the whole site between Cheap-side and Denmark Hill was an estuary, have been

preposterous; but there is little doubt that here they crossed the river, and entered upon their northern progress. From the arrival of the Romans till that of the successful usurpation of William the Norman, there is little mention of Camberwell; the chief points of transit across the Thames being, in all probability, above the present site of London, from Middlesex to the high grounds about Richmond, or below it, from Essex to the acclivities of Kent; but, in Domesday-book, there is mention made of a church, showing that it is an inhabited locality; and in a register of Bishop Edgington, at Winchester, there is a commission inserted, dated in 1346, to reconcile Camberwell church, "which had been polluted by bloodshed." The village, or town—for, as has been before said, it is more entitled to the latter than the former appellation—is very pleasantly situated at the foot, and on the slope, of the hills which rise from the valley of the Thames, and undulate through Surrey; and the agreeableness of its site, and the beauty of its environs, has made it the residence of some of the first merchants in London, and among them many who have distinguished themselves by their abilities in literature and the arts, as well as in the pursuit of commercial success. Camberwell is well lighted and watched, and partly paved, under an act obtained in 1814 for that purpose, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from the South London Company's works, and four springs arising in the district. The older part of the village nearest to London contains many old mansions, which were formerly the domiciles of men of opulence, but are now surrounded and built in; while the more modern parts of the place stretch up the sides of Grove, Champion, Denmark, and Herne hills, which are lined with terraces, and studded with villas of pleasing and appropriate elevation. The old church was destroyed by fire a few years since, and a new structure has been raised in the style of the middle Gothic, with projecting porches, and a lofty spire rising from the centre of the transept. The exterior, surrounded by its neat green turf churchyard, enclosed by a coped wall and rustic gates, is remarkably pleasing, but the interior is in the extreme beautiful; severe in its simplicity, it is yet rich in the admirable arrangement of its architectural adornment, while the windows, judiciously placed and filled with painted glass, throw

"A dim religious light of varied hue"

around the sacred edifice, like flickerings of the moon's glance through the intermingling branches of a forest glade, disposing to

"A heart impurified an elevated thought."

St. Matthew's, formerly a chapel of ease, is situated on Denmark Hill, has just been renovated, and consecrated as a district church; Rev. Stephen Bridge, incumbent. St. George's, which is a district church, has within these few years been erected on the banks of the Surrey Canal, and is a handsome structure in the Grecian style; the living is a perpetual curacy, the income of which is £500 a year; patron, the vicar. Camden chapel was formerly a dissenting place of worship, but it was some eighteen years since made an episcopal proprietary chapel, in which the Rev. Henry Mel-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1841, 31: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,250: poor rates in 1837, £40.

CALTHORPE (or CATTHORPE), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, southern division, on the north side of the river Avon: 87 miles from London (coach road 85), 4 from Lutterworth, 2 from Swinford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Calthorpe: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 55 miles. — Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Dr. Stukeley has fixed upon this place as being the Tripointum of the Romans, and describes it as a bridge placed in a sweet little valley, with the sides pretty steep. The stream here divides into two, with a bridge over each; upon one a stone inscription, very laconic, showing the three counties that repair it. Hard by antiquities have been found, both at Cat-thorpe and Lilburn, one on the north, the other on the south side of the river; so that the Roman city stood on both sides. Castle-hills, a place of Lilburn, where are some old walls. Camden, however, assigns the name to an erection in Towcester, and Dr. Henry to Rugby; but vestiges of Roman encampments appear both on the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire sides of the Avon, in the neighbourhood; and it is certain that a Roman road passed through the encampment, respecting which Mr. Ireland observes—*It was indisputably the Roman station mentioned by Antoninus, in his journey from London to Lincoln, under the denomination of Tripointum. The circular tumulus, called by different writers the Prætorium Augustale, or Augustale, is sixty feet in height, having its base formed by a rampart or vallum, washed on the north side by the river Avon. This elevated spot, which commands a view of the whole encampment, was allotted to the general, the superior officers, and young men of rank who served as volunteers. On the eastern side of the Prætorium, and adjoining to it, is the upper camp, the north side of which is in like manner washed by the Avon. The northern side of the Prætorium, with that of the upper camp, form one line, two hundred and seventy-six feet in length. The inner vallum, or agger of the middle camp, is only twenty-eight feet in height, being defended by the river. Beyond this there is another encampment, which is defended by a fosse.* — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £5. 6s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Rev. L. Harper: pres. incumbent, Lat. Harper, 1825: contains 520 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 167: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,208: poor rates in 1837, £149.

CALTHORPE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, eastern division: 143 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Aylsham, 7 from Cromer. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £35: pres. net income, £143: patron, Sir W. Foster: pres. incumbent, S. M. Shephard, 1848: contains 850 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 214: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,697: poor rates

in 1837, £76. — W. 1 m., Wollerton Hall—(for which see WOLLESTON.) S.W. 1 m., Blickling Park—(for which see BLICKLING.)

CALTHWAITE, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, eastern division—(which see for access, &c.): 7 miles from Penrith. — Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206.

CALTON, STAFFORD, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Blore, and partly in the parishes of Croxden, Mayfield, and Waterfall, southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow—(which see for access, &c.): 152 miles from London, 2 from Leek, 4 from Warshaw. — Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living is a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £86: patron, Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, Richard Ward, 1832: contains 2,480 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 244: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £708: poor rates in 1837, £60.

CALTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in that part of the parish of Kirkby in Malham-Dale, which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Eweross, on a branch of the river Aire—(which see for access, &c.): 228 miles from London, 7 from Settle, 4 from Linton. — Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. — There is a school here with a small endowment. This was the birth-place of General Lambert, a major-general in the parliamentary army, and one of the principal regicides of Charles I. — Contains 1,730 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 90: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,166: poor rates in 1837, £54.

CALVER, DASSY, a hamlet in the parish of Bakewell, northern division, on the east bank of the river Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 156 miles from London, 4 from Bakewell, 6 from Tideswell. — Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 112 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 573: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 658: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £993: poor rates in 1837, £133.

CALVERHALL, SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of Prees, in the Whitchurch division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradford North, northern division: it includes Williston and Millenheath—(which see for access, &c.): 170 miles from London, 4 from Wem, 8 from Drayton. — Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £65: patron, John W. Dod, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. Mainwaring, 1843: contains 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348. — (Other returns with the parish.)

CALVERLEIGH, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tiverton, northern division, in the vicinity of the Western Canal: 163 miles from London, 2 from Tiverton, 8 from Collumpton. — (For access, &c., see TIVERTON.) — Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £161: patron,

G. W. Owen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. W. Owen, 1841: contains 550 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 81: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £810: poor rates in 1837, £26.

CALVERLEY, CHESTER, a township in that part of the parish of Bunbury, which lies in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eddisbury—(which see for access, &c.): 171 miles from London, 6 from Nantwich, 5 from Tarporley. Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Contains 1,910 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,629: poor rates in 1837, £145.

CALVERLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Morley, union of Bradford, south of the river Aire: it includes the townships of Bolton, Calverley-cum-Farsley, Idle, and Pudsey: 217 miles from London (coach road 198), 5 from Leeds, 4 from Bradford. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Apperley station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 185 miles. Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. A new church, with a tower and pinnacle in the Gothic style, was erected some years since by the parliamentary commissioners, at Calverley Pudsey, at an expense of £13,362. 8s.; it contains 2,000 sittings: another was erected also under the same authority at Calverley Idle; it contains 1,020 sittings. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £45 a year. Upwards of 2,000 hands are employed here in the manufacture of woollens. Calverley Hall, was the residence of an ancient family of the same name, by some of whom was perpetrated, in 1604, the horrible catastrophe, which was familiarly called the "Yorkshire Tragedy," the details of which are by some attributed to Shakspeare. At Apperley Bridge, there is a mansion most delightfully situated in Airedale, which is appropriated to the education of young men intended for the Wesleyan ministry: the number is restricted to seventy-two, and the institution is conducted on the same principles as those of Kingston in Gloucestershire. The living (St. Wilford), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £9. 11s. 10d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Alfred Brown, 1845: contains 8,390 acres: 3,240 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 21,039: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 24,189: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £21,557: poor rates in 1837, £3,189.

CALVERLEY-CUM-FARSLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 3,640 acres: 520 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,142: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,763: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,997: poor rates in 1837, £574.

CALVERT-FENTON. See FENTON (GREAT).

CALVERTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Potters-Pury, south of the river Ouse, in the vicinity of the Buckingham Canal: 56 miles from London (coach road 52), 8 from Buckingham, 1 from Stony-Stratford. Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Wolverton, &c., 83 miles. Money orders issued at Stony-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The church was rebuilt in 1818, through

the munificence of the late Lord Arden, and the then rector, Dr. Butler; and it has been much beautified and improved by the present incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval, with windows of stained glass and other decorations, and the appearance of the interior is now very pleasing and handsome. The rectory-house, also built by Lord Arden, occupies the site of a Roman encampment, where many relics were found while forming the plantations and laying out the garden. The manor-house was built on the site of an old mansion during the Commonwealth, by Simon Bennet, Esq., of London, whose daughter and co-heiress, Frances, conveyed it by marriage to the Earl of Salisbury, by whose descendant it was alienated in 1813. There is much lace-making in the parish, and there is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £26. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £346: patron, Earl of Egmont: pres. incumbent, C. G. Perceval, 1821: contains 1,982 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 493: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 567: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,846: poor rates in 1837, £288.

CALVERTON, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford, near a branch of the Trent: 145 miles from London (coach road 131), 7 from Nottingham, 9 from Mansfield. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Hucknall Torkard, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Hucknall, &c., 30 miles. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £12 a year. There is a Methodist chapel here. Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frame, which laid the foundation of the whole hosiery trade of the district, was a native of the parish. The living (St. Wilfrid), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £145: patron, Prebendaries of Oton in Southwell College Church: pres. incumbent, Samuel Oliver, 1827: contains 3,320 acres: 228 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,540: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,080: poor rates in 1837, £331. Calverton Hall is occupied by Lady Sherbrooke, widow of General Sir John Sherbrooke, G. C. B., &c.

CALWICH, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Ellastone, south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totonslow, west of the river Dove—(which see for access, &c.): 142 miles from London, 7 from Cheadle, 10 from Leek. Money orders issued at Cheadle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There was anciently an hermitage here of Black Canons, which was granted, before the year 1148, by Nicholas de Gresseler Fitzniple to the abbot of Kenilworth. It was granted by Henry VIII. to the College of Merton in Surrey, in exchange for the manor of East Moulsey, and, as part of that, was again given to John Fleetwood. Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,047: poor rates in 1837, £90.

CAM, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Berkeley, union of Dursley: 116 miles from London (coach road 110), 1 from Dursley, 6 from Wotton. Gt. West. Rail.



versity, from the fact of its being the centre of a great thoroughfare through the north-eastern counties, and it has of late years become much more so from its being the principal railway station in that district of the country. The antiquity of this eminent place has long been a source of disputation among antiquaries, and the supporters of its remote origin have not hesitated to assert, that the university was founded as much as 375 years before the birth of our Saviour. According to those who hold this tradition, Cantaber, a Spaniard, and son-in-law of Gurgunt, King of Britain, built a number of cities, and among the rest *Caergranta*, now Cambridge, a name which certainly harmonizes with the Celtic appellation likely to be applied to it from its situation in the country where it stands, where he established seminaries for the instruction of young persons rising into manhood, and appointed teachers and philosophers, whom he had sent for to Athens, where he had himself been educated. It is further asserted that Anaximandor and Anaxagoras, travelling to this country, became teachers of philosophy at Cambridge, which, thenceforth, was called the "CITY OF SCHOLARS;" that it enjoyed peculiar privileges of sanctuary under Cassivalaunus; that it was deprived of many of its privileges by Julius Cæsar, who sent several of its professors to Rome, where they became celebrated in their vocations; that, in the reign of Lucius, 3,000 of its students were baptised at one time; and that, in the days of Dioclesian, "this renowned city, the mother of philosophy, beautiful for dwelling-houses, fortified on all sides with towers, and encompassed with walls of square stones, was consumed by fire." Now, to the ordinary reader of history, this appears to be all wild tirade, but it is derived from an ancient chronicle, and has much of probability to recommend it. We know little of the history of Britain during the four hundred years throughout which it submitted to the Roman sway. There is, indeed, no calendar of its annals, and we are almost instinctively led to suppose—for we have no other picture placed before us—that the original inhabitants of the island were, during the whole of that time, in a debased state of ignorance and superstition; and yet, day by day, not only here, but elsewhere, in every part of the island, relics of Roman greatness, splendour, and luxury, are every day being dug up out of the silent records of the earth. Tesselated pavements, pædæ, baths, the remnants of villas, highways which seem to defy time, and which have become the thoroughfares of our children, the traces of encampments, the fosse, the ditch, the warlike implement, all show that not only were the Romans in a high state of refinement, and perfectly intimate with the scientific appliances of warfare, but that they had a watchful, brave, determined, and well-informed foe to deal with. Who was the chronicler of the time? Cæsar; who, in order to ingratiate himself with his warlike countrymen, to gratify their ambition, and to preserve the position which his energy and ambition had won, urged them on to new conquests, and with the plausible hypocrisy—it could not be the self-deception, for of that there was nothing,—with the plausible hypocrisy of the Napoleon of our own day, threw over his unjustifiable aggression on the rights of mankind,

the flimsy veil of assuming, that those he warred against were barbarians, and that his domination and that of his adherents would be for the benefit of those he subjugated, and the advantage of the world. Cassivalaunus, Caractacus, and the Queen of the Iceni, were no mean adversaries, and the opposition which they showed to the progress of the Roman arms proves, that the arts of war were in no despicable state in the island, and that there was an energy existing, sufficient to carry them out into effective use. We do know, that about the time alleged for the foundation of this university, the Phœnicians were trading to Cornwall for tin and other mineral produce; we do know, that in this country, at least, such produce is not obtained without much research, labour, and a certain amount—rude it may be—of scientific knowledge. The Phœnicians were the grand agents of commerce. They went everywhere, saw everything, and is it not natural that what they saw in one place, they should tell of in another? Is it not natural to suppose, that when strangers came with their ships to the British coast, the principal of the sea-girt natives should visit them to learn of foreign lands; and that others, enticed by the beauty of land, should come to it from distant shores? The Phœnicians, too, were the Athenians' neighbours. It has been alleged, that both the philosophers above spoken of must have been in their graves some years before the period named for the foundation of this university. But that is no argument against the antiquity of the place, for in all ages of the world it has been the custom to call dependents and followers after their masters' names; in this country it has been especially the case, and at the present day, in the districts and towns of Cumberland and Westmoreland, is still almost universally the practice; ay, and even in our own metropolis at the present moment, wherever a dependent appears in a public establishment, he is invariably addressed by those with whom he is not intimate, by the name of his principal. Besides, it is stated that the Christian religion was only introduced into these islands by St. Augustine, some six hundred years after the death of our Saviour, when we have the testimony of Clement, whom Paul praises, that he was here, and established Christianity after his visit to Spain, and very shortly after his first imprisonment at Rome; and there is still in existence an almost uninterrupted roll of the British bishops, from the time of Paul and Clement—in a golden thread—through Wicliffe and Cranmer, to the present day. Further, we have evidence that Cambridge was a place of importance in the earliest known British history. It was called *Grantan-bryce*, *Granta-bridge*, or *Granta-brige*, of the Saxon chronicle, signifying the bridge over the Granta, the ancient name of the river Cam; and Carter says—*It once extended from the castle of Grandchester, or Grantchester, (i.e. a grand city,) now a small village, two miles south-west of the town, to the castle of Chesterton, three miles in length along the west bank of the river Cam. But we have nothing remaining of that ancient city, except the village of Grandchester, and the parishes of St. Giles and St. Peter, now part of modern Cambridge, being the two extremities of that ancient city, the first near the southern castle, (or at least where once it stood,) the latter near the nor-*

them; and the numerous coins and many urns that have been dug up in the neighbourhood of both places, prove them indisputably to have been Roman fortifications. Dr. Stukeley further states—*The site of the Roman Granta is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the castle, on the north-west side of the river, of an irregular figure, containing thirty acres, surrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which yet remains on the south-west, and in the grounds behind Magdalen college. At this time the ditch is nearly filled up, but the banks may in several places be discovered; and the Roman agger, in the garden of Magdalen college, which has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the fellows, is in excellent preservation. The river, which, from the deeds in the Cottonian library relative to the foundation of St. Giles's church, seems to have bounded the terrace, now flows from 150 to 300 yards eastward. Within the walls, which include the north-west end of the town, are the remains of three considerable bastions, which were raised by the orders of Cromwell; the gateway of the castle, now used as the county prison, and the churches of St. Giles and St. Peter. St. Peter's church was repaired some years ago; at which time, many Roman bricks are reported to have been found in the decayed walls. Numerous fragments of urns have also been picked up in the adjoining fields, and many Roman coins of Vespasian and the later emperors. However, after the usurpation of the Romish monks, the whole ecclesiastical arrangement of the kingdom underwent an alteration, and knowledge seemed to be darkened wherever the shadow of superstition moved; so that, at last, King Alfred exclaimed, that he could find no teachers when he had youth and leisure to be instructed, showing that the university had evidently fallen into great abeyance; yet there was, nevertheless, a seminary existing here in the time of Sigebert, King of East Anglia, in 631; but the merit of restoring it to its ancient foundation is due to Edward the Elder, who, as appears from the chronicle cited by John Rouse, erected halls for the students, and chairs and seats for the doctors, at his own charge. He also appointed professors, and took the most requisite measures for securing the stability of the institution. It continued, however, in a very languid state. Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, according to the appendix to Ingulphus, by Petrus Blassensis, sent to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, Gilbert, his fellow-monk and professor of divinity, who, with three other monks that had followed him to England, and were well versed in theoretical theorems, and other primitive sciences, repaired daily to Cambridge, and having hired a public barn, made open profession of their science, and soon collected a great number of scholars. The second year after their coming, the number was so increased, as well from every part of the county as the town, that the largest house, barn, or church, was insufficient to contain them.—[It should be recollected that this was the period of the dawn or renewal of the Aristotelian philosophy, falsely so called, throughout Europe, and France especially, whereby mind was separated from spirit in the dogmas of the theologians, which, during the last three quarters of a century, has borne such bitter fruits on the other side of the British Channel.]—The monks, therefore, separated, and at different quar-*

ters of the town, and at different hours, taught grammar, logic, and rhetoric, with divinity on Sundays and holidays. The fruit of their labours was abundant,—learning was spread, and the monasteries were made replete with rhetoricians, who soon became the masters of the mind and the spiritual tyrants of England. A calamitous fire occurred in 1174, which almost entirely destroyed the somewhat temporary buildings of the university, and greatly retarded its progress. During the whole of the period, from the Norman Conquest up to the time just spoken of, Cambridge had suffered all the disadvantages of an intestine feudal warfare. Roger Montgomery had ravaged the county and town with fire and sword, and committed such havoc that the students all fled. Henry I., in order to induce them to return, in 1101 conferred on the town many privileges, and exempted it from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, on the payment of one hundred marks annually, the same sum as the sheriff had paid when he had the jurisdiction; and the ferry, which before had been what was called vagrant, was now fixed at Cambridge, so that the prosperity of the town began to increase and be consolidated. About the year 1260, the peace of the university was much disturbed by violent contests between two parties, called the Northern and the Southern men, which prompted several of the students to join with a number of scholars from Oxford, who had left that academy for the same reason, to form a university at Northampton. This institution existed till 1265, when the king, fearing for the prosperity of the university of Oxford, recalled them to Cambridge, and soon afterwards, intending to fortify the town, built two gates, which were connected by a ditch which encircled the buildings;—the gates have long since been destroyed, but the traces of the ditch still remain, and are called the King's Ditch. From that time, till the reign of Richard II., little occurred, except the establishment of several colleges, and frequent disputes between the townsmen and the university respecting the rights of the latter, which, in 1281, rose to such a height, that the townspeople seized several authorities of the former, broke open their chests, abstracted their records and burnt them, besides committing other violences. The rioting continued till it was put down by the Bishop of Norwich. Several of the principal offenders were imprisoned for life: the mayor was degraded from his office, and the liberties of the town were declared forfeited, and bestowed on the vice-chancellor, in whom they remained till the reigns of Henry VII. and his son, when the corporation was restored, but many of its privileges were retained by the vice-chancellor. On the 2d May, 1534, the university renounced the supremacy of the pope, and surrendered all its muniments into the hands of Lord Cromwell, whom the king had deputed to receive them; but they were restored in the following year, and the principals were invested with the full exercise of their privileges. During the whole of the reign of Mary, Cambridge, both town and university, was very unsettled, but the fiery domination of Bishop Bonner was much ameliorated by the gentle moderation of Dr. Perse, the vice-chancellor, whose zeal was satisfied with the expulsion of the professors and masters. From

the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, the university has gone on progressing in its peaceful course of public instruction, abounding in fruit for the national honour and welfare. When the breach occurred between Charles I. and his parliament, it declared for the king, and the principals sent all their plate to be converted into money for his use a few days before he erected his standard at Nottingham. This occasioned the arrest of many of them, to whom a compromise was however offered, on condition of their contributing to the support of the parliament; but several of them refusing to comply, a general measure of expulsion was determined, the execution of which was intrusted to the Earl of Manchester, through whose instrumentality a large number of the masters, fellows, and students were driven out in three days. Many of them were reinstated at the Restoration, since which period no remarkable occurrence has occurred in the history of the university. The charities and peculiarities of Cambridge are numerous and various, and are as follow:—The livings are—1. All Saints, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, valued at £105: pres. net income, £120: patron, Jesus College: contains 200 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 1,422: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,606: poor rates in 1837, £750. The annual income of charity connected with this parish amounts to £123.—2. St. Andrew the Less, a curacy not in charge: pres. net income, £48: patron and incumbent, in 1835, Dr. Geldart: contains 1,419 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 6,651: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,080: poor rates in 1837, £2,369. There are twenty-eight daily schools in this parish.—3. St. Andrew the Great, a curacy not in charge, valued at £100: pres. net income, £121: patron, Dean and Chapter of Ely: contains 327 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 1,644: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,808: poor rates in 1837, £936. This parish possesses eight daily and three Sunday schools. The charities, of which the greatest is that of the widow of the celebrated Captain Cook, amount to £33 per annum.—4. St. Benedict, a perpetual curacy, valued at £60: pres. net income, £151: patron, Corpus Christi College: contains 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 964: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,008: poor rates in 1837, £672.—5. St. Botolph, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, valued at £106. 18s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Queen's College: contains 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 759: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,022: poor rates in 1837, £570. There are here three daily schools.—6. St. Clement's, a curacy, valued at £36. 17s. 7d.: pres. net income, £102: patron, Jesus College: contains 161 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 890: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,785: poor rates in 1837, £468.—7. St. Edward, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, valued at £9: pres. net income, £66: patron, Trinity Hall: contains 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 727: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,947: poor rates in 1837, £269. There are in this parish eight daily schools, one of which is endowed by Dr. Perse with £180 per annum. The yearly income of charities amounts to about £20.—8. St. Giles and St. Peter's, united curacies, not in charge, valued at £120: pres. net income, £172: patron, Bishop of Ely: contains 510 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 1,917: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,874: poor rates in 1837, £831. There are here two daily and two Sunday schools, and also ten well-endowed almshouses.—9. St. Mary the Great,

a curacy not in charge, valued at £150: pres. net income, £153: patron, Trinity College: contains 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 944: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,696: poor rates in 1837, £819. The charities connected with this parish produce about £100 per annum.—10. St. Mary the Less, a curacy not in charge, valued at £47. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £95: patron, Peter House College: contains 149 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 810: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,661: poor rates in 1837, £661. A few poor children are annually bound out to some lawful employment by the produce of land, bequeathed by John Westfield in 1684.—11. St. Michael, a curacy not in charge, valued at £150: pres. net income, £98: patron, Trinity College: contains 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 711: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £915: poor rates in 1837, £168. The yearly income of charities amounts to £29. 10s.—12. St. Peter's, a curacy united with St. Giles: contains 124 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 702: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £715: poor rates in 1837, £293. This parish possesses three daily schools.—13. St. Sepulchre, a vicarage, valued at £87. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £124: patrons, the Parishioners: contains 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 674: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,223: poor rates in 1837, £374.—14. Holy Trinity, a perpetual curacy, valued at £87. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £96: patron, Bishop of Ely: contains 405 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 2,104: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,810: poor rates in 1837, £997. There are in this parish eight daily and two Sunday schools, and also eight endowed almshouses.—Pop<sup>n</sup> of all the parishes in 1831, 20,917: 3,470 acres: 4,007 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £31,150: poor rates in 1837, £10,147. Situated in a fenny district, with few natural advantages, Cambridge derives its chief attractions from the noble halls, colleges, and other buildings, with their grounds, of the university. On the south it is entered by two principal streets, one forming the continuation of the high road from London, and the other that from Colchester. These unite at a short distance from the iron bridge over the Cam, where they meet the great northern inlet from Ely, Huntingdon, and Godmanchester. Notwithstanding the many improvements of late years, the streets are narrow and irregular, but they contain many excellent houses, and the whole place has a highly respectable appearance. It is well paved, drained, and lighted with gas, for a better supply of which a company was incorporated in 1834. It is supplied with water through a conduit, erected in 1614, in the market-place, by the eccentric and benevolent Thomas Hobson, the carrier, through which water is drawn from a source at three miles' distance. No theatrical entertainments are permitted within nine miles of Cambridge, except during Stourbridge fair, when the Norwich company generally perform for three weeks; but concerts are frequent, and a grand choral meeting generally takes place every commencement, or fourth year. The book societies are numerous, and there are several excellent libraries, the principal of which has been established for many years, and is amply furnished with maps, globes, and all the other appliances for intellectual entertainment. But the principal glory of Cambridge is its university, the history of which we have sketched, together with that of the town, in the early part of this article.

The University of Cambridge consists of seventeen colleges or halls, each of which is a body corporate, and governed by its own separate institutions and statutes, but all are subject to one general common code of laws, by which, as a federalist body, they are governed. Each of these seventeen institutions has its peculiar share in the administration of the interests of the combined body, and each of them has its ministers deliberating upon, enacting, or rejecting laws in the general senate, and of enforcing whatever rules may be adopted for the general government, through the agency of the chief executive power. A body called the *senate*, composed of the heads of houses and other distinguished members of the university, takes cognizance of the whole of the business of protecting and furthering its interests, and directing its internal regulations. By it the office-bearers are appointed, and without a *grace*, as every decree is termed, having passed it, no degree can be granted. Its members consist of the masters of arts, doctors of divinity, civil law, and physic, who hold offices in the university, have their names upon the college boards, or are resident in the town; in number they are about 2,000. The senate is divided into two houses—the regent or upper house, consisting of masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and of doctors of less than two years' standing; the remainder compose the non-regent or lower house. The former wear white silk hoods, and the latter black ones; and they are therefore respectively termed the black-hood house and the white-hood house. Doctors of more than two years' standing, and the orators of the university, are entitled to vote with whichever house they please. The right of electing the two members of parliament for the university, is vested in all the doctors and masters of arts, who have their names upon the boards of their colleges; the vice-chancellor is the returning officer. Besides the two houses of the senate, there is a body called the *caput*, chosen annually, by which every *grace* must be unanimously approved before it can be introduced to the senate. It consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the several faculties of theology, physic, and law, a regent and a non-regent master of arts. Each meeting of the senate is called a congregation, and a list of the days on which congregations are to be held is published by the vice-chancellor a few days before the commencement of every term. These congregations are generally held once a fortnight, but the vice-chancellor can convene the senate whenever he pleases; and masters of arts, with the proper officers, or their deputies, are competent to transact whatever business may be brought before the meeting. Meetings are appointed on certain days by the statutes, and a congregation may be held at any time when forty members can be convened. The executive administration of the university is committed to the chancellor, vice-chancellor, the high steward, commissary, public orator, an assessor, two proctors, two moderators, a registrar, two taxors, two scrutators, classical examiners, syndics, marshal, three esquire bedells, yeoman bedell, university printer, library keeper, under library keeper, school keeper, &c., the *caput* and the senate being the legislative bodies. The chan-

cellor is the chief magistrate and governor of the university; his duties are to defend its rights and uphold its privileges, convoke assemblies, and distribute justice, to seal the diplomas, letters of degrees, laws, &c., and in every way to give authoritative sanction to whatever proceeds from the university as a body. His office appears to be nearly as ancient as the university itself, being mentioned in some of the oldest records extant. Before the creation of the office of the vice-chancellor, the general duties of that officer were executed by his principal, who at that time was chosen annually, and confirmed by the Bishop of Ely. This latter part of the election was found to occasion delay in the establishment of an adequate authority in the university, beside causing several other inconveniences; and the custom of the confirmation was at length suppressed by Pope Boniface IX., who decreed that the fact of election should institute the authority. The Bishop of Ely had ordained that the chancellor should only remain in office for two or three years; but the university, regarding this frequency of election as a great detriment, disregarded the ordinance, and, in 1504, elected Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, for life, denying to him, however, the right of retaining the dignity for longer than the old term, without their consent. The Chancellor's Court possesses exclusive jurisdiction over all suits and civil actions, where a scholar or any other privileged person is one of the parties, excepting where the right of freehold is concerned; and has authority to try and determine cases either according to common law or their own local customs. The high steward is chosen by the senate, and holds his office by patent from the university,—his duties being to assist the chancellor and other officers, and to hear and determine capital causes. The vice-chancellor is the actual head of the university, and the director of its discipline. His business is to govern the university, under the chancellor, according to its statutes; to see that its laws are duly observed; to take care that courts are properly called, and, in fact, to take the whole government of the university in the absence of the chancellor, who, generally, being some great nobleman or high officer of state—the present chancellor is His Royal Highness the Prince Consort—is unable to attend to the details of management. In 1587, Dr. Capcott was elected vice-chancellor, while only a fellow of Trinity College; but an act was then made, that in future no other than the heads of houses should be chosen for that office. The proctors are selected annually from the regent masters of arts, by a certain rotation, through which it is known who will be proctors for several years to come; their duties are to attend to the conduct and rule of the bachelors and under-graduates, to keep order in the university, assist in the business of the schools, appoint the days for disputations, and direct the mode in which they are to be conducted; to search houses of ill-fame, and commit women of loose and abandoned character; read the *graces* in the senate-house, attend at the taking of degrees, register the votes in the white-hood house, and punish all those who violate the statutes of the university. The taxors were originally appointed to regulate the prices

of the lodgings of the students, as the charges of the housekeepers fell so exorbitantly on the scholars, that they threatened to leave the town. Their business is to take cognizance of the weights and measures, and to regulate the markets; they are appointed at the same time as the proctors. The moderators, who are paid by the proctors, are their deputies and assistants; they superintend the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations previous to conferring the degree of bachelor of arts; they ought to be, and generally are, gentlemen of the highest mathematical attainment. The scrutators are chosen annually from the non-regents or black-hoods, whose votes they are appointed to take, and also to read the graces in the lower house. The commissary is more peculiarly the legal officer of the institution; he acts as assistant or assessor of the vice-chancellor in his court, and holds a court of record of all privileged persons and scholars below the degree of master of arts, where all causes are determined by the civil and statute law, and the customs of the university. The public orator is appointed for life, and is, on all occasions, the voice of the university, whose letters he is empowered to write, and to address noblemen, on taking their degrees, with an appropriate speech; the office was instituted in 1511 by Nigellus Thorndon, a physician of Cambridge, who granted some small tenements for its support; it is justly esteemed one of the highest honours of the university, although the salary, exclusive of perquisites, is not more than forty shillings a year. The *caput*, of the respective members of which we have already spoken, is chosen annually in the senate-house by the vice-chancellor, the heads of colleges, the doctors and scrutators, out of three lists of names prepared by the vice-chancellor and the proctors. Of the *senate* we have also spoken. In the senate-house all the elections of officers are held, as also the appointments of magistrates, the admission to degrees, and the transaction of all the public business of the university; the resolutions submitted to the senate are always drawn up in Latin, and all oaths are administered, and all the degrees are conferred, in the same language. The number of persons maintained on the different foundations is upwards of eleven hundred,—among whom are various professors in the departments of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Hebrew, Greek, Casuistry, Arabic, Mathematics, Music, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Modern History and Languages, Mineralogy, Astronomy, Geology, and Common Law: there are about four hundred fellows, and between two and three thousand students. The great body of the students are admitted members of their several colleges as pensioners or sizars; the scholars are elected indifferently out of both these bodies. The pensioners are generally members of noble families, or otherwise persons of distinction, and fellow-commoners, who live entirely at their own expense; the scholars have some emolument out of the college to which they belong; and the fellows are selected from the bachelors or masters of arts who have been scholars. The pensioners may have, and sometimes do have exhibitions, but they derive no pecuniary advantage from their college. The

sizars are persons of inferior grade, who were formerly compelled to fulfil the menial office of waiting upon the fellow-commoners and fellows; but the degradation has become virtually extinct, and they enjoy the advantages, as well as the reputation, of gentlemen; they are assisted in their education by exhibitions, and certain benefactions granted out of the endowments of the colleges. The time required for study in the university, before taking the lowest degree of bachelor of arts, is rather more than three years; four more for the degree of master of arts; seven years more are required to take that of bachelor of divinity; and five beyond these for the degree of doctor. In law and physic, six years are required for a degree, but that of doctor may be attained in four years after their conclusion. The students of the several degrees are distinguished by the peculiarity of their academic costume. Previous to the erection of the colleges, the students resided in hostels or inns prepared by the townsmen for their reception; and all the charges of education and maintenance were paid by themselves, although the discipline of the university was nearly the same as it is at present. The number of these hostels, according to Fuller, was thirty-four; but some doubts have been entertained of the accuracy of that statement, for it is ascertained that, in the time of Richard II., there were only sixteen. Several of these buildings are now attached to the colleges, and great efforts have been made within the last twenty years to provide accommodation, and to induce the students to take up their residence within their own college walls; but there is still a great number of lodging-houses for the under-graduates, which are licensed and visited by the authorities of the university. From these hostels it was that the present colleges have arisen, and which we will now proceed to describe as briefly as possible. Beside the general professorships, there are several others founded by the university itself, or by individuals who took a deep interest in peculiar points, and for the promotion of particular studies. Of these, the first in the order of time is the Lady Margaret professorship of divinity, founded in 1502, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII. The regius professorship of divinity, civil law, physic, and Hebrew, was founded by Henry VIII. in 1540. The professorship of Arabic was founded in 1632, by Sir Thomas Adams, Bart.; and in 1663, a professorship was founded by Henry Lucas, Esq., named, in honour of him, the Leucasian professorship. In 1683, Dr. Knightsbridge, a fellow of St. Peter's, founded a professorship of casuistry; and in the following year the professorship of music was founded by the university, and another professorship of chemistry was founded by the university in 1702. In 1704, the professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy was founded by Dr. Plume. Three years later, the professorship of anatomy and botany was founded by the same authorities, and in 1724 the professorship of modern history by George I. In 1727, the professorship of geology—an early date for that science—was founded by Dr. Woodward; while, in 1749, the chairs of geometry and astronomy were endowed by Thomas Lowndes, Esq. In 1768, John Norris, Esq., of Whitton, in Norfolk, founded the professor-

ship of divinity, named, from the founder, the Norrisonian professorship, under which a prize is annually given for the best essay on the subject by the under-graduates. In 1783, the professorship of natural and experimental philosophy was founded by the Rev. Richard Jackson, M.A. The professorship of the laws of England and of medicine were founded in 1800, by Sir George Downing, Bart., K.B.; and, in 1808, a professorship of mineralogy was founded by the university, and soon afterwards endowed by government. In 1823, a professorship of political economy was founded, and afterwards one of geology. Beside all these professorships, there is a number of lectureships and other literary offices, distinct in their character, but noted for their excellence and utility in promoting the higher branches of education among the people. For instance, there are four Barnaby lectureships for philosophy, rhetoric, logic, and mathematics. The Sadlerian lectureships, seventeen in number, were founded by Lady Sadler. The offices of Christian advocate and Christian preacher—offices which have been eminently instrumental in promoting the cause of goodness—were founded in 1789, by the Rev. John Hulse, who was a graduate at St. John's; the Christian advocate having, so long as he holds the office, to write an answer to some of the objections to the Christian religion—an office which, within the last twenty years, has been no sinecure; while the Christian preacher, who is elected annually, so long as he holds office—during which he is termed the Hulsean lecturer—must preach and print twenty sermons, explaining the obscure parts of scripture, or demonstrating the tenets of the Christian faith. In addition to this, Mr. Hulse, beside founding two scholarships at St. John's, made a bequest to reward the writer, being an under-graduate, of the best dissertation or argument for proving the truth of the Christian religion. Two pensions, of £100 a year, bequeathed by William Worts, once one of the esquire bedells of the university, are given to two junior bachelors of arts, who are elected by the university, and who are required to travel in foreign countries, and, during their journeys, are to write Latin letters descriptive of the manners and customs of the places which they visit: these pensions are continued for three years. The prizes for the encouragement of learning generally amount, for the university at large, to £1,200 a year, and for the several colleges to £300 a year at the least. Each college has its gradations of rank, which are of similar import and standing throughout the university. They consist of a principal, fellows, noblemen, graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors in civil law and in physic, bachelors of arts, fellow-commoners, pensioners, scholars, and sizars; the principal being generally, almost invariably, a doctor of divinity. The rules for attaining these several positions are distinctly laid down, and never dispensed with except in the cases of privy counsellors, bishops, noblemen, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, sons of noblemen, persons related by consanguinity to the sovereign, or affinity, if they be also honourable, and the eldest sons of such persons; as also in the cases of barons and knights who are candidates for the degree of master of

arts. None, however, of such gentlemen can vote in the senate until they have kept three terms in the university. Before receiving any degree, every candidate must sign a declaration that he is, *bona fide*, a member of the Church of England as by law established; and for all degrees, excepting those of B.A., M.B., and B.C.L., it is requisite to sign the 36th canon of the Church of England. As has been stated, the university possesses two law courts—that of the consistory of the vice-chancellor, and the consistory of the commissary. In the former of these, justice is administered in all personal pleas arising within the boundaries of the university wherein any member of it is a party. The chancellor, of course, never sits, the office being chiefly honorary; and the vice-chancellor is assisted by some of the heads of colleges, and by one or more doctors of the civil law, as the nature of the case, and the necessary course of the proceedings, may require. Either of the parties to the suit, may, however, appeal from his judgment to the senate, by whom not fewer than three, nor more than five, delegates are appointed, with power to examine the merits of the case, and confirm or annul the judgment as they may see fit. The court of the commissary sits both in the university, and at midsummer at Stourbridge fairs, to judge in all cases except those of mayhem and felony, and the procedure is similar to that of the vice-chancellor's court, and is equally subject to the right of appeal to the senate. The university counsel are appointed by a grace of the senate, and the solicitors by the vice-chancellor. The terms are three:—Michaelmas term begins on October 10, and ends on the 16th of December. Lent term begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday. Easter or Midsummer term begins on the 11th day after Easter day, and ends on the Friday after commencement day, which is always the first Tuesday in July. For such an array of principals, professors, fellows, tutors, students, and the adjuncts necessary to carry on the important business of a great institution like this, edifices are of course necessary. The senate-house, the public schools, the library, and the Fitzwilliam museum, are the principal buildings belonging to the university. The senate-house, an elegant building of Portland stone, designed by Sir James Burrell, was erected chiefly at the expense of the university, but was also furthered by an extensive subscription. The foundation was first laid in 1722, but the edifice was not entirely completed until 1766. The exterior is Corinthian, the interior Doric; the galleries are of Norway oak, and capable of accommodating 1,100 persons. The public schools were commenced on or near their present site in 1443, and were also built by the university, aided by extraneous subscriptions: they occupy three sides of a small square. The anatomical school contains a large number of rare and valuable preparations. The observatory stands on an eminence about a mile from the college walks, on the road to Madingley: it was completed in 1832, at an expense of £19,000; the façade extends about 120 feet, the principal entrance is under a portico, supported by fluted Doric columns. The botanical garden is situated on the south-east side of the town; it occupies between three

and four acres of ground, is agreeably and conveniently planned, and well watered. In 1819, a philosophical society was instituted for promoting the knowledge of natural science, which has been eminently instrumental in inducing inquiry, and communicating important facts in philosophy and science. The university has its own printing-office, which is a very elegant building in Trumpington Street. But one of the prime glories of Cambridge is the Fitzwilliam Museum. It was erected through the munificence of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, who bequeathed £100,000 in trust to the university, the interest of which was to be used in the erection of a building for the collection which is known by his appellation. It was resolved that a new building should be forthwith erected, and the plans of various architects were exhibited for six months. A report of the syndicate was then made; the senate met on the 29th of October, 1835, and adjudged the prize and the execution of the works to Mr. George Basevi, Jun. The result of his skill and exertions was the present edifice. The museum now stands in the open part of Trumpington Street, opposite to Peterhouse college; the site possesses the advantage of a clear space on each side of the building, through which the grove of Peterhouse appears as a very effective background. The building is 160 feet in length, by 162 feet in depth, and the façade, which is 76 feet high, consists of an octastyle portico, with areostyle columns, and colonnades or wings on the side. A broad flight of steps leads to the portico, which is consequently much elevated above the surrounding buildings; it is imposing in its proportions, and possesses great affluence of aspect, from the abundant sculpture with which it is enriched. The other three fronts are also highly decorated with fluted Corinthian pilastres, niches, and statuary, while the bold florid medallion of the portico is carried all round the building, saving it from that tameness of effect which always results from other portions of an erection, when due care is not taken to make every portion harmonise with the principal front. The material employed is Portland stone. The first feature of the interior is the great hall and statuary gallery, which is 70 feet long, 46 broad, and 50 feet high; the roof, which is vaulted, is supported by twenty Corinthian columns of marble. On each side of this noble room there is a flight of steps of marble which ascends to the picture galleries, while another, of greater width, in the centre of the hall, descends to the library and print rooms. It would be invidious to make distinction of the colleges, but if any one enjoys a pre-eminence it is Trinity, both from the number and celebrity of its students, and the distinguishment of its endowments, though these latter advantages are perhaps inferior to several of the other colleges. It was founded by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, in 1350, and is remarkable, not only for the properties just named, but also for the complete academical advantages by which it is distinguished: among its other advantages is the painted window of its chapel, which is almost unique, and its library, which contains the most complete collection of works upon the civil, Roman, and common law, which is to be found within the range of these

islands. In the list of its students is contained many of the names which have been distinguished in the modern history of our country; and among them are Bilney the martyr, Horsley, bishop of London, and the Earl of Chesterfield; renowned alike for his urbanity of manners and his knowledge of the world. The college has twelve fellowships open to all the counties of England, and fourteen scholarships of ten shillings and sixpence per week during residence, two scholarships of £12 per annum, and a sizarship of about £60 per annum. The college is almost entirely devoted to the study of the civil law, and many of our most distinguished statesmen have been its members. Between Trinity and St. John's there has long been a rivalry; the honours of senior wranglers being pretty equally adjudged between them.—*St. John's* was founded by the trustees of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, about the year 1511. The buildings form sides of a quadrangle, the edifices being mostly built of brick, divided so as to form four courts. The first and most ancient is entered by a gateway from the street, surmounted by turrets, which are coeval with the foundation. The second, which is about 270 feet long by 240 broad, was built chiefly through the munificence of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury. It is very handsome, and appropriated chiefly for the residence of the fellows. The third is built chiefly near the river, and is of smaller dimensions than either of the other two. The fourth consists of a very handsome range of buildings for the accommodation of the students. The chapel, which occupies one side of the north court, is 120 feet long. The ancient gallery, which is about 155 feet long, has a richly ornamented ceiling, but is now divided into apartments for the convenience of the pupils; it contains the portraits of benefactors to, and members of, the college. The library, built by Archbishop Willyams, occupies one side of the third court; it is a large room, and contains the best collection of books on real and controversial Christianity of any town in the kingdom. The fourth or new court contains a very ample range of buildings for the benefit of the students. During the great civil war this college was plundered, and great complaint was made of the outrage, and, among other matters, it was deprived of its communion plate, and of everything valuable which it contained; it is a spacious room, and contains the most correct detail of the books upon geology in the English language, besides a beautiful and almost unique collection of English coins and medals to be found anywhere; the outer court was, at the same time, converted into a prison for the royalists. The gardens and other domains attached to the college, lie on the west bank of the river Cam, over which there is an elegant bridge of three arches. No institution in the world ever had more brilliant alumni than Trinity Hall. It is associated with the brightest eras of our country, and the most striking periods in the progress of humanity and civilization. Among those who, by their characters or their talents, have thrown a lustre upon their *mater academia*, is Roger Ascham, the kindly guardian of Edward VI., the friend, the companion, and the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, of whose private conversations with his pupil it is



difficult to estimate the value—the first of schoolmasters, the meekest of Christians, and the best of patriots—

"A spirit of meekness, a soul for heaven."

"In nomine pedagógus sed in naturâ episcopus."

Then there was Lord Burleigh, Sir Thomas Wyatt, both of whom have been dealt with in these pages; Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the high-minded but mistaken minister, and betrayed friend of Charles I.; the patriotic Lord Falkland, who knew no happiness but in his country's rest; Bishop Stillingfleet, the acute, and Beveridge, the pious and the good; Wotton and Bentley, the small critics; and Ben Jonson, the great heart and the great poet; Ambrose Philips, Prior, Otway, and Hammond, beside a host of others, the small fry of the Augustan age, who smoothed the language of freemen for the noble spirits who, in after day, were destined to propound the thoughts of Britons in the language of nature's nobility, for the glory of their country and the benefit of the world, of whose spirits we have our share. To these a larger class succeeded, whom it would be impertinent to mention, the shadow of whose mantle rests upon the rising age; and we simply gather up the skirts of their glory, in mentioning Simeon the apostolic, Carus his disciple, and Whewell, the profuse and the profound—deep, earnest, energetic men, who live in the spirits of their age. Attached to this college there are 53 fellowships, 32 of which were thrown open, by letters patent from King George IV., to natives of England and Wales. Twenty-one other fellowships are restricted to particular schools, counties, districts, families, or choirs; they are founded by private benefactors. Beside these endowments, there are 114 scholarships, all of which, except sixteen, are unappropriated; these latter were founded partly by the Duchess of Somerset, and partly by the college, for students from the schools of Hereford, Marlborough, and Manchester; and, in addition to these, there are a great number of exhibitions of various value in a pecuniary sense.—*King's College* is the most magnificent foundation in Cambridge. It was founded, in 1441, by Henry VI., and consists of a provost, seventy fellows and scholars, the latter of whom are supplied exclusively from Eton college in regular succession. Within the college the provost possesses absolute authority, and no writ of arrest can be executed within its precincts without his permission. The college appoints its own coroner, and the members of it, by special composition between the society and the university, are exempt from the power of the proctors and the other university officers; and by usage they are also exempt from any necessity for keeping exercises, or undergoing any examination whatever, for the degree of bachelor of arts. The several buildings of the college constitute altogether the finest group in Cambridge. The chapel, one of the finest specimens of later English architecture in the kingdom, stands toward the south of the old court; it was begun in 1441 by Henry VI., continued by his adversary Edward IV., the usurper Gloucester, and completed in 1515 by money bequeathed for the purpose by Henry VII. Its extreme length, which is 316 feet, forms the north side of the grand

court; its breadth is 84 feet; its height to the summit of the battlements 90 feet, to the top of the pinnacles 101 feet, and to the summit of the corner towers 146 feet. About the middle of the interior, a wooden screen, very richly carved, which supports the organ, separates the choir from the ante-church; the choir is paved with marble. But the great wonder of the building is the immense ceiling of stone spread out like a fanlight, and which, upon its upper side next the roof, appears like a huge chaos of rocks confusedly heaped together; the marvel being, how such an immense weight could be, as it is, supported without a single pillar. On each side of the chapel there are twelve windows nearly 50 feet high, filled with stained glass, and which, with the great window at the east, also exhibiting, like the others, depictions of portions of ancient history, throw hues of gorgeous beauty over the whole edifice. This beautiful glass was inserted during the reign of Henry VII., and is particularly worthy of notice, apart from its intrinsic worth, from having escaped from the energy of reforming zeal, and the violence of republican vandalism, and is therefore one of the most perfect instances of the splendour of our old ecclesiastical decoration in the kingdom. It was the intention of the royal founder, that the chapel should form the south side of a large court; and, in order to secure the erection of the buildings, he gave the stone of two quarries in Yorkshire for that purpose, besides £1,000 a year, payable out of the duchy of Lancaster, until the college should be completed; but Edward IV. deprived the college of this money, and little was done towards completing the design till the year 1724. The whole of the buildings have, within these few years, been repaired and embellished, after designs by Wilkins. Among the distinguished individuals who have been members of this society, are the martyrs Saunders, Glover, Fuller, and Fryth; Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir William Temple, Sir Robert Walpole, and Waller the poet.—*Queen's College* was founded in 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI.; and refounded in 1465, by Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV. The gardens and the grove, which are exceedingly beautiful, lie upon both sides of the river, and are connected by a wooden bridge of one arch, which is much admired for the ingenuity of its construction. The collegiate body consists of a president, nineteen fellows on the foundation, under certain restrictions, and one bye fellow, the endowment of which is perfectly open. Attached there are eight foundation scholarships of £25 a year each, tenable until the M.A. degree is attained; one of £20 a year, founded by Mr. Smith for his kin and name from Saffron Walden school, then those of the name of Alston, and then to Suffolk men. There are three Smithers' scholarships of £16 per annum each; and three of Stokes', restricted to two of a county. Two Sedgwick's of £15 per annum, one for Buckinghamshire, and the other for Northamptonshire, sons of clergymen preferred, tenable with other scholarships, and also with fellowships. One Mountaigne's of £13 per annum; two James's of £13 each per annum; three Clark's of £10 each per annum; and two Davenant's of £9 each. Erasmus was for some

time a student at this college.—*Catherine Hall* was founded in 1475, by Robert Woodlark, D.D., chancellor of the university, and provost of King's College. The six foundation fellowships are restricted to there being no more than two holders from the same county at the same time. There are also one for men from Coventry school, one called the conduct fellowship, and six with a preference in the first instance for Yorkshire, and then for Lincolnshire men. There are ten scholarships of £35 per annum each, with rooms rent-free, with a preference to Yorkshire men, and then to Lincolnshiresmen; one of £10 per annum for a man from Tamworth school; two of £6 per annum each for men from Eton College, or Merchant Tailors' School; three of £20. 12s. 4d. per annum; eight of £20 each per annum; one of £12 per annum; five of £5 each per annum; seven of £4 each per annum; two of £3. 6s. 8d. per annum; two of £2. 13s. 4d. per annum; and two of £2 each per annum, all perfectly open. Of all the colleges which constitute the university, St. Peter's or Peterhouse is the most ancient. It was founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely, on the west side of Trumpington Street. *He settled no revenue upon it, but only allowed the students chambers and studies, which was very acceptable to them, because they were freed thereby from the extortion of the townsmen, who required exorbitant rents for their lodgings. The same Hugh, being made Bishop of Ely, was careful to enrich his college, and endowed it with maintenance for one master, fourteen fellows, two bible clerks, and eight poor scholars, to be increased as the revenues did increase or abate. He appointed his successors, the bishops of Ely, to be honorary patrons—yea, nursing fathers to this his college, and they have all discharged their trust. Divers bishops of the same see, and others, have been great benefactors to the house.* The buildings of the college comprise three courts, which, however, have little of architectural character; but the east window of the chapel has a remarkable fine east window, filled with painted glass; the subject is the crucifixion. There are fourteen foundation fellowships, and eight bye fellowships, in the college. The former are restricted to two of a county, except Cambridgeshire and Middlesex, seven of them being disposed of to men from the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Salop, Worcester, Rutland, Norfolk, Bedford, Huntingdon, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Denbigh. Of these, Cambridgeshire and Middlesex may each have four fellows at a time on the foundation. There are forty-eight scholarships on the foundation, of various worth, according to residence, with a preference to men from Hertford school; only two sizars are admitted at Peterhouse. Cardinal Beaufort, Crawshawe, Walton, the learned editor of the Polyglott Bible, Markland, Dr. Sherlock, and Bishop South, were all educated at Peterhouse College.—*Clare Hall*, originally called University Hall, was founded by Dr. Richard Badew, in 1326; but having been burnt down about the year 1342, it was rebuilt and liberally endowed by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the sisters and coheireses of Gilbert Earl of Clare, and is thence called Clare Hall. The

college stands on the banks of the river Cam, over which there is an elegant stone bridge, which leads, by a pleasing avenue, to a beautiful lawn, surrounded by lofty elm trees, from which there is a fine prospect towards Coton and Madingley. The edifice, which now comprises a court, 150 feet long by 111 broad, was again rebuilt in 1638, and is the most uniform of all the university buildings. The chapel, which was rebuilt in 1769, is noted for the beauty of its stucco-work: it cost upwards of £7,000. Among the most distinguished members of this society, were Bishop Latimer, Archbishop Tillotson, Dr. Burnet, Holcroft, the founder of dissent in Cambridgeshire, Parkhurst, the Greek lexicographer, and Cudworth, author of the Intellectual System; and, if Mr. Tyrwhitt be right, Chaucer, the earliest of truly English poets. Attached to the college, there are nineteen foundations and three bye fellowships. The ten senior fellowships are restricted to two of a county, but the nine junior fellowships are entirely open. Two of the bye fellowships are restricted to Kent, with a preference for Blackheath; the third is appropriated to a man from Norfolk. There are nine principal scholarships attached to Clare Hall—four of £50 a year each, and four of £20 a year each—which are so held that two of them become vacant every year; one of £20 is tenable until the M.A. degree is attained. Two of a guinea and a half a week are held by men, during residence, from Wakefield school; and one of twelve shillings a week, during residence, from Hull school; thirty other scholars receive from two shillings to six shillings a week, during residence. There are four exhibitions of £13 a year, with preference of men from Oakham and Uppingham schools. Only three sizars are admitted to Clare Hall. The college has sixteen benefices.—*Pembroke Hall* or *College*, as it is indifferently termed, was founded in 1347, by Mary Countess of Pembroke, but its endowments were greatly enlarged by Henry VI. It stands on the east side of Trumpington Street, nearly opposite to Peterhouse, and consists of two courts of about 95 feet long by 65 feet broad, connected together by the hall. The chapel, which was built by Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, after a design by his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, is considered one of the finest proportioned and most elegant edifices of the university. The college has fourteen foundations and two bye fellowships, open to the natives of all counties, with the restriction only, that not more than three men from any one county can be fellows at the same time. There are numerous scholarships here of £10 a year each, with three of £12 a year, always given to sizars. Besides, there are six of £40 a year each, for superannuated scholars from Merchant Tailors' school; one for a man from Bowes' school in Yorkshire; one of £50 per annum, for a superannuated scholar from Merchant Tailors' school; and some others of £40 a year each, for men from Christ's Hospital. Among the members of this society, who became eminent in after life, were Archbishops Grindall and Whitgift, Bishops Andrews and Ridley, the martyrs Rogers and Bradford; Spenser, Gray, and Mason, the poets, and William Pitt, the great statesman.—*Caius* or *Gonville College* was founded in 1348, by Edmund, son of Sir Nicholas Gonville of Tor-

ington, in the county of Norfolk, but was consolidated with a new foundation in 1557, by Dr. John Caius; and by the charter then obtained, the united institutions became one, and obtained their double appellation. The college consists of three courts, the most southerly of which, and three remarkable gates in the Grecian style of architecture, are believed to have been the work of John of Padua, who, for some time, was the architect of Henry VIII., and are supposed to be the only examples of his skill remaining in England. The chapel is but small, but is greatly admired for its beauty; the library is also small, but it contains books and manuscripts of great value, particularly in the department of heraldry. Caius possesses twenty-nine fellowships, of which twenty-one are open to all counties; five are appropriated to Norfolk men, two to the diocese of Norwich, and one for Devonshire. The number of scholarships is as high as seventy-seven, ten of which are appropriated to Norwich men, twenty-six to the diocese of Norwich, three for London men, two for Cambridge, two for Hertfordshire, one for Bedfordshire, one for Canterbury, one for a man educated in London and Westminster, and thirty-one are open to all counties. There are also fourteen exhibitions belonging to the college. Caius has, ever since its second foundation by Dr. Caius, been celebrated as a seminary for medicine and anatomy; and among those who were once its members, were Dr. William Harvey, the discover of the circulation of the blood; Dr. William Hyde; Wollaston; Sir Thomas Gresham; Bishop Taylor; and the commentator, Dr. Samuel Clarke; Sir Peter le Neve, the herald and antiquary; Dr. Brady, the historian; Henry Wharton, the author of the *Anglia Sacra*; Bishop Skip, one of the compilers of the *Liturgy*; Shadwell, the poet; and Lord Chancellor Norton.—*Corpus Christi College* was founded in 1351, by the brethren of two guilds, called *Gilda Corporis Christi*, and *Gilda Beatae Mariæ Virginis*. The west façade of the new court is 222 feet long, having a lofty tower at each end, with a superb gateway in the middle, flanked by massive towers, similar in character to those at the extremities. It is built of Ketton stone, and is richly embellished. The court is 158 feet long, and 129 broad, having the chapel on the east, the library on the west, and the hall on the north sides. The chapel is 66 feet long, and its exterior is richly ornamented with sculpture. The library is rich in manuscripts, bequeathed by Archbishop Parker; they consist chiefly of documents connected with the Reformation, and among them is the original record of the thirty-nine articles. Among the college plate is preserved a curious drinking horn, which was part of the treasures of the guild of *Corpus Christi*. The college is endowed with twelve fellowships, two of which are appropriated to Norwich, and four to Norfolk men in preference to any others. The scholarships and exhibitions are very numerous. Nine of them are open to all counties; three of them founded by Archbishop Parker for Norwich men; two by the same for native scholars from Norwich, Wyndham, or Aylsham schools; three of £20 each per annum, the nomination to which is vested in the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who must appoint such men from the school of that city as are

sons of their tenantry in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire; or with the dean and chapter of Westminster, for Westminster scholars; or with the master and fellows, for any men from the province of Canterbury. Two are for natives of Kent, from Canterbury school, in the patronage of the dean of Canterbury, and the master of Eastbridge hospital; one for Norwich; one for Cambridgeshire; six in the patronage of the heirs male of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the founder, with the advice of a fellow of the college and the master of Redgrave school; also in the patronage of the master and fellows, in which case the scholarships are restricted to men from Redgrave school, if any are applicants. Of three others, one is presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to a native and scholar of that place; the other two must be given to men from the schools of Aylsham and Windham, natives of these two places. Seven are unappropriated, three of them being ascribed in preference to men of the names of Caston, Clench, Amfield, or Brownrigg. One founded by John Borage for men of his name and kin, or a native of Norfolk. One of £20 per annum for men of the founder's name, Colman, or in default, to four men from Norwich and Windham schools. Two of £10 per annum each, for natives of York and Mansfield, or, after that, of York diocese. One of £20 per annum, unrestricted. Four of £10 per annum each, for men from St. Paul's school; and one of £30 per annum for a man also from that school, under the patronage of its governors. Eight of £30 per annum, and four of £40 per annum, given to such students as excel in the annual examinations; there are also three others of one shilling a week each. The celebrated men educated at *Corpus Christi* have been very numerous; among them were Archbishops Parker, Tenison, Sterne, and Herring; Bishops Allen, Flicher, Bradfôrde, Mawson, and Yorke; Lord-keeper Bacon; Rogers, fifth Earl of Rutland; Fletcher, the dramatic poet; Hales, the natural philosopher; Dr. Stukeley, and Gough, the antiquarians.—*Jesus College* was founded in 1496, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely, on the site of a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Rhadegund, St. John the Baptist, and the Virgin Mary; and established about the year 1180, the endowment of which was augmented by Malcolm, fourth king of Scotland, and the possessions of which, on its dissolution in the reign of Henry VII., were granted to the bishop. The buildings are situated at the extremity of the town, and consist of a principal court, 141 feet by 120, surrounded on three sides by offices, and a small court surrounded by a cloister; but an addition has within these few years been made to the eastern side of the cloister. The grand front is an imposing façade, 180 feet in length; both the master and fellows have excellent gardens. In the library there are many valuable editions of the classics. The chapel was anciently that of the ancient church of St. Rhadegund, and in several places exhibits traces of the original edifice: the altar-piece, representing the Presentation in the Temple, was presented, in 1796, by Dr. Pearce, the master of the college. In the south transept are the tombs of one of the nuns, named Berta Rosarta, and of John, prior of Pyckenham; in the

north transept, is that of Tobias Rustal, spoken of elsewhere as being a munificent donor to the college, and who was famous alike for his great wealth and extensive charities. Among the members of this institution who afterwards became distinguished in the world, was Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Bale the biographer, Nelson the historian, Roger North, Flamsteed the astronomer, Fenton the poet, Dr. Jortin, Sterne, Tyrwhitt, the founder of the Hebrew scholarship, and the celebrated traveller, Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke. There are sixteen foundation fellowships, the holders of eight of which are to be natives of the northern, and eight of the southern counties, and six in priest's orders. By a recent statute, granted by the Bishop of Ely, and with the king's license, the society has been empowered to elect fellows from any part of England and Wales, without restriction. There are four scholarships of £10 each per annum for Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire; eleven of £45 per annum for clergymen's orphans of England and Wales, founded by Tobias Rustal, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II.; one of £40 per annum to a living clergyman's son, with preference to Nottinghamshire and Lancashire; one of £15 per annum to the son of a clergyman, with preference to an orphan; three of £8 each per annum, and one of £2 per annum, open to all counties; one of £10 per annum, of Doncaster or Acksey free schools; two of £70 each, for Tunbridge and Seven Oaks schools; two of £16 each, tenable till the M.A. degree is taken after the scholars have graduated, for orphans of the clergy; one of £6. 8s. 6d. a year, for men from Caister, Louth, or Alford schools; one of £3. 6s. 8d. per annum, for Herefordshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, or Essex; two of £4. 10s. a year each, one for the county of Merioneth, or Anglesey, the other to St. Peter the Poor, or St. Foster in London; one of £60 per annum for Loughborough school, and fifteen of £3 a year each, open to all counties.—*Trinity College* occupies the site of seven hostels and two colleges, King's Hall and Michael House. The latter of these colleges was founded in 1324, by Hervey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II., and the former in 1337, by Edward III.; and they are said to have been of sufficient extent to accommodate Richard II. and his parliament—that king holding a court at Cambridge in 1381. Both these colleges were suppressed in 1546, and the present magnificent institution was founded by Henry VIII., for a master, sixty fellows, and sixty-nine scholars; and the endowment was considerably increased by his daughter, Queen Mary. The buildings stand between Caius College and St. John's, consisting of three spacious quadrangular courts, which occupy the whole of the site between Trinity Street and the river. The first court, which is the largest, approaches to the strict form of a square; it is 630 yards in circuit, and is surrounded by a noble series of edifices; on the north side is the chapel, on the west the hall and master's lodge, and on the south and east are the apartments of the fellows and students. This court is approached by a turreted gateway, supposed to have been the original entrance to King's Hall; in the middle of it there is a conduit which supplies the college and the neigh-

bouring inhabitants with excellent water, brought from a reservoir about a mile west of the town. The second court was built in 1600, and is called Neville Court, after the Dr. Thomas Neville, master of the college, and dean of Canterbury; it is more elegant, but less spacious than the former, and has, like it, irregular sides, varying from 132 feet to 228 feet in length. On the west side is the library, which is of later date, being projected by Dr. Sparrow; and on the other sides are rooms for the fellows and students, most of which have been rebuilt; the library and the cloisters, which extend along the north-west and south sides, were designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Beyond this court is the new and magnificent quadrangle, called King's Court, in honour of George IV., who opened the subscription for its erection by a donation of £2,000. It was commenced in 1823, and completed in 1825, at an expense of £40,000; the buildings were designed by Wilkins, and the principal front, with a fine tower gateway, faces the college walks in a line with the library. The chapel of Trinity, which is 200 feet long, is in the later style of English architecture, and was begun and finished by the sister queens, Mary and Elizabeth. The stalls are particularly handsome, and are adorned with some fine wood-carving by Gibbons; the thrones for the master and vice-master are remarkably beautiful. There are several tablets and other monuments in the ante-church, the principal of which is the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubilliac, which was presented by Dr. Smith, master of the college, and a bust and tablet by Chantrey, to the memory of the late Professor Porson. The hall, about 100 feet long and 50 feet high, is in the later English style. The master's lodge contains some very fine apartments; it is always the residence of the sovereign whenever Cambridge is honoured by a royal visit, and there the judges always take up their abode when holding the assizes. The library is a noble room, 200 feet long, and proportionally lofty; it cost upwards of £20,000, collected by subscriptions through the influence and exertions of Dr. Barrow; the collection of books is large and highly valuable. The fellowships are open to all counties, and all the fellows are required to go into priests' orders within seven years after they commence masters of arts, excepting two, who are appointed by the master, and are allowed to remain laymen; one of them is supposed to study law, and the other physic. The scholarships are open to men of any county, except three or four, which are appropriated to scholars chosen annually from Westminster school, and one of £37 per annum appropriated to a native of Kent and Cambridgeshire alternately. There are fourteen exhibitions, most of which are under £10 per annum. There are various donations, amounting in the aggregate to £163 per annum, which is divided annually among the sizars, to whom the noblemen pay two guineas, and the fellow-commoners one every quarter. The masterships of Stevenage school in Hertfordshire, and of Stone and Uttoxeter schools in Staffordshire, are in the gift of the college. Among the illustrious men who have been educated at this college, were Archbishop Fowler, several bishops noted for their literary ability or

lofty character, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Barrow, Dr. Bentley, Ray the naturalist, Dr. William Whittaker, Dryden, Cowley, Donne, and Byron, Lee the dramatist, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spillman, Dr. Conyers Middleton, and the late Professor Porson. — *Christ's College* was originally founded in 1450, under the name of God's House, by Henry VI.; but in 1505 the name was changed, and the old society was incorporated with the new institution, at the instance of Margaret, Countess of Derby, who contributed liberal endowments for a master and twelve fellows. The buildings form a quadrangular court, 138 feet by 120, and a secondary court, enclosed on two sides by a massive pile of building, 150 feet long; the other sides are open to the gardens and the fields. The chapel is 84 feet long; it is floored with marble, and has in the east window portraits of Henry VII., and other members of the family of the foundress. Within the communion-rails is the tomb of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of the 'Intellectual System,' who was a master of the college. The foundation of Christ's is for divinity, and the fellows are consequently required to take orders within twelve months after they have attained the proper age. Objections having been made respecting the smallness of the number of the fellows, Edward VI. added one more, who shares in the emoluments of the others, who may be of any county, and is not required to take orders. Two other fellowships were founded by Sir Thomas Baines and Sir John Finch, which may be held by men of any county, preference, however, being made in favour of the kindred of the founders; they may be held by laymen, and the revenues are independent of the college authorities. There are forty-seven scholarships of 12s. a week each, held during residence; but not more than three men from any one county can hold at the same time. There are also six for men from Giggleswick school in Yorkshire; one for Upton school, Hants; one for Brentwood school, Maldon, or Chelmsford school, Essex; one to each of the natives of Newmarket or Huntingdon; one each for men from the counties of Durham, Suffolk, and Bedford; three for Norfolk; three of £12 a year each for Buntingford grammar-school; and six open, without any restriction of school or county. Among men, afterwards eminent in the world, who were members of this society, were Milton, Cleland, and Quarles; Leland, the antiquary; Echard, the historian; Sanderson, the mathematician; Archdeacon Paley, and Dr. Joseph Mede. — *Magdalene College* was first begun by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1519, under the name of Buckingham House; but, being unfinished at the time of his attainder, was granted to Thomas Baron Audley, Lord High Chancellor, by whom it was endowed in 1542. The library was bequeathed by the celebrated Samuel Pepys, who was secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., whose diary of his own times, published within these few years, presents such a vivid picture of society during the period in which he lived. There are four fellowships upon the foundation of the college, and eleven bye fellowships, open to men from all counties; another attached to Shrewsbury

school, and one travelling fellowship for Norfolk men. There are thirty-eight scholarships attached to the college, of various value, and conferred by various benefactors; four of them, of £20 each, are appropriated to men from Shrewsbury school; two of £20 each, to men from Shropshire; two of £40 per annum each, to scholars from Wisbeach school; three of £20 each are appropriated to men from Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham schools; and one of £5 is in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company. — *Emanuel College* was founded in 1548, by Sir Walter Mildmay. It occupies the site of a Dominican friary, which was founded before the year 1275, and endowed, or rather further enriched, by Alice, widow of Robert Vere, second Earl of Oxford, which, after the dissolution, was purchased by Sir Walter, prior to the foundation of this college. Emanuel's is pleasantly situated in St. Andrew's Street, near the southern entrance to the town. The greater part of the edifices are modern, elegant in appearance, and built of stone; they consist of a principal court, 128 feet by 107, to which a range of buildings has been added for the students within these few years, and which, with the library and the north side of the hall, form a second court. The chapel is 84 feet long, and has a marble floor; it was designed and commenced by Archbishop Sancroft in 1688, and was completed in nine years,—a contribution of £1,040, to further the work, being made by Sir Robert Gayer, K.B. The old chapel was fitted up as a library, towards the furnishing of which the archbishop just named gave his own collection of books; the works it contains are principally on divinity, but among them there is a very curious edition of Cicero's Offices, printed by Faust in 1465, in fine preservation. The hall is very elegantly furnished, and at the upper end contains a portrait of Sir Wolstan Dixie, lord mayor of London, who founded two bye fellowships and two scholarships. In the gardens, which are spacious, there is a bowling-green and a cold bath for the use of the fellows. There are twelve fellowships and one bye fellowship open to Englishmen of all counties, with the restriction, that there shall be only one fellow from each county at the same time. The Dixie fellowships are not on the foundation; and the fellows have no right to vote, and no title to the college livings; the presentation is vested in Sir Wolstan's heirs, and the candidates must be of the founder's kin, or have been educated at Market-Bosworth school. There are several foundation scholarships here of 11s. 4d. per annum each, and of 7s. 6d. each during residence, with the restriction, that not more than three are held by men from the county at the same time; five of £25 a year each are appropriated, with a preference, *ceteris paribus*, to the sons of orthodox clergymen; one of £12 a year to the best of the preceding five; ten of £10 a year each, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham schools; one of £16 a year, with preference for Durham and Newcastle schools; two of £12 each per annum, with preference to men from Christ's Hospital; four of 4s. a week during residence; one of £10, with a preference to a medical student, beside many smaller ones. Among the eminent personages who were members of this society, were Archbishop Sancroft, Bishops Hall,

Bedell, Kidder, Hurd, Percy, and Bennett, Matthew Poole, Dr. Wallis the mathematician, Sir Robert Twiston the antiquary, Sir William Temple, Anthony Blackwall, author of 'The Sacred Classics Defended and Illustrated;' Dr. Farmer, the commentator on Shakspeare; and Dr. Samuel Parr. —*Sidney Sussex College*, situated on the east side of Sidney Street, was founded in 1598, pursuant to the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. The buildings comprise two courts, built of brick; the chapel was rebuilt in 1780. The hall and master's lodge have, within these few years, been cased with stone and greatly improved; in the former there is a portrait, in crayons, by Cooper, of Oliver Cromwell, who was a member of this society; and in the library, there is a bust of him by Bernini, moulded from a cast taken after death. In the grounds, which are spacious, there is a large bowling-green for the fellows. There are nine foundation fellowships, and two founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to his scholars of this college, one to be nominated by the Fishmongers' Company. The mathematical lectureship is worth about £140 a year. The scholarships are twenty, of 7s. a week each during residence,—two founded by Mr. Blundell, for men from Tiverton school; and six others of £60 a year each. There are four exhibitions of £13 a year each, with preference to Oakham and Uppingham schools; two others of £40 a year each for the sons of clergymen, with preference to men from Oakham and Grantham schools; and two of £12 a year each for clergymen's sons. Among the eminent persons who were members of this society, were Oliver Cromwell, as stated above, Archbishop Bramhall, Bishops Seth, Ward, Gurnet, and Montague; Thomas Fuller the historian, Sir Roger L'Estrange, Dr. Comber, dean of Durham, and William Wollaston, author of the 'Religion of Nature Delineated.' —*Downing College*, which forms an elegant quadrangle in the Grecian style, was founded in 1800, by charter, in consequence of a bequest made by Sir George Downing, Bart. of Gamlingay Park, in this county, who bequeathed his estates, in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Suffolk, to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, afterwards to other relatives in succession, and, on their failure, to found a college on a plan to be approved of by the two archbishops, and the masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall. The other devisees died in Sir Garrard Downing's lifetime, and the property was held till her death by Lady Downing, after whose decease her devisees retained it, and the university was therefore obliged to sue in Chancery for its recovery. After six-and-thirty years their right was established, and a charter for the establishment and government of the college passed the Great Seal in 1800. In 1805, the statutes of government were framed, and the stipends. In May, 1807, the building was begun; and the building has been proceeded with, at intervals, till upwards of £60,000 has been spent upon it. The object of the foundation, as stated in the charter, is the study of law, physic, and other useful arts, so that this is the only exclusively lay college in the university. Up to the present time, only the masters, the professors, and three fellows, have been appointed; but the society will consist of a master,

professors of law and medicine, and sixteen fellows, of whom only two are to be clerical; the appointment of the remaining fellows is deferred till the completion of the buildings. Two chaplains are nominated by the master, who is himself elected by the two archbishops, and the masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, as devised by the founder, from amongst those who are, or have been, fellows of the college. The scholars are also to be elected when the buildings are finished, when only two are to be elected every year. — The curriculum, as it is called, or course of study in the University of Cambridge, varies according to the discipline of the various colleges; but until lately the end of it was similar in all—eminent attainments in mathematical knowledge, the Greek and Latin classics, and theology, towards the possession of which appropriate honours and rewards are respectively awarded by the university at the close of the collegiate course of study. Very lately a decree has passed the senate, at the suggestion of the present chancellor, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the curriculum has been very greatly enlarged, by the admission of the modern sciences as subjects for the examinations of the under-graduates to excellency, in which also fitting honours and rewards will be appropriated. The honours are awarded to four different classes of students, who, according to their degree of attainment, are ranked as wranglers, senior and junior, optimes, and those who go out in the poll—the many—as it is called, or men who, though they may be persons of very considerable attainment, may not have chosen the severe course of application necessary to secure the peculiar commendation of the university authorities. The professorships at Cambridge comprise almost every branch of recognised science and literature, and the several chairs are at present held by men equal to any in the world in the vigour and comprehensiveness of their abilities, and the profundity of their learning. The university is free from ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The town of Cambridge is divided into four distinct wards, termed respectively, Bridge Ward, Market Ward, High Ward, and Preacher's Ward, which comprise the fourteen parishes, with their chapels of ease, specified in the early part of this article. Besides the several places of worship belonging to the Established Church there named, there are numerous chapels for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and Society of Friends. The grammar-school was established through a bequest of Dr. Stephen Perse, senior fellow of Caius College, who, in 1615, left property for its erection and endowment. Scholars of three years' standing at least at this school are eligible, before all others, to the Perse fellowships and scholarships at Caius College. The free school, founded in 1808, has been incorporated with the National Society, as is also the school for 300 girls, erected in 1816. The Whiston's charity schools for both sexes were instituted in 1703. Addenbrooke's hospital, founded in 1766 by Dr. John Addenbrooke, is situated at the south entrance of the town, and it was for some time a private charity. By its funds being found insufficient for the claims made upon it, it was converted by act of parliament into a general infirmary, for the support of which voluntary con-

tributions have been brought in aid of the original endowment; and, in 1813, Mr. Bowtwell bequeathed to it £7,000. The average number of patients is 1,000 per annum, the number of beds 105, and the yearly expense about £2,800, of which £900 is raised from invested funds, the rest being supplied by subscriptions. There are almshouses founded and endowed by various persons for upwards of fifty poor people. Of the numerous religious houses which formerly existed in Cambridge, Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, has the following notice. He says—*In or near the church of St. Giles, in Cambridge, Picot, a Norman lord of Bourne, and many years sheriff of Cambridgeshire, at the instance of Hugolina, his wife, began a religious house for a prior and six regular canons, A.D. 1092, which was, twenty years after, removed to a place on the other side of the river called Barnwell, by Pain Peverell, that famous soldier who was standard-bearer to Robert, duke of Normandy, in the holy wars. Here he new built and enlarged the priory in honour of St. Giles and St. Andrew, designing it for thirty canons of the order of St. Austin. At the dissolution, its yearly revenues were valued at £656. 11s. 10d. q. Dugd. £351. 15s. 4d. Speed. Its site was granted, in the 38th year of Henry VIII., to Anthony Broun, and in the 6th year of Edward VI. to Edward Lord Clinton. Some part of the buildings belonging to this convent are said still to be seen. About A.D. 1291, adds Tanner, a convent of white canons, from Sempringham, settled themselves at the old chapel of St. Edmund the king, over against Peter House, which they had by the gift of B. fil. Walteri, and here they continued till the dissolution, when this small priory was valued at £14. 8s. 8d. ob. per ann. Dugd. £16. 16s. Speed; and the site of it was granted, in the 35th year of Henry VIII., to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf. John de Cranden, prior of Ely, in the beginning of the reign of King Edward III., bought a house near Burden Hoale, wherein he placed a few Benedictine monks from Ely, for their better improvement in university learning. But within a few years this house was granted to William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, who thereon built part of Trinity Hall. Here were also an hospital, dedicated to St. Anthony and St. Eligius, an hermitage and lazaret-house, and houses of black, grey, white, and Bethlehemite friars; together with the houses of friars de Sacco and fratres S. Marice. There appears also to have been a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin, founded here about 1130. The castle, of which the only remains is the ancient gateway, was built by William the Conqueror, on the site of a Danish fortress, which had been long the residence of our Saxon monarchs. During the civil war it was garrisoned for the parliament. Some earthworks still remain, which are undoubtedly of Roman origin. The sessions were constantly held in it until the building of the shire-hall, and until lately it was used as a prison. Cambridge has no manufactures, its support depending upon the university and the produce of the agricultural district of which it is the centre, in which a considerable trade is carried on with Lynn by means of the Cam, which is navigable up to the town. There are warehouses situated on the banks of the river, at each extremity of the town, for the commodities of corn, coal, timber, and*

*iron. Besides these, however, great quantities of oil, hemp, and cole cake are brought from the numerous mills in the Isle of Ely, and forwarded by the railway to London. The principal market-place forms two oblong squares, and here it is that Hobson's conduit, spoken of above, stands, erected by that eccentric individual for the benefit of the town. He was a carrier and hackneyman, whose unswerving determination only to let his horses go out in strict rotation, gave rise to the proverb, "Hobson's choice—this or none," and who, for his merits, was honoured by an epitaph from the pen of John Milton. The pease market, which is devoted to the sale of corn and fish, is situated in St. Edward's parish. The hog market, which is a large repository for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs, is held on St. Andrew's hill, and the haymarket in St. Giles', at the northern extremity of the town. The weekly market is on Saturday. Cambridge has two fairs, one for horses, cattle, timber, and pottery, beginning on the 24th of June, and lasting for a week. The other is called Stourbridge or Sturbitch fair, and was anciently one of the most celebrated and best frequented in the kingdom: it commences on the 18th of September, and continues for fourteen days; the staple commodities being cheese, hops, wool, cattle, leather, timber, and hardware;—the 26th is appropriated to the sale of horses. The fair, according to the best authorities, was granted by King John in aid of an hospital for lepers, which had an ancient chapel here; but it was ultimately granted by Henry VIII. for a thousand marks, to the magistrates and corporation of Cambridge. It has of late greatly declined, but during the last century it was, according to Carter, in a very flourishing condition, and it is still an important event in the annals of the town. Though a borough by prescription, it was not incorporated until the reign of Henry I.; but many valuable and important privileges have been granted to it by succeeding sovereigns, particularly by John, Henry III., Edward II., and Richard II. By the general municipal reform act, the government of the town has been vested in a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty common councillors, and by it the town is now divided into five wards—East Barnwell, West Barnwell, Market Ward, Trinity Ward, and St. Andrew's Ward. A commission of the peace has been assigned to Cambridge, and the court of quarter sessions is always held on the Monday before the sessions for the county. Petty sessions are held every Friday, and a civil court once every four weeks, on Tuesdays. A new gaol has been built at an expense of something short of £16,000. The spinning-house, situated in St. Andrew Street, was erected by the benevolent Thomas Hobson, for the purpose, as he expressed it in the grant, of setting the poor people of Cambridge to work; and for a house of correction, for correcting and setting to work unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars, and poor people who refuse to work, and for providing wool and flax for their occupation. The prison presents a striking brick elevation towards the street, having a gate in the centre, on each side of which are the keepers' apartments; the interior is conveniently arranged in a parallelogram for the classification of prisoners. The university and the town being both named in Hobson's benefac-*



tion as participators, the trustees have divided it between them. The borough has returned two members to parliament ever since the 23d year of Edward I., the franchise being vested in freemen not paupers, in number about 200, a great portion of whom were non-resident. By the Reform Act, the franchise was extended to all resident £10 householders, and the constituency is about 1,500. The mayor is the returning officer. It is needless to observe that Cambridge is replete with all the appliances for refined and social enjoyment among an enlightened community, and that its aspect and character have of late been rapidly rising, especially since the introduction of the railway into the town. The rates collected in 1837 amounted to £11,275. 7s. 11½d.; pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 24,453; probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 25,300. — Bankers: Thomas Fisher & Sons—draw on Curries & Co.; John Mortlock & Sons—draw on Smith, Payne, & Co.: Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Co.—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street; E. & C. F. & G. E. Foster—draw on Prescott, Grote, & Co. — Hotels: Rod Lion, Bull, and University Arms: George Inn.

CAMDEN-TOWN, MIDDLESEX, a hamlet in the parish of St. Pancras—(with which it will be described): 2 miles from London, 3 from Hampstead. — Money orders issued here: post six times each way daily. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 15,016: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 17,266.

CAMEL (WEST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Somerton, union of Yeovil, eastern division: 171 miles from London (coach road 120), 3 from Ilchester, 5 from Yeovil. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 185 miles. — Money orders issued at Ilchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £13. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £275: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, W. L. Metcalf, 1847: contains 2,100 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 344: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 395: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,324: poor rates in 1837, £125.

CAMEL-QUEEN'S (or QUEEN'S CAMEL), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton: 121 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Lyson, in speaking of this place, says—*Near this village, by the side of a little river, stands Camalet, a steep mountain of a very difficult ascent; on the top whereof are the plain footsteps of an old decayed camp, and a triple rampire of earth cast up, including 20 acres. The inhabitants call it King Arthur's palace; but that it was really a work of the Romans, is evident from the Roman coins daily dug up there. The hill is a mile in compass at the top, four trenches circling it, and between each of them an earthen wall. On the very top of the hill, as hath been said, is an area of 20 acres or more, where in several places, as Leland observes, might be seen the foundations of walls. And there was much dusky blue stone, which the people of the adjoining villages had in his time carried away. Besides the coins, Stow tells us of a silver horse shoe dug up there in the memory of that age; and Leland describes it in a kind of ecstasy,*

*thus: 'Good Lord, what deep ditches, what high walls, what precipices are here! In short, I look upon it as a very great wonder, both of art and nature! What the Romans might call it we are altogether ignorant, unless it be that Caer Calemon, which we meet with in Nennius's Catalogue by a transposition of letters for Camelion: but of that let the learned judge.'* — The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £17. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £222: patron, P. S. J. Mildmay: pres. incumbent, C. Langdon, 1832: contains 2,280 acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 739: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 850: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,629: poor rates in 1837, £267. — Fairs: June 1, and Oct. 25, for all sorts of cattle.

CAMELEY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chewton, eastern division, union of Clutton: 116 miles from London (coach road 115), 9 from Bath, 11 from Frome. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 152 miles. — Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £256: patron, H. Hippisley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Williams, 1810: contains 1,630 acres: 115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 643: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 739: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,013: poor rates in 1837, £234. — N., Cholwell House.

CAMELFORD, CORNWALL, a borough and market town in the parish of Lanteglos, hun<sup>d</sup> of Lesnewth, union of Camelford: 274 miles from London (coach road 229), 11 from Bodmin, 15 from Launceston. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Plymouth, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 288 miles. — Money orders issued at Bodmin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m. — It was at this place that the celebrated battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred was fought in 543, in which the latter was slain, and the former mortally wounded. Camelford returned members to parliament from the time of Edward VI., till it was disfranchised by the Reform Act, at the passing of which, it contained only about twenty voters, and was, of course, a pocket borough. The only charter possessed by the town is one granted by Charles II., but the municipality has necessarily been affected by the general municipal reform act. The petty sessions for the county are held here, and there is a Methodist chapel. Camelford poor-law union comprises fourteen parishes, spread over eighty square miles, with a population of about 7,000 persons. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 705: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 811.

CAMERINGHAM, LINCOLN, a parish in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union of Lincoln: 184 miles from London (coach road 141), 5 from Spittal, 8 from Lincoln. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Syston and Lincoln to Great Burton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Great Burton, &c., 65 miles. — Money orders issued at Spittal: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 5s. 2d.: pres. net income, £140:

patron, Lord Monson: pres. incumbent, Joseph Green, 1842: contains 4,450 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 139: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,737: poor rates in 1837, £109.

**CAMERTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Wellow, eastern division, union of Clutton, intersected by the Somerset coal canal: 113 miles from London (coach road 112), 6 from Bath, 9 from Frome. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 149 miles. — Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £15. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £481: patron, John Jarrett, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Jarrett, 1840: contains 2,020 acres: 231 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,501: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,726: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,663: poor rates in 1837, £466. — Camerton Court is the seat of John Jarrett, Esq., who married Anna-Eliza, daughter of Sir Jonathan Waller, Bart. Mr. Jarrett, who is a magistrate for the county, and who was high sheriff in 1840, derives his descent from a Protestant gentleman, who fled with his family from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and two of whose descendants were also high sheriffs of Somersetshire.

**CAMERTON.** See RYHILL and CAMERTON.

**CAMERTON, CUMBERLAND**, a parish in Alledale ward, below Derwent, western division, near St. George's Channel: it includes the townships of Camerton and Seaton: 331 miles from London (coach road 302), 3 from Workington, 3 from Maryport. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Maryport, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 231 miles. — Money orders issued at Workington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £15. 10s.: pres. net income, £100: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, R. L. Joyce, 1847: contains 2,880 acres: 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 941: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,082: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,178: poor rates in 1837, £229.

**CAMMERTON, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £751: poor rates in 1837, £59.

**CAMPDEN-BROAD, GLOUCESTER**, a hamlet in the parish of Campden-Chipping—(which see for access, &c.): 89 miles from London, 8 from Evesham, 9 from Stow. — Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 61 houses.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**CAMPDEN-CHIPPING, GLOUCESTER**, a market town and parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Kiftsgate: it includes the hamlets of Berrington, Campden-Broad, Wessington, and Combe: 91 miles from London (coach road 90), 27 from Gloucester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Campden-Chipping station: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Campden-Chipping, 98 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Campden-Chipping is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have

derived its name from an encampment formed during the contest between the Mercians and the West Saxons; but we have authentic data that a congress of the Saxon chiefs, allied for the purpose of subjugating Britain, was held here in 689. About the early part of the 14th century, the agricultural capabilities of the country began to be developed, and the town became a staple market for wool for many miles round, and the residence of some of the most eminent merchants, who exported large quantities of the article to Flanders; but, on the forced immigration of the Flemings, after which England, especially in the western counties, became a large manufactory of woollen cloth, the trade departed to more southerly and westerly districts, and the prosperity of the town speedily declined. Early in the 15th century, a magnificent mansion was erected here by Sir Baptist Hickeys at an expense of £29,000, which, with its various offices, occupied an area of eight acres; but when the differences between Charles I. and the parliament broke out into open warfare, his descendant, the then owner, in a spirit of loyalty, demolished the mansion to prevent it from becoming a stronghold of the republicans. Campden-Chipping is agreeably situated in a vale surrounded by wooded hills of considerable beauty, upon one of which athletic sports were established in the time of James I., similar to the Olympic games of Greece, which were attended by persons of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, who flocked hither from all the surrounding districts, until they were suppressed during Cromwell's protectorate. They were, however, renewed after the Restoration for many years, and Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets, wrote in honour of them: they were originated by Robert Dover, a public-spirited attorney of Burton-on-Heath, and the prizes were distributed by a person arrayed in a discarded habit of James I. The town is neither lighted nor paved, and consists principally of one street, about a mile in length, lined with respectable but old houses, which generally show the style of the Elizabethan age. Water is supplied abundantly, of excellent quality, from several springs in the neighbourhood. The church, which is situated to the north of the town, in the hamlet of Berrington, is a handsome structure in the decorative style of English architecture, with a fine lofty tower, having angular and lateral buttresses, and pierced battlements with crocketed pinnacles. It had formerly a remarkably fine oak-carved roof, but the modern innovations, as bad in taste as ignorant in art, nearly obliterated it, but some portions are still preserved in the north aisle. The interior is embellished by some beautiful monuments, and among others, those of Sir Baptist Hickeys, the first Viscount Campden, the Earl of Gainsborough, and other distinguished persons. The free school was founded by Mr. John Fereby or Varby, and endowed with a moiety of the manor of Lynham in Oxfordshire; but through some mismanagement that property was sold, and another estate purchased, which produces only £60 per annum, which, by a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1627, was vested in trustees for the support of a master and an usher, who teach from thirty to forty boys. The school has an interest in eight scholarships in Pembroke Hall, Oxford,

founded by George Townsend, Esq., in 1682, for boys from Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach, and Campden-Chipping schools, a further advantage being provided, that the scholars on his foundation should be preferred to his donatives of Colnbrook and Uxbridge. A charity school for clothing and instructing thirty girls was endowed with £1,000 by James Thynne, Esq., and there is a national school now incorporated with an ancient foundation of the Mr. Townsend spoken of above, from whose endowment the master receives a salary of £20 per annum. There are almshouses here for six aged persons of each sex, endowed by Baptist Lord Hicke, the first viscount who rebuilt the market-house, and during his life gave £10,000 towards charitable uses. He died in 1629, and was buried in the south aisle of the church. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have each places of worship here. Under an old charter of James I., by which the town was incorporated, but the main provisions of which have become obsolete, two bailiffs are still annually appointed, whose office is chiefly honorary. The court-house is situated in the middle of the street, but it has no architectural character. Campden-Chipping is, by the Reform Act, made a polling-place for East Gloucestershire. — The living (St. James), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £20. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £640: patron, Earl of Gainsborough: pres. incumbent, C. E. Kennaway, 1832: contains 4,660 acres: 419 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,087: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,400: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,044: poor rates in 1837, £1,086. — Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: Ash-Wednesday, April 23, Aug. 5, Dec. 14, for horses, cows, sheep, linen cloth, and stockings. — Lygon Arms Inn, and Noel Arms Hotel.

CAMPSALL, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, union of Doncaster: it includes the townships of Askerne, Campsall, Fenwick, Moss, Norton, and Sutton: 217 miles from London (coach road 172), 8 from Doncaster, 8 from Snaith. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Lincoln, and Doncaster, to Norton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton and Pontefract to Norton, &c., 80 miles. — Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £16. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £128: patron, G. C. Yarborough, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Warde, 1846: contains 3,930 acres: 386 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,149: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,471: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,626: poor rates in 1837, £1,011. — Campsall House.

CAMPSALL, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 1,470 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 444: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 510: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,120: poor rates in 1837, £187.

CAMPSEA-ASH, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Loes, eastern division, union of Plumessgate, and south of the river Alde: 82 miles from London, 2 from Wickham, 9 from Aldborough. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 214 miles.

— Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £14. 5s.: pres. net income, £350: patron, certain Trustees: pres. incumbent, Jermyn Pratt: contains 1,900 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 374: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 430: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,656: poor rates in 1837, £293. — Campsea-Ash Park.

CAMPTON, BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Clifton, union of Biggleswade, on the river Ivel: 35 miles from London (coach road 40), 3 from Silsoe, 6 from Biggleswade. — Gt. Nor. Rail. to Hitchin, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, 102, thence 8 miles. — Money orders issued at Amptill: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory with Shefford, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £11. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £374: patron, Sir J. Osborne, Bart.: pres. incumbent, E. R. Williamson, 1839: contains 1,120 acres: 220 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,390: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,598: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,526: poor rates in 1837, £310. — N. 1 m., Chicksand Priory.

CAMROSE (OR CAMRHOS), PEMBROKE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Roose, union of Haverford-west, on a branch of the river Cleddy: 233 miles from London (coach road 269), 3 from Haverford-west, 4 from Hook. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 130 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 233 miles. — Money orders issued at Haverford-west: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £6. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £127: patron, H. W. Bowen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. W. Bowen, 1833: contains 235 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,210: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,391: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,617: poor rates in 1837, £452.

CANDLESBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 166 miles from London (coach road 136), 3 from Spilsby, 5 from Alford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Alford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Alford, &c., 111 miles. — Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m. — The living (St. Benedict), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Magdalene College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, John Alington, 1834: contains 850 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 247: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,370: poor rates in 1837, £148.

CANDOVER-BROWN, HANTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Mainsborough, union of Alresford, Fawley division of the county: 164 miles from London (coach road 53), 6 from Andover Road, 9 from Basingstoke. — Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Basingstoke, to Andover Road, &c., 151 miles. — Money orders issued at Andover Road: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.:

post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory, with Candover-Chilton annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £23. 4s. 2d., and having jointly a pres. net income of £497: patron, Lord Ashburton: pres. incumbent, F. V. Thornton, 1848: contains 1,230 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 360: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,501: poor rates in 1837, £311.

CANDOVER-CHILTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Mainsborough, union of Alresford, Fawley division of the county: 52 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £6. 6s. 3d.: contains 2,190 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 103: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £784: poor rates in 1837, £135.

CANDOVER (or PRESTON-CANDOVER), HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bermondsey, Basingstoke division and union: 64 miles from London (coach road 52), 8 from Basingstoke, 5 from Alresford. — Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, to Andover Road, &c., 151 miles. — Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary with Nutley curacy), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £228: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, T. Westcombe, 1826: contains 3,430 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 481: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 553: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,433: poor rates in 1837, £415.

CANEWDON, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Rochford, southern division: 54 miles from London (coach road 36), 3 from Rochford, 13 from Chelmsford. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Witham to Maldon, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 186 miles. — Money orders issued at Rochford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £34. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £495: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, George Heath, 1847: contains 2,800 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 723: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 831: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,353: poor rates in 1837, £375. — Fair, June 24, for toys.

CANFIELD (GREAT), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Dunmow, northern division, on the river Roding: 39 miles from London (coach road 34), 3 from Dunmow, 11 from Chelmsford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Bishop-Stortford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 171 miles. — Money orders issued at Dunmow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £140: patron, J. M. Wilson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. P. Gurney, 1823: contains 3,070 acres: 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 496: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 570: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,636: poor rates in 1837, £352.

CANFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Dunmow: 36 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)

— The living, a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £12. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £327: patron, Christ's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, C. L. Smith, 1839: contains 1,510 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 258: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,601: poor rates in 1837, £282.

CANFORD MAGNA, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cogdean, Shaston division, union of Poole, on the river Stour: it includes the chapelry of Kingston or Kinson, and the hamlets of Longfleet and Parkston: 117 miles from London (coach road 102), 2 from Wimborne, 7 from Poole. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wimborne, &c., 206 miles. — Money orders issued at Wimborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living, with Kinson curacy, a vicarage exempt from visitation, is valued at £11. 9s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Sir J. Guest: pres. incumbent, Hon. W. W. B. Ponsonby, 1846: contains 16,870 acres: 565 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,957: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,560: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £9,037: poor rates in 1837, £1,189.

CANN, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division, union of Shaftesbury: 116 miles from London (coach road 98), 1 from Shaftesbury, 6 from Gillingham. — Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, Bishopstoke, &c., 203 miles. — Money orders issued at Shaftesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living (St. Rumbold), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £9. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £196: patron, Earl of Shaftesbury: pres. incumbent, William Gane, 1838: contains 910 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 523: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £601: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,337: poor rates in 1837, £153.

CANNINGS (BISHOP'S), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Potterne and Cannings, union of Devizes, north division of the county, in the vicinity of the Kennet and Avon Canal: it includes the tithing of Chittoe, and the chapelry of St. James: 110 miles from London (coach road 86), 4 from Devizes, 11 from Marlborough. — Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Melksham, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Melksham, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Sarum, is valued at £17. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £351: patron, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, W. Macdonald, 1815: contains 10,290 acres: 643 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,947: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,389: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £17,103: poor rates in 1837, £2,143.

CANNINGTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cannington, union of Bridgewater, western division of the county: it includes the hamlets of Edstock and Beer: 154 miles from London (coach road 144), 3 from Bridgewater, 10 from Taunton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 168

miles.---Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---Cannington is a place of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to have been the birth-place of Fair Rosamond, the mistress of Henry II. It was formerly the residence of the Cliffords, and a Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Robert de Courcy, in the reign of Stephen. There are four schools here, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Benedictine nunnery. Kithill, a lofty height in the neighbourhood, attains, according to the trigonometrical survey, a height of 1,067 feet above the level of the sea.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £371: patron, Lord Clifford: pres. incumbent, Robert Davis, 1825: contains 3,970 acres: 260 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,349: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £1,551: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,914: poor rates in 1837, £718.

CANNOCK, STAFFORD, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone, union of Penkridge, in the neighbourhood of the Stafford Canal: it includes the townships of Cannock, Cannock-Wood, Hednesford and Leacroft, Cheslyn-Hay, Huntington, and Wyrley-Great: 137 miles from London (coach road 128), 8 from Walsall, 9 from Stafford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Four-Ashes station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 67 miles.---Money orders issued at Walsall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---There is an Independent congregation here, founded in 1815, and the parish has five daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment. The parochial charities are about £30 a year. On the summit of Castle Hill, in the neighbourhood, there is a circular area of eight or ten acres, called Castle Ring, which is supposed to have been a British encampment; and near it, at Radmore, there is a place called the Old Nunnery, where a Cistercian abbey was founded in the reign of Stephen, but the revenues and authority of which were transferred, shortly after its completion, to Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire. Cannock Chase, celebrated in many of our old legends, which comprises upwards of 25,000 acres, stretches from here to the river Trent.---The living (St. Luke), a perpetual curacy, and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, not in charge: pres. net income, £144: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, F. T. Blackburne, 1841: contains 11,970 acres: 582 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,626: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,170: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,088: poor rates in 1837, £950.---Fairs: May 8, Aug. 24, Oct. 18, for cattle.

CANNOCK, STAFFORD, a township in the above parish---(which see for access, &c.)---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,012: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,164: poor rates in 1837, £499.

CANNONBY (Cross), CUMBERLAND, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, western division: it includes the townships of Birkby, Cross-Cannonby, Crosby, and the chapelry of Maryport: 331 miles from London, 7 from Cockermouth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Maryport, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 231 miles.---Money orders

issued at Cockermouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living (St. John), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £150: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, J. Donald, 1806: contains 2,400 acres: 781 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,731: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,591: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,362: poor rates in 1837, £863.

CANNONBY (Cross), CUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 67.

CANON-FEE. See CREDITON.

CANON-FROME, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radlow, union of Ledbury, on the river Frome: 135 miles from London (coach road 125), 5 from Ledbury, 9 from Hereford.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 88 miles.---Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £193: patron, Rev. John Hopton: pres. incumbent, John Hopton, 1808: contains 1,040 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,457: poor rates in 1837, £72.

CANON-PION, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grimsworth, union of Woobly: 146 miles from London (coach road 142), 7 from Hereford, 8 from Leominster.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living (St. Lawrence) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Hereford: patron, Dean and Chapter of Hereford: pres. incumbent, Christopher Jones: contains 3,730 acres: 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 681: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 783: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,676: poor rates in 1837, £350.

CANONS-ASHBY. See ASHEY (CANONS).

CANON-TEIGN, DEVON, a hamlet in the parish of Christow, and hun<sup>d</sup> of Wonford: 4½ miles from Chadleigh.---(Returns with the parish.)

CANSFIELD. See CANTSFIELD.

CANTELOSE (or CANTELOFF), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Humbleyard: 4 miles from Wymondham, 4 from Norwich.---The living (All Saints) is a rectory in connection with that of Hethersett, in the diocese of Norwich, and having jointly a pres. net income of £651: patron, Caius College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Jeremy Day, 1820.---(Returns with HETHERSETT.)

CANTERBURY, KENT, the metropolitan see of all England, and a city and a county in itself, under the name of the city and the county of the city of Canterbury, but locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, eastern division of the above county, on the banks of the river Stour, six miles from the port of Whitstable, with which place it is connected by a railway: 81 miles from London (coach road 55), 14 from Ramsgate.---Sou. East. Rail. through Ashford to Canterbury: from Derby, through London, &c., 213 miles.---Money orders issued at Canterbury:

London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 3½ p.m.: post closes 8.35 a.m. and 9 p.m.--- Canterbury has existed far beyond the means of any man to record. Its origin is hidden in the remote ages of antiquity. It evidently existed long before the Roman conquest, or the dawn of Christianity beamed upon these islands. Tradition is silent, yet sure and ready; and, from its situation and its subsequent fate, it may be conjectured that it was an early settlement of the men who first planted their feet upon its shores, and made Britain their home. There is little doubt that it was one of the most decided, if not the earliest, among the settlements of the nomadic nations—an outpost of religion in the first instance, a centre of Christianity in the second. At any rate, on the advent of the Romans, it was a principal station for their occupation of the country; and, under the sway of the Saxons, became the metropolis of a large kingdom, which they called the Kingdom of Kent,—Caerwent, or Cantuary, or Canterbury, being the capital. "Our historians assure us," says an old authority, whose remarks we abridge, as transcribed by Lyson, "that when Hengist and Horsa, the first Saxon leaders, came over, Vortiger, who was then king of the Britons, resided and entertained them here; and though, soon after, Vortiger was forced to resign his palace to these his encroaching guests, this city lost not its prerogative to be the residence of kings, for Hengist kept his court here, as did also his successors, till King Ethelbert, becoming a convert to the Christian religion by the preaching of Augustine the monk, gave him not only his palace, and built himself another at Reculver, but the royalty of the city, and its territories, which, when Augustine was created an archbishop by Pope Gregory I., he made it the seat of himself and successors; and that he might heap on him as great honour as his labours deserved, the same pope removed the archiepiscopal dignity from London, the greater city at that time, to Canterbury; and the succeeding popes confirmed this settlement with such dreadful anathemas on such as should remove it, that it has in a manner continued there ever since. Kenulf, king of Mercia, seems to affirm, that the archiepiscopal see was settled here by parliament, i. e. all the wise men of the nation, who thought it most just that that city should have the metropolitan honour, where the body of St. Augustine, of blessed memory, was buried, because he had there first preached the gospel to them, and presided over all the Saxon churches. Whether this were so or not, we inquire not; however it was, this city much flourished ever after; and though it was greatly shattered in the Saxon and Danish wars, and several times almost quite destroyed by fire, yet it rose again with greater beauty, and in the conqueror's time, when his great survey, called Domesday-book, was taken, it was in this condition: 'In the city of Canterbury, King Edward the Confessor had 51 burgesses (i. e. free-traders, licensed by the king, who were to pay him a certain gablum, or rent, yearly), and 212 others, under his privilege and jurisdiction, of 40s. rent. Now the burgesses paying rent are but 19, for of the other 32, 11 in the city ditch are wasted; the archbishop has 7, and the abbot of St. Augustine 14, in exchange for the castle. There are yet 212 burgesses under the

king's privilege and jurisdiction, and three mills, paying rent 108s. In the time of King Edward, the whole was worth £51, but now the tenant pays £30 of money, refined and weighed, and £24 of money by tale. Over and above all these, the sheriff has 110s., through the whole city the king has jurisdiction and protection-money, except the lands of the churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Augustine, and of Queen Eddive, Arnold Cild, Ester Biga, and Siret de Cilleham. The archbishop lays claim to forfeitures made in the public ways without the city, where his lands lie on both sides; but the king to all the rest, to the distance of 1 league, 3 perches, and 3 foot.' By this account from Domesday-book, it appears that the jurisdiction of the king and archbishop lay intermixed; and though this latter had some considerable privileges, as a mint, &c., and rents, yet the king had the supreme royalty, till William Rufus (according to the register of St. Augustine's Abbey), *dedit civitatem Cantuariæ, &c.*; i. e. gave the city of Canterbury to Archbishop Anselm wholly and entirely, which Archbishop Lanfranc held before out of courtesy only. As to the corporation, it is beyond all question that it had always a special and distinct magistrate to preside over it and govern it, though in different times and reigns called by different names. We know nothing in the times of the Britons, because we have no records to inform us; but in the Saxon days he was called a prefect; for, anno 780, we read of one Aldhune, *hujus civitatis præfectus*, in certain charters belonging to Christ's Church in Canterbury. Afterwards his name was changed into Portgrove, as we find in a deed of sale, anno 956, among the witnesses Hlothewig, Portgerafa; but this title did not hold long, for, anno 1011, we find that Alword or Alfred, the *præpositus regis*, i. e. king's provost of Canterbury, was one of the persons of quality that were taken prisoners by the Danes, in the reign of King Ethelred, when those barbarians slew Archbishop Alphege, many monks, townsmen, and others, to the number of 42,200. This provost continued single for a time, and was then doubled. King Henry III., at his coming to full age, granted to the citizens of this city sundry liberties, and ordaining their government under two bailiffs, made them his fee-farmers, under a reserved rent of £60 per annum, and allowed them to choose their own bailiffs, who ruled the city for many successions, but were at length changed into a mayor and aldermen, 26th Henry VI., as it now stands. After this, this city grew into a very flourishing state, partly by the liberality and expense of such superstitiously devout persons, who came from all parts to visit Archbishop Thomas à Becket's shrine, (whom they called St. Thomas,) and partly by the continual passage of travellers, who went to the sea-side about their private affairs and business; but chiefly by the residence, hospitality, and munificence of the archbishops, who were great benefactors to it; for Theodore, the seventh archbishop, founded a school, or college, and placed in it professors of the liberal sciences, and Archbishop Lanfranc did much to the reparations of the wall, which it is probable was built by the Britons, but had been ruined and demolished in many places by the Danes, and other enemies.

But the chief benefactor to this city was Simon Sudbury, the archbishop, who built the western gate of this city, and the long wall, as far as the north gate, and was purposed to have encompassed the whole city, if he had lived; however, the town itself seeing the necessity of that work, went on with it, and completed it, and the succeeding archbishops so assisted and encouraged the citizens, that Canterbury did not only recruit, but rose up to that splendour, as even, for the beauty of its private dwellings, to equal most of the cities of Britain, and for the magnificence of its churches, and their number, to exceed them." Jubilees were celebrated here every fiftieth year in honour of Thomas à Becket by permission of the pope, and were so thoroughly attended by the wealthy and devout, that every one of them was sufficient to enrich a whole generation of the inhabitants. The last was celebrated in 1520, shortly after which time the priory of Christchurch was dissolved, the festivals in honour of the churchman done away with, his shrine stripped of its costly ornaments, which Henry appropriated to his own use, and his bones burnt and scattered to the four winds of heaven. The immigrant Walloons, soon after their arrival, established silk-weaving here, and gave a new and more healthy impulse to the prosperity of the city. It was here that Charles I. celebrated the unfortunate marriage with Henrietta Maria, which, in all probability, led to his numerous misfortunes and death upon the scaffold; and during the war, the city was garrisoned by a party of Cromwell's horse. Charles II., on his return from the Continent, held a court for three days in the royal palace at Canterbury, and in 1676 granted a charter to the refugee silk-weavers who were established here. The city is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by hills, from which several fine springs of water flow; and the river Stour, a bustling and lively stream, flows through it, forming several islands in its capricious and meandering course. Viewed from whatever point it may be of the elevated grounds which enclose it like a protecting barrier,—

"Look how the hills on every side  
Jerusalem enclose—  
So stands our God around his saints,  
To guard them from their foes,"—

the city presents a highly picturesque and interesting aspect; and as the eye wanders over its varied roofs, descries the massive central tower of its magnificent cathedral, the clustering spires of its churches, the venerable ruins of Augustine's monastery, the ancient city gate, and the noble hills that gleam with the tinted sunbeams, and frame in the whole, the heart searches back through the records of ages into the dim vista of long-past eras, till it rests upon that cradle of Christianity, which here first, through Paul's ministry, was rocked amid a dark and pagan population, with a scintillating luminence which grew and grew, dispelling the mists of error, softening the hearts, increasing the sensibilities, refining the manners, improving the morals, increasing the power, and purifying the energies of those among whom it shone, till glory after glory was shadowed out, and at length the sun of righteousness burst forth in all the magnificence of its splendour, to render our

country the first amongst the nations of the earth, the cynosure of that wealth from whence has radiated those streams of spiritual light which have enlivened and invigorated almost every region of the globe. It was God's work, and to God, with thankful hearts, be rendered all the praise. The city is of considerable extent, reaching within the walls to the extent of about half a mile from east to west, and something more from north to south; the wall being something short of two miles in circumference. Within the last few years, Canterbury has been much improved in appearance; many of the old and ruinous buildings have given place to new and respectable dwellings; the streets have been in some cases widened, and the old courts demolished; the paving has been renewed; gas has been introduced; the inhabitants have received a good supply of water from the Stour; and an efficient police has been instituted. The discovery of tessellated pavements, lachrymatories, lavatories, personal ornaments, and other Roman remains, has of course been abundant. At what time the town was first walled in, is quite uncertain; but, from mention being made of the fortifications before the Norman conquest, it is evident that before that period it had long been a stronghold of the Anglo-Saxons. On the walls there were twenty-one turrets, at equal distances, erected, it is believed, during the reign of Richard I.; five or six of these only now remain, and they, with the walls, are in a very ruinous condition. The walls measured six feet in thickness, composed of large masses of chalk, cemented by strong mortar, lined and faced with flint, and were surrounded by a ditch, at one time 150 feet wide; but the greater part of the space has been either built upon, or converted into gardens. All the gates, of which there were six, except one, the west gate, have, together with the arches, which carried the wall over the river, been taken down. The west gate, the only one standing, is a fine embattled structure, consisting of a centre, flanked by two round towers, which have their foundations in the bed of the western branch of the Stour. The principal streets of Canterbury are four in number, and intersect each other at right angles; and in some of them, particularly in Mercery Lane, the houses have still the projecting upper stories; but, as before observed, a modern appearance is rapidly, but gradually, creeping over the whole place. The old Chequers Inn, so celebrated by Chaucer as the resort of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, has been converted into shops and dwelling-houses; and the remains of the mansion of Sir Thomas More is now the store of a woolstapler. On the road to the Isle of Thanet there are extensive barracks for cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and in a field towards the south-east, called the Dane-John Field, a conical mount, believed to have been thrown up by the Danes during their siege of Canterbury in 1011, has, within these last five-and-twenty years, been converted, with a part of the old ramparts, into a broad and beautiful terrace, or city wall, 1,130 feet in length: it is tastefully laid out in winding walks, broken by shrubberies, and shaded by lime trees. There was a town-hall erected here in 1318, on the site of what is now the corn-market. The present



hall was built in 1489, and re-edified in 1688 and 1697. The principal entrance is handsome, embellished with four Corinthian pilasters, supporting a pediment, and resting on a rustic basement; the interior contains a large court-hall of antique appearance, ornamented with pikes, matchlocks, and other warlike weapons, taken from Lady Wotton's mansion in the time of Cromwell. The council-room is at the north end, and is the depository of the city archives. The ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey are situate at Longport, in the eastern division of the city; it was founded by Augustine soon after his arrival in Britain, and was built for him by Ethelbert, the chief object being to provide a burial-place for the founder and his followers. The ruins now remaining are trifling in extent, but indicate a place of great magnificence: at the west end is the pointed arch of a Gothic window, which is protected and covered by ivy; the enclosing wall is 250 feet long, and at each end there is a gate. The great gate is in the pointed style, having two flanking towers, with a pointed arch. It is now a private residence. The gate at the north-west end is considered the finest specimen of its style in England.—The lower part is now made use of as a brewery. But Canterbury is principally noted as being the seat of the primacy of the English Church. As we have seen above, there is authentic evidence from the writings of Clement, that St. Paul visited England and first planted the banner of the cross in these islands; and there are other historical documents to show, that, in the second century, while the city was under the domination of the Romans, the heralds of Christianity, in some considerable numbers, visited the district, and were very favourably received by its inhabitants. Canterbury becoming the capital of the Saxon kings of Kent, Bertha, the queen of Ethelbert, who was a Christian before leaving her native country of France and taking up her residence here, stipulated for the free enjoyment of her religion. That was acceded to; and she brought over in her train the Bishop of Soissons, and had a church appropriated to her, which was consecrated in due form, and dedicated to St. Martin. Anxious to convert the Britons, and perhaps stimulated by the communications of the Bishop of Soissons, Pope Gregory sent over Augustine as a missionary, who succeeded in converting Ethelbert, and received, as a grateful testimony of that monarch's gratitude for spiritual services, the royal palace. This Augustine converted into a priory for his own order; and, in conjunction with Ethelbert, founded, besides, a cemetery outside the walls, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Christianity, however disguised, having been planted in the land, Ethelbert proceeded a step farther, and, in compliance with the will of the pope, made Canterbury the primary see of his kingdom, and constituted Augustine its archbishop and minister; and, from that day to this, through the long-rolling period of 1,200 years, it has claimed and enjoyed the metropolitan dignity. During that lengthened course of time it has been placed under the sway of ninety-three archbishops; some, like Dunstan, Stigand, and Becket, men of a proud, unbrooking ambition; others, like Lanfranc, Wolsey, and Laud, high-stomached churchmen, who would, in any other

country, have raised the clerical above the kingly power; and others, again, like Cranmer, Tillotson, and Sumner, have been distinguished for their earnest zeal in the cause of truth, and by that meek lowliness of spirit, which is the best evidence of their being true disciples of their heavenly Master. Since the erection of the see, eighteen archbishops of Canterbury have been canonized, nine have been raised to the princely dignity of cardinal, twelve appointed lord chancellors of England, four lord treasurers, one lord chief justice, and nine chancellors of the University of Oxford. As metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury ranks as first peer of the realm, taking precedence, in right of his position, of all the nobility and great officers of state, except such as are members of the royal family. At coronations he places the crown on the head of the sovereign; and wherever the court may be, the king and queen are considered his parishioners. The Bishop of London is his dean, the Bishop of Winchester his subdean, the Bishop of Lincoln his chancellor, and the Bishop of Rochester his chaplain. In right of his primacy, he is a privy councillor; and he has the power of conferring degrees in the several faculties of divinity, law, and physic, except within the immediate jurisdiction of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. His province comprehends the sees of twenty suffragan-bishops, and his diocese comprises 258 parishes in the county of Kent, and nearly 100 parishes in that and other counties are in his peculiar jurisdiction; he has, besides, the privilege of nominating the several officers belonging to the ecclesiastical courts over which he presides; and has 149 livings, and three prebendal stalls in his gift. The establishment attached to his cathedral, as fixed in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the priory of Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, consists of a dean, twelve prebendaries, six preachers, six minor canons, twelve lay-clerks, ten choristers, two masters, fifty scholars, and twelve almsmen. The deaneries under the see are ten, namely—Canterbury, Bridge, Charing, Dover, Elham, Lympne, Ospringe, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Sutton, and Westbere. The first is in the patronage of the crown. The ecclesiastical commissioners propose increasing this diocese by additions from those of Rochester and Winchester. At the dissolution, the revenues appertaining to the see, and of Christ Church, amounted to £5,171. 16s. 11d. per annum; and in 1834, the gross revenue of the archbishop was £22,216, and that of the dean and chapter, £21,551 yearly. The prebends reside upon the establishment, and the minor canons have residences assigned to them within the precincts. The preachers are nominated by the archbishop, and their duty is to preach at the cathedral on eleven holidays during the year. The almsmen are in the appointment of the crown. An ecclesiastical court is held by the archbishop once in four years. Canterbury cathedral, celebrated alike for its extent and its beauty, was originally the chapel of the priory of Augustine, and stands nearly on the site of that ancient foundation: it is dedicated to our Saviour. Having suffered very severely from fire, it was nearly rebuilt, about the year 1080, by Lanfranc, the first archbishop after the Conquest, by whom also

the archbishop's palace was erected, and who founded and endowed a priory, dedicated to St. Gregory, and built the hospitals of St. John and St. Nicholas. In 1174, the cathedral was again nearly destroyed by fire, but was speedily re-edified, and afterwards enlarged and enriched with architectural decorations by subsequent primates. The cathedral is situated in the northern district of the city, and covers a vast extent of ground. Its form is that of a double cross, with a tower in the later style of English architecture, with a pierced parapet and pinnacles, and having octagonal turrets at the angles, terminating in minarets, rising to the height of 235 feet from the intersection of the nave and the western transept. At the west end there are two towers, differing from each other, but both in the Norman style of architecture. There is a narrow entrance between the western towers, through a high-pointed arched doorway; but the principal entrance is at the south-west porch, which is a highly enriched specimen of the later English style, profusely ornamented with niches of the most elegant forms; the roof being groined with numerous shields, emblazoned at the intersections of the ribs. The nave and the western transept, both remarkably fine, are also in the later style of English architecture, while the eastern part wears an air of peculiar grandeur, from the numerous avenues which lead from it to the many chapels in the interior. Among these the chapel of Henry IV. is remarkable for the elegant simplicity of its design. The lady-chapel, separated from the eastern side of the transept by a stone screen richly carved, is small but exquisitely beautiful. Behind the great altar is the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in which was the gorgeous shrine of Thomas à Becket, and around which the pavement is worn into hollows by the knees of the myriad hosts of devout pilgrims that for so many ages frequented it. It contains the episcopal chair, composed of three pieces of grey marble, with many interesting monuments erected to the memory of eminent individuals. The whole length of the cathedral, from east to west, is 514 feet within the walls. The length of the choir, by far the most spacious in the kingdom, is 180 feet. The length of the eastern transept is 154, and the length of the western 124 feet. The breadth, including the aisles, is 71, and the height of the vaulted roof 80 feet. Beneath, occupying the whole extent of the building, is a spacious crypt, the several parts of which correspond with the cathedral. Its vaulted roof, 14 feet in height, is supported on massive pillars, here and there sculptured with foliage and grotesque ornaments, but the prevailing character of which is simplicity and strength. This crypt was granted by Queen Elizabeth for a place of worship to the Walloons and the French refugees. It is still occupied by their descendants, and the service conducted in the French language, whence it has the name of the French Church. The precincts of the cathedral comprehend an area three-quarters of a mile in circumference. The library on the north side contains a valuable collection of books, with a series of Grecian and Roman coins. The chapter-house, a large and elegant building, contains a hall, 92 feet in length, 37 in breadth, and 54 in height. Along the sides

are stone seats, anciently used by the monks.—The parochial livings of the city are as follow:—St. Alphage is a rectory, with the vicarage of St. Mary Northgate, rated at £20. 13s. 7½d.: gross income, £226: net income, £189: patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church of St. Alphage, situated on the west side of Palace Street, is of considerable antiquity.—St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman are united rectories, rated at £22. 6s. 8d.: gross income, £224: patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury two turns, and Dean and Chapter of Canterbury one turn. The church of St. Andrew is a brick structure, built in 1762 to replace the old church, which stood in the centre of the road.—St. Cosmus and Damian in Blean is a vicarage: gross income, £423: patron, the Master of Eastbridge Hospital.—St. Dunstan is a vicarage, rated at £5: gross income, £121: patron, the Archbishop. The church is an ancient structure. It is noted from its being the burial-place of the Roper family. One of the vaults contains the coffin of Margaret Roper, beside which is the skull of her father, the able but unfortunate Sir Thomas More.—St. George the Martyr, and St. Mary Magdalene, are united rectories, rated at £12. 7s. 11d.: gross income, £170: patrons, the Dean and Chapter.—Holy Cross Westgate is a vicarage, united with the rectory of St. Peter, rated at £16. 11s. ½d.: valued in the parliamentary returns at £120: gross income, £181: patrons, the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter, alternately.—St. Mary Bredin is a vicarage, rated at £4. 1s. 5½d.: gross income, £150: patron, in 1835, H. Lee Warner. The church is situated near the Dane-John: it was erected in the time of the Conqueror.—St. Margaret is a donative rectory: gross income, £101: patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury.—St. Mildred, All Saints, and St. Mary de Castro, are united rectories, rated at £17. 17s. 11d.: gross income, £129: patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church of St. Mildred is a very ancient structure, and exhibits many traces of Roman workmanship.—St. Paul's is a vicarage, with the rectory of St. Martin, rated at £9. 18s. 9d.: gross income, £365.—Besides the above-mentioned churches, there are the following places of worship:—An Independent chapel; an Antipædobaptist chapel; Countess of Huntingdon's chapel; a Catholic chapel; a Unitarian Antipædobaptist chapel; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel; a chapel of the Society of Friends; and Jewish Synagogue. The king's free grammar-school was founded by Henry VIII. (it is believed, under the influence of Cranmer, who, with the other reformers, was desirous of spreading, as widely as possible, the benefits of education among the people), for the education of scholars from all parts of the kingdom. It possesses several scholarships in Cambridge university. The Blue-coat school was founded by the corporation out of the proceeds of a gift, by Queen Elizabeth, of the hospital and its property. The Grey-coat school is supported principally by the dean and chapter; in it thirty children of each of the sexes are educated. Two large schools, originally established on Dr. Bell's plan, are now incorporated with the institutions of the National Society. Besides these, the educational institutions, both public and private, are abundant and excellent. The charitable establish-

ments are also numerous. That of Eastbridge was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, for the entertainment of pilgrims. It is the first of the kind in Canterbury, and was founded for a master and ten brothers and sisters; the in-residents receiving £25 per annum, and the out-residents £3 per annum each. A school for twenty children is annexed to the hospital. In 1595, Sir John Boys founded Jesus' Hospital, for a warden, nine brothers, and four sisters, over fifty-five years of age, who each receive £20, with a considerable amount of surplus money as it accrues. St. John's Hospital was founded, it is supposed, by Archbishop Lanfranc, for sixty poor, infirm, lame, and blind men and women. The archbishop has the exclusive patronage. Maynard's and Cotton's Hospital consists of ten dwellings under one roof. Almshouses are numerous in this city. Cogan's was founded in 1657, by John Cogan, who gave his mansion in trust to the corporation to be the residence of six clergymen's widows. To this there have been numerous benefactions, and each widow receives an annual stipend of £35. The infirmary, called the Kent and Canterbury Infirmary, is liberally supported by annual subscriptions. It is built on a part of the ancient cemetery of St. Augustine's abbey, and can accommodate about 200 patients. A dispensary was established in 1836. Canterbury gave the title of viscount to the late speaker of the House of Commons, and son of Dr. Sutton, the predecessor of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He was created a viscount in 1836. The limits of the city of Canterbury, previous to the late general municipal corporation act, comprised the parish of All Saints, St. Alphage, St. Andrew, St. Margaret, St. Mary Bredman, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Peter, St. George, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Northgate, St. Mildred, and St. Martin, the part of Holy Cross Westgate, generally called Westgate Within, and parts of the parishes of St. Paul, St. Stephen, or Hackington, Nackington, Patricbourne, and of the borough of Fordwich. In a city of this peculiar character, there were, of course, several districts peculiarly under sacerdotal authority, which were exempt from the civil jurisdiction; but, by the act just named, the general government has been much altered, and the borough limits of the city very considerably extended, the whole of the borough of Longport, part of Holy Cross, Westgate Without, parts of the parishes of St. Dunstan and Thanington, and a further part of St. Stephen's parish, together with all those districts especially under sacerdotal rule, having been included for parliamentary purposes: and by the recent act the parliamentary boundary is taken as the municipal boundary also. The business of Canterbury now mainly consists in the transfer of agricultural produce from the surrounding affluent districts, of which it is the mart. There are numerous mills on the river Stour, and one especially, called the Abbot's mill, which has been the property of the corporation since the year 1543, is of very considerable extent. Several attempts to make the Stour navigable having failed, an act was obtained in 1825 to form a canal from Canterbury to Deal, where there was to be a harbour; but an act for forming a railway to Whitstable, whence there is uninter-

rupted water communication to London, having been obtained about the same time, the former project was abandoned, and the railway has, since then, been in active operation: it runs as nearly as possible in a straight line from North Lane to the harbour at Whitstable. The cattle market has been held on the same spot, under the city walls, from time immemorial. The corn, hop, and seed market is held in a spacious room in the Exchange, a large and imposing edifice, erected in 1824, behind which there is an ample area for the daily sale of meat and vegetables. The hop-grounds around Canterbury are numerous, affluent, and profitable, affording considerable employment to persons of both sexes of the labouring class. The first municipal record of which we have any sufficient date, is the grant of Henry II. of the city to the inhabitants, for a fee farm-rent of £60 a year, by which they were also empowered to elect two bailiffs; but the nature of its internal government was altered from time to time by subsequent charters, till James I. confirmed all the previous charters, and reincorporated the citizens under the title of "The mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury." By the late municipal act, the city has been divided into three wards, termed respectively Northgate ward, Dane-John ward, and Westgate ward. The revenue of the borough is about £8,000, arising from rents, markets, and fairs, premiums on leases, and borough rates. The freedom of the city is acquired by birth, servitude, gift, marriage with a freeman's daughter, or by the payment of £20 to the corporation. Courts of quarter sessions are held every three months; and petty sessions are held every Thursday at the Guildhall. There is a mayor's court, but it is seldom held, nor has it exercised jurisdiction in civil pleas for many years. A court of requests is held every Thursday. The quarter sessions for the county are held in the sessions-house; and the petty sessions, for the country district, in the same place, on the first Saturday in every month. The sessions-house, the house of correction, and the gaol, form an extensive pile of building within the precincts of St. Augustine's abbey. The county gaol and house of correction were built in 1808, on the radiating plan, with the governor's house in the centre. Canterbury has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I.; the number of the constituency, under the Reform Act, is about 1,850, comprising freemen and householders. —Contains 3,204 acres: 2,839 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 15,435: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 17,750: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> in 1815, £26,508: poor rates in 1837, £7,073. —Market day, Saturday. Fair: October 11. —Bankers: Hammond and Co.—draw on Glyn, Halifax, and Co.; Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Co.—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street. —Fleur-de-Lis Inn, Royal Fountain Hotel, Rose Hotel, Star Hotel.

CANTLEY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Blofield, on the north of the river Yare: 137 miles from London (coach road 116), 5 from Ayle, 10 from Yarmouth. —Nor. and East. Co. Rail. through Norwich to Buckenham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Buckenham, &c.,

177 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £203: patron, W. A. Gilbert, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. D. Gilbert, 1845: contains 2,970 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 210: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,048: poor rates in 1837, £157.

CANTLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, near the river Idle, on the Great north road: 210 miles from London (coach road 159), 3 from Doncaster, 5 from Hatfield. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Doncaster, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Newark to Doncaster, &c., 74 miles. — Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — There is a cold bath here, called "St. Catherine's Well," which attracts many visitors, from the invigorating qualities of the water. — The living (St. Wilfrid), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £0. 6s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £233: patron, J. W. Childers, Esq.: pres. incumbent, George Clerk, 1845: contains 5,160 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 651: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 748: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,248: poor rates in 1837, £173. Tithes commuted 17 Geo. III. c. 141.

CANTREFF, BRECON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Penkelly, or Pen-celle, union of Brecknock, South Wales, near the river Usk: it includes the chapelry of Nantddu: 158 miles from London (coach road 170), 2 from Brecon, 10 from Talgarth. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 55 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 158 miles. — Money orders issued at Brecon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The range of hills, called the Brecknock Beacons, runs through this parish. The church is romantically situated on the river Cynnig. The manor anciently belonged to the Duke of Buckingham, upon whose attainder, in the reign of Henry VIII., it passed to the Aubroys, and from them, by descent, to its present possessor. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £9. 10s. 7½d.: patron, Rev. T. Powell: pres. incumbent, T. J. Powell, 1824: contains 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £223: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,467: poor rates in 1837, £112.

CANTSFIELD (or CANSFIELD), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Tunstall, near the river Lune—which see for access, &c.): 248 miles from London, 4 from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 6 from Burton. — Money orders issued at Kirkby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 1,560 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,674.

CANVEY-ISLAND, ESSEX, a chapelry belonging to nine several parishes, but principally connected with South Benfleet—which see for access, &c.): 33 miles from London, 4 from Leigh, 7 from Rochford. — Money orders issued at Leigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The inhabitants, about 200 in number, are mostly fishermen. — The living (St. Catherine) is a curacy in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £58: patron, Bishop of London: pres. in-

cumbent, William Ray, 1836. — Fair, June 25, for toys.

CANWELL, STAFFORD, an extra-parochial liberty in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, in the neighbourhood of the Fazeley Canal: 112 miles from London, 5 from Tamworth, 8 from Birmingham. — (For access, see TAMWORTH.) — Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — A Benedictine priory was founded here about the year 1142, by Geva, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester. — Contains 260 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 27: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £396: poor rates in 1837, £28.

CANWICK, LINCOLN, a parish in the union of Lincoln, near the river Brant: 170 miles from London (coach road 132), 2 from Lincoln, 10 from Wragby. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Lincoln, &c., 57 miles. — Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £231: patron, Mercers' Company: pres. incumbent, G. Quilter, 1818: contains 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: poor rates in 1837, £147. Tithes commuted in 1786. — Canwick Hall is the seat of Colonel Sibthorpe. The mansion is very agreeably situated on a considerable elevation, and is elegantly furnished. The colonel, who is of an ancient family, has for many years represented the neighbouring city of Lincoln in parliament; and has, during his occupation of a seat in the House of Commons, been distinguished for an unflinching opposition to any measure which he conceived might prove detrimental to the welfare of his country, come from whatever quarter it might.

CAPEL, SURREY, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wotton, union of Dorking: 30 miles from London (coach road 29), 8 from Dorking, 9 from Ryegate. — Brighton Rail. to Ryegate, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 162 miles. — Money orders issued at Dorking: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is a school here, built and endowed by Robert Barclay, Esq. — The living (St. John the Baptist) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, not in charge: pres. net income, £84: patrons, Trustees of the late Duke of Norfolk: contains 4,990 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 989: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,137: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,329: poor rates in 1837, £796.

CAPEL (St. ANDREW), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, and west of the river Butley: 81 miles from London (coach road 82), 6 from Woodbridge, 13 from Ipswich. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 213 miles. — Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary) is a curacy annexed to Butley: contains 2,400 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 222: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,121: poor rates in 1837, £104.

CAPEL-CURRIG, CARNARVON, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Llandegai, and hun<sup>d</sup> of

Uchaf, on the banks of the river Llugwy, and at the foot of Snowdon—(which see for access, &c.): 221 miles from London, 10 from Bangor, 6 from Llanrwst. — Money orders issued at Bangor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.

— This is one of the polling-places for the county. Copper and lead are mined to some extent in the parish. Through the enterprise of the late Lord Penrhyn, the roads through this romantic district, which used to be, in Pennant's time, as he calls them, "the worst horsepaths in Britain," have been wonderfully improved, so the easiest carriage access is now given to some of the most beautiful scenery in Wales. During the summer months, therefore, numerous genteel families make a temporary residence of Capel-Currig, in order to enjoy the prospects which are spread everywhere around Snowdon, towering in its grandeur above every other object. Cerrig, or Curig, to whom the chapel is dedicated, fixed his cell here about the sixth century, and hence the origin of the name of the village; and some of the mendicant friars, who made it their dwelling-place in after times, appear to have adopted all the tricks of their profession to delude and impose upon the people in their neighbourhood, bartering miniature images of reported saints for cheese, bacon, and others of the necessities of life. Among those which were most popular for their supposed sanctity were the representations of Curig and Seiriol, the effigy of the latter being considered infallible for the removal of inveterate diseases, and the former for the expulsion of evil spirits, in allusion to which belief Lloyd writes—

"Beneath his cloak the begging friar bore  
The guardian charm, grey Curig, to the door;  
Another, Seiriol's healing image sold,  
And found the useful saints like modern gold."

— The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectories Llandegai and Llanlechid, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Bangor: pres. net income, £89: patron, Bishop of Bangor. — Fair, September 28, for sheep.

CAPEL-CYNOG, CARDIGAN, a chapelry in the parish of Llandisiliogogo—(which see for access, &c.): 209 miles from London, 1 from Lampeter, 8 from Tregavon. — Money orders issued at Lampeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Fairs: Ascension day, Thursday after St. Michael, Sept. 29, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

CAPEL-GARMON (or GARTHARMON and TY-BRITH UCHAF), DENBIGH, a parochial chapelry, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Isdulas: 232 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)

— The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llanrwst, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph's. — (Other returns with the parish.)

CAPEL-VOELAS (properly PENTRE-VOELAS, or TRA-YR-ABORT), DENBIGH, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Isaled, union of Llanrwst, North Wales, on the river Conway: 248 miles from London (coach road 221), 8 from Llanrwst, 16 from Ruthin. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Conway, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 148 miles. — Money orders issued at Conway: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living is a curacy, not in charge,

in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph: contains 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 611: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 703: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,288: poor rates in 1837, £324.

CAPESTHORNE, CHESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury—(which see for access, &c.): 165 miles from London, 3 from Macclesfield, 3 from Congleton. — Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The living (the Holy Trinity) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, not in charge: pres. net income, £76: patron, E. D. Davenport, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. H. Hepinstall, 1829: contains 960 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 95: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £972: poor rates in 1837, £52.

CAPHEATON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township forming the southern and smaller division of the parish of Kirk-Whelpington—(which see for access, &c.): 283 miles from London, 9 from Newcastle, 10 from Corbridge. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — Contains 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 213: poor rates in 1837, £52.

CAPLE (or CAPEL), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, extending into the lowey and union of Tunbridge: 44 miles from London (coach road 33), 3 from Tunbridge, 10 from Maidstone. — Sou. East. Rail. to Tunbridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 176 miles. — Money orders issued at Tunbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (St. Thomas & Becket) is a vicarage annexed to that of Tudely, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, and having jointly a pres. net income of £238: patron, Baroness le de Spenser: pres. incumbent, Sir F. J. Stapleton, 1832: contains 1,630 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 257: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,813: poor rates in 1837, £363.

CAPPENHURST, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Shotwick, hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirral—(which see for access, &c.): 201 miles from London, 6 from Chester, 10 from Frodsham. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 1,130 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 154: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,339: poor rates in 1837, £113.

CARBROOKE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wayland, near the Wissey river: 117 miles from London (coach road 93), 3 from Watton, 7 from East Dereham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Wymondham to Hardingham, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Dereham, 146, thence 7 miles. — Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There was a commandery here of the knights-templars, founded by Roger, Earl of Clare, about the middle of the twelfth century, which, at the dissolution, was valued at £65. 2s. 9½d. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £170: patron, R. Dewing, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Wells, 1845: contains 3,020 acres: 152 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 807: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 928: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,230: poor rates in 1837, £420.

CARBURTON, NOTTINGHAM, a chapelry in the

parish of Edwinstow—(which see for access, &c.): 141 miles from London, 4 from Worksope, 8 from East Retford. — Money orders issued at Worksope: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 193: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup>. £778: poor rates in 1837, £107. — W. 1 m., Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland—(for which, see CUCKNEY.)—E., Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, which is a mansion of great extent and of imposing appearance, placed in a park of very varied aspect, upwards of eleven miles in circumference, and in a district particularly rich in the residences of the nobility—Welbeck, and Worksope manor, formerly the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and the seat of Earl Manvers, almost adjoining to Clumber. The mansion is a truly ducal residence, furnished with the utmost magnificence, and contains an immense number of costly works of art, so that it has been asserted, "here the writer of romance might fill his imagination, and the poet imagine himself wandering through an enchanted palace." The house has three fronts, and in the centre of that which faces the lake there is a peculiarly delicate Ionic colonnade, which has a remarkably pleasing effect when seen from the lofty bridge which spans the water. The entrance-hall is lofty, supported by pillars, and is embellished by a view of the old house of Clumber, and numerous other paintings, besides several sculptures. The library is a lofty and noble room, well stocked with works in English, foreign, and classical literature; and from its windows there are most delightful views of the lake and grounds. In the small drawing-room, among other admirable works of art by Rubens and others, is the famous piece by Coreggio, of 'Sigismunda weeping over the heart of Tancred,' a work in which the peculiarly refined, yet effective, force of that great master, with all his naturalness of colouring, is particularly evident. The picture, apart from its intrinsic merits, is remarkable as having been the means of exhibiting the total incapability, on the part of Hogarth, to deal with what is expressly termed historical subjects, in which there was no grotesqueness of handling to set off, by its contrast, the fearful depth of the moral to be conveyed by a painting. He determined to rival the celebrated "old masters" in a copy of this one of the most ancient of their works. After many attempts, he at length produced his Sigismunda, but no more like to Sigismunda than "I to Hercules." The female figure had all the attributes of the grossest vulgarity, without one single tinge of the womanly elevation, earnestness of affection, or heroic self-devotion, by which the original was distinguished. He charged four hundred guineas for it, but the painting was returned upon his hands; and he afterwards took subscriptions for a plate of it, but at last had the sense to suppress it altogether. As a companion to the Sigismunda, there is on the same side of the apartment the Artimesia, with the vase containing her husband's ashes, by Guido, and numerous works by Poussin, Canaletti, Rubens, Teniers, and others, which enrich an apartment seldom equalled in the worth and variety of its works of art. The same may, to a great extent, be said of the great drawing-room, the

breakfast-room, and the other of the chief apartments of Clumber; but the greatest glory of the mansion is the state dining-room, a magnificent space of sixty feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty in height, capable of containing a hundred and fifty guests when seated at table, that is, exclusive of a fine recess for the sideboard. The ceiling, the lustres, and the noble fireplace, are all in admirable keeping, while the other ornaments of this noble room, consisting chiefly of paintings, are stated to be worth, at the least, the sum of £25,000. All the other rooms in this truly ducal abode are furnished with corresponding taste and luxuriant costliness, and are, of course, replete with all the elegancies of social life. From its extent, and the variety which a varied surface affords, the park of Clumber is particularly rich in pleasing effect, the white stone elevation of the mansion, contrasted with the dark hill by which it is backed, forming a consonant and noble finish to the several avenues from which it may be seen, or by which it is approached. The family of his grace the Duke of Newcastle is supposed, by some antiquaries, to derive its surname of Clinton from a place in Oxfordshire, now called Glimpton, and to deduce its descent from William de Villa Tancredi, chamberlain of Normandy, and Maud, his wife, daughter of William de Arches, descended from Weria, sister to Gunora, Duchess of Normandy; but the first distinguished member of the family of whom we have sufficiently authentic notice, is John de Clinton, of Amington, in the county of Warwick, who was summoned to parliament as Baron Clinton of Maxtock, in the 27th year of Edward I., in 1299. His son, Sir William de Clinton, obtained considerable renown as a military leader in the reign of Edward III.; and having assisted at the triumph of Halidon, so disastrous to the Scottish arms, was by that monarch created Earl of Huntingdon; but he dying without issue, the dignity expired, while his elder brother, who succeeded his father in the estates, was repeatedly summoned to parliament as a baron; as was also his son, Sir John Clinton, a participator in the glories of Edward III. and the Black Prince. His lineal descendant, Edward, ninth Lord Clinton, was a person of the highest consideration as a naval officer, during the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three immediate successors, was created a knight of the garter, and three times constituted lord high admiral of England. Queen Elizabeth, in 1672, created him Earl of Lincoln. At the demise of Edward, the fifth earl, the barony fell into abeyance between his aunts, and ultimately passed to another family; while the earldom reverted to Sir Francis Fiennes Clinton, a descendant of Sir Edward Clinton, second son of the second earl. The successor of that nobleman, Henry, K.G., became such a favourite with Lord Torrington, in consequence of his opposition to the ministry during the last four years of Queen Anne, that his lordship bequeathed to him the greater part of his extensive estates. His lordship subsequently filled several distinguished appointments. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, whose honours devolved upon his son Henry, ninth Earl of Lincoln, in consequence of his marriage with

Catherine, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, whose uncle, Thomas Pelham Holles, had been created Duke of Newcastle in 1756. His grace, upon the acquisition of this title, assumed the surname of Pelham. The present duke is the grandson of that nobleman. His grace is a knight of the garter, ranger of Sherwood Forest, custos rotulorum of Newark, and high steward of Retford.

**CAR-COLSTON, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, in the vicinity of the river Trent: 144 miles from London (coach road 126), 9 from Newark, 8 from Southwell.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Bingham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 29 miles.---Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 1s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £203: patron, Rev. J. C. Girardot: pres. incumbent, J. C. Girardot, 1838: contains 1,200 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 276: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,365: poor rates in 1837, £106.

**CARDEN, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Tilston, higher division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Broxton—(which see for access, &c.): 172 miles from London, 8 from Tarporley, 10 from Chester.---Money orders issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 730 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 233: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,200: poor rates in 1837, £55.

**CARDESTON WITH WATTLESBOROUGH, SALOP**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ford, union of Atcham, on a branch of the river Severn: 168 miles from London (coach road 159), 6 from Shrewsbury, 12 from Oswestry.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Stafford to Shrewsbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, Stafford, &c., 68 miles.---Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £3: pres. net income, £274: patron, Sir B. Leighton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, F. Leighton, 1828: contains 1,980 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 372: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 427: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,073: poor rates in 1838, £122.

**CARDIFF (CAERDIF or CAERDYDD), GLAMORGAN**, a borough and town, having separate jurisdiction, situated in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kibbor, union of Cardiff: 146 miles from London (coach road 160), 4 from Llandaff.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the Channel, 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 159 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3.10 p.m.---Cardiff lies on the eastern bank of the river Taff, over which there is an excellent bridge of five arches leading to Swansea. Most of the streets are paved and lighted with gas, and present some very respectable houses and shops. The spire of St. John's church—an elegant and light structure, having a lofty tower, with open corners and lantern pinnacles—forms a beautiful object in the aspect of the town. There was for-

merly another church here, dedicated to St. Mary, but it was carried away in the great inundation of the Taff in 1607, and has never been restored. The castle stands insulated on a high mound of earth, in an ample area, and has of late been very judiciously restored by the Marquis of Bute, the proprietor. It was either in a dungeon of this castle, or in one of the Norman towers, that Robert I. of Normandy was confined for twenty-six years by his brother Henry I., who had usurped his throne and deprived him of his eyesight. During the great civil war, the castle stood a bombardment of three days, and was only at length taken through the treachery of some of its inmates. There were formerly four religious houses here; one founded by the Earl of Gloucester in 1147; another, a Benedictine priory; a house of black friars without the west gate; and a house of grey friars in Crockerton Street, under the wardenship of Bristol. The trade of Cardiff is in a very flourishing condition; and having both canal and railway communication with the iron-works of and about Merthyr-Tydvil, it has become the port of that district, and the principal place of transit for the English markets; and as packets continually run from Cardiff across the channel to Uphill, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, the whole distance between the former two of these places can now be traversed in two hours. As the Taff drains much of the mineral district of Glamorganshire, advantage was taken of it in the construction of the Glamorganshire Canal; but the sea-lock at the outlet not being formed for the rapidly-increasing trade of late years, the Marquis of Bute, who possesses considerable property in the Cardiff moors, which are admirably fitted for the sites of docks and warehouses, obtained an act of parliament in 1830 for the formation of a ship canal, which he has constructed at his individual expense, together with a new harbour, safely screened by the headland of Penarth, and possessing all the appliances for accommodating the active and extensive business of the port. The principal features of this great undertaking comprise an open channel running north-north-east, and south-south-west, about three-quarters of a mile in length, from Cardiff Roads to the new sea-gates, which are 45 feet wide, with a depth of water at neap tides of 17 feet, and of 32 feet at spring tides. After passing the gates, vessels enter a spacious area of about an acre and a half in extent, on the north side of which there is the principal ship-lock, which is capable of containing a vessel of 600 tons burthen. It is 152 feet long, and 32 feet wide. Beyond this lock is the inner basin, which constitutes the great feature of the work. It is a basin which extends nearly to the town of Cardiff, and is 1,450 yards long, and fully 200 feet wide, capable of containing four hundred vessels, and is frequently used for ships of very considerable burthen, as well as for steamers. Quays are built on each side for more than two-thirds of its length, forming an open space for mercantile business, with ample accommodation for more than a mile, and abundant space for warehouses, exclusive of the wharfs at the outer basin. In order to keep the basin free from deposit, a feeder from the Taff supplies a reservoir, about 15 acres in extent, from which, through the means of sluices, with cast-iron pipes 5 feet in diameter, and



by ten sluices at the sea-gates, as many as 100,000 tons of water can be passed through the basin per hour whenever it is necessary. The works were commenced in 1834, and completed in 1839. The whole of them, including the basins, the feeder, and the warehouses, have cost the marquis nearly £400,000. The principal export trade of Cardiff consists of iron and tin, and oats, barley, and other agricultural, with some dairy produce. Cardiff is the capital of the county, and joins with Cowbridge and Llan-Trisant in returning one member to parliament. The constituency is between 600 and 700, of whom, including freemen and householders, about 320 belong to Cardiff: the mayor is the returning officer. By the late municipal act, the corporation consists of two bailiffs, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Their ordinary income is about £1,000 a year. A court of record for the recovery of debts is held here every Thursday, and the assizes are held here every year in April and August. Petty sessions are held every Monday and Thursday. The county gaol stands at a convenient distance from the town, apart from other buildings. It is a modern edifice, finished in 1832 at a cost of £12,000. The tread-wheel labour of the inmates is applied to the pumping of water, and the turning of a fly-regulator. — Contains 1,191 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,077: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 11,588: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,086: poor rates in 1837, £1,729. — Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: second Wednesday in March, April, and May, June 29, Sept. 19, and Nov. 30, cattle. — Bankers: Towgood & Co. (Old Bank) — draw on Rogers, Olding, & Co.; Branch of West of England and South Wales — draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.; National Provident Bank of England — draw on London and Westminster Bank. — Inns: Angel, Cardiff Arms, and White Lion.

CARDIGAN, CARDIGAN, a market, borough, union, and county town, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Troedyrour, on the river Teifi: 223 miles from London (coach road 245), 10 from Newcastle-Emlyn. — Gt. West-Rail to Stonehouse, thence 120 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 223 miles. — Money orders issued at Cardigan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 p.m.: post closes 10 p.m. — Cardigan lies on the northern bank of the river Teifi, and consists principally of two streets, in which there are some handsome houses; one of these streets, of considerable width, runs from the bridge into the country towards Aberystwith, while the other passes nearly parallel to the river, in the direction of Llechryd and Lampeter. Over the river Teifi there is a bridge of seven arches, which leads to Milford. The church is an ancient and interesting structure, with a fine tower rising from the western end, and is, upon the whole, an imposing and stately edifice. Near it is the site of the ancient priory, which, according to Lambard, was a dependant of the priory at Chertsey; its position is now occupied by a comfortable family residence. The county gaol and house of correction stand on the north end of the town; it was built in 1796, at a cost of upwards of £7,000, and contains twenty cells, besides day-rooms and airing-yards. Of the castle, there now remain only two round towers, connected by a curtain wall, picturesque in their aspect, from the ivy by which they are covered and

sustained. This fortress, so famous in Welsh history, was originally built by Gilbert de Clare about the year 1160, but was shortly afterwards seized by a chieftain called Rhys ap Gryfydd, and was successively occupied by several of the Welsh princes, until it was taken by the Flemings, shortly after their expulsion from the continent. Cardigan claims to be a borough by prescription, and was formerly governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and thirteen aldermen, assisted by a coroner and town-clerk; but under the new municipal act it is placed under the authority of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve common councillors. The town lies within the parish of St. Mary, with which the old borough was co-extensive; but the parliamentary limits now include the hamlets of Bridge-End and Abbey, in the parish of St. Dogmells, Pembrokeshire, and new municipal boundary. There is an endowed grammar-school in this town since 1653: the present master's name is David James, Esq., B.A., of Jesus College, Oxford. The school is in the patronage of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough of Cardigan. The endowment is £21 per annum for teaching six poor boys; the other children are the master's private pupils. And a large and very splendid National school, in separate rooms, for boys and girls, was finished and opened in 1848, with sufficient room for 322 children: and there are upwards of 250 children in daily attendance. The whole buildings have cost, in the erection, besides the site, £1,473. 7s. 3½d. The site was given by the Rev. Robert Miles, who paid for the buildings upwards of £660. In conjunction with Lampeter, Atpar, and Aberystwith, it returns one member to parliament, the constituency consisting of somewhat more than 900, out of which number about 280 are freemen or householders of Cardigan: the mayor is the returning officer. The coasting trade of Cardigan is very considerable, employing upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping, and 1,000 seamen. The port extends four or five miles beyond Fishguard, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, to a point on the coast north-east of Aberseron; and twenty-four miles from the mouth of the Teifi; but the harbour of Cardigan itself is not good, the bar being a great impediment to navigation, while the entrance is extremely dangerous during winter. Vessels of 300 or 400 tons can approach the town, but the business is generally carried on in vessels of from 15 to 100 tons burden. About 300 vessels are registered as belonging to Cardigan, but few of them visit the port; and it contains a number of shipowners, and many vessels were at one time built in its dockyards. From its peculiar size, several of the vessels connected with Cardigan do double duty, being employed during the summer season in carrying limestone from Pembrokeshire, and in some other branch of the coasting trade; and in the latter part of the year being engaged, sometimes with a little change of appearance, in the fishery off the coast; but a number of them are engaged in carrying on the trade between England and Ireland. The imports of Cardigan are coal from Liverpool, Staffordshire, Gloucestershire, and South Wales generally; limestone from Pembrokeshire, and Memel and American timber from Bristol, Liverpool, and the outports; the last branch of business having increased largely since the general

peace. The exports are corn, chiefly oats, butter, and slates; the last article indeed being perhaps the principal staple of the place, though the slate is not considered equal to that of North Wales. The Cardigan poor-law union comprises twenty-six parishes, with a population of about 19,000 persons. All the tithes of the parish are commuted for £300 per annum, being the property of the Rev. Robert Miles, rector of Bingham, Notts, the impropiator and the owner of the Priory estate, who pays the vicar £10 per annum. This place gives the title of earl to the noble family of Brudenell. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £9. 15s. 10d.: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Rev. Griffith Thomas, 1824: contains 578 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,898: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,339. 4s.: poor rates in 1837, £967. Market day, Saturday. Fairs: Feb. 13; April 5, horses; Sept. 8; Dec. 19, for horses and cattle. Bankers: Williams & Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.—Black Lion Hotel, Red Lion Inn, and White Hart Inn.

CARDINGTON, BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wixamtree, union of Bedford, on the river Ouse: it includes the chapelry of East-Cotts: 65 miles from London (coach road 48), 2 from Bedford, 7 from Ampthill. Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, &c., 104 miles. Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. A tablet has been put up in the church to the philanthropist Howard, who was for some time a resident here; and it contains a monument to the memory of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., whose family settled here about the year 1650; it was put up in 1799, and is the last of the works of the great sculptor Bacon. The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 17s.: pres. net income, £245: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, C. F. Bromhead, 1829: contains 5,050 acres: 258 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,466: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,686: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,753: poor rates in 1837, £336.

CARDINGTON, SALOP, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Munslow, union of Church-Stretton: 153 miles from London (coach road 156), 4 from Church-Stretton, 8 from Market-Wenlow. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Wolverhampton, thence 26 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 81 miles. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. The living (St. James), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £6. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £287: patron, R. Hunt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. J. Hughes, 1819: contains 6,500 acres: 129 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 691: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 795: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,462: poor rates in 1837, £334. Tithes commuted in 1814.

CARDINHAM, CORNWALL, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of West, union of Bodmin, intersected by the Fowey river: 269 miles from London (coach road 230), 5 from Bodmin, 17 from Launceston. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth,

thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 283 miles. Money orders issued at Bodmin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 12.10 p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £24. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £524: patron, John Vivian: pres. incumbent, Jno. Vivian Vivian, 1845: contains 8,550 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 802: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 820: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,029: poor rates in 1837, £274.

CAREBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, on the river Glen: 123 miles from London (coach road 96), 7 from Stamford, 7 from Bourn. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Stamford, &c., 76 miles. Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. Stephen), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, General B. Reynardson: pres. incumbent, J. B. Reynardson, 1844: contains 1,590 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 73: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,742: poor rates in 1837, £44.

CAREW, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Narbeth, union of Pembroke, South Wales: 233 miles from London (coach road 277), 5 from Pembroke, 7 from Narbeth. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 130 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 233 miles. Money orders issued at Pembroke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. This was a favourite residence of Rhys ap Thomas, the Welsh chief, who held a tournament here in the park, within the range of the castle precincts, in honour of his being admitted companion of the illustrious order of the garter, and in commemoration of the anniversary of St. George, celebrated then at court, where at that time he was, by reason of his age, unable to attend, which lasted five days, and was attended by upwards of six hundred persons of quality. Among all the enterprising men who, for their courage, influence, and extent of possessions, during the feudal ages of Britain, were famous, Rhys ap Thomas was one of the foremost. Sprung from a long line of warlike princes, his immediate predecessors had attached themselves to the cause of the house of Lancaster; and when, after the fatal battle of Tewkesbury, the contest for a while ceased, young Rhys accompanied his father to the court of Burgundy, where he was appointed to a post of honour in the duke's household; but his father being obliged to withdraw from the duchy, he returned to Wales, and put an end to the feuds which had theretofore existed between his house and that of Count Henry, by marrying Eva, daughter of Gwilym, who was of that family, and through whom he obtained possessions almost equal in extent to his own, becoming thereby one of the most opulent subjects of the realm, so that a poet of the time wrote of him,

"Y Brenin bla'u'r ynys  
Ond sy e run i Syr Rhys;"

or, in English,

"The king owns the island, excepting what pertains to Sir Rhys."

He acquired immense popularity, and by degrees

very formidable power, by the institution of athletic games and amusements on his estates in Pembroke-shire and Carmarthenshire, converting his commons into race-courses, and rewarding those who displayed most address and intrepidity with horses and other prizes; and, by training the young men, through the medium of sham-fights and military spectacles, to the use of all manner of arms, he raised a very numerous and able band to back him at any time of need. He had nineteen hundred tenants bound by their leases to attend him at the shortest call, and it is believed that he could, at a very short notice, have taken five thousand horsemen, well disciplined, mounted, and armed into the field. After the defection of the Duke of Buckingham, Richard III. required hostages and an oath of fealty from all the chiefs in the west. From the former, Rhys got himself excused; but was obliged to give a conditional declaration of fealty, from which, however, on the persuasion of some friends, he was induced to deviate by a subterfuge; and when the Earl of Richmond landed at Milford-Haven, he met him at a place called Deal with such a chosen band of well-appointed followers, that the earl was induced at once to take the field, and he despatched notices to his partisans in all quarters to join him at Shrewsbury. The little army was divided into two bands, one of which, commanded by the earl himself, marched through Cardiganshire, while the other, under Rhys ap Thomas, advanced through Carmarthen. The latter caused the beacons to be lighted on every hill to signalise the landing of the earl, and his orders for his adherents to join him. At every village multitudes crowded to his standard; but he selected two thousand horsemen from the best of his followers to attend him, and left five hundred infantry for the defence of the district. He joined the earl as appointed. He assisted largely in gaining the battle of Bosworth, and behaved with such gallantry, that tradition ascribes to him the death of Richard, when fighting hand to hand with him. However that may be, it is certain that the spoils of Richard's tent were divided between Rhys and Sir William Stanley, the earl's father-in-law; and ever afterwards, Henry honoured him with the title of Father Rhys, made him governor of Wales, and loaded him with other honours. He subsequently served with great distinction in several other of Henry's expeditions, and at length retired to his own castle of Carew, continuing to indulge his taste for military spectacles till his death, which occurred in 1527, when he was at the age of seventy-six. He was buried in the priory at Carmarthen. Of his far-famed castle, the following account is given by Fenton:—"The noble edifice of Carew castle is situated on a neck of land washed by the tide of two estuaries, with a gentle fall towards the water, and consists of a superb range of apartments round a quadrangle, with an immense bastion at each corner, containing handsome chambers. In almost all the rooms were elegant chimney-pieces of wrought freestone, some of which had been built over to be preserved were carried to Devonshire, but many, where that precaution had not been used, were disfigured and destroyed by the people of the neighbourhood, for the sake of the freestone powder to scour their wooden ware, in

the course of twenty years since I saw them before. I trace the barbican, and passing through the port-cullised gateway enter a grand door-way, now miserably defaced and stripped of its rich freestone casings, into the great court or inner balleum, looking into which, as well as into the park and towards the water, there were windows. The ground rooms of the north front may boast of windows than which nothing more nobly magnificent is known in the kingdom, giving light to the great state-room, one hundred and two feet long by twenty. On the east side, over a chimney-piece of no inelegant workmanship, there is an escutcheon bearing the royal arms, perhaps placed there in compliment to Henry the Seventh, who is said to have been entertained and lodged there by his great adherent and supporter, Sir Rhys ap Thomas, on his way to Bosworth Field, and this might have been the royal bed-chamber. All the south-west side of the castle shows old towers of various height, diameter, and form. The whole north side is very majestic, ending in the return of a bastion to the east of the same character. The building is evidently of various eras, yet I make no doubt but what some parts are coeval with its first possessor; but I apprehend, and it is confirmed by old Leland (and there cannot be better authority) that Sir Rhys ap Thomas new-modelled the whole and much enlarged it, giving to the north front the magnificence it now displays. The castle stands in a paddock, bounded by the water on three sides, and on the other by the road leading to Carew church and village; but it had to the south a very extensive deer-park, whose outer wall is still visible in many places, though it is now subdivided into many enclosures. In part of this ground, at a small distance from the castle—and the 'hoary-headed swain' will still exultingly point to the spot—Sir Rhys ap Thomas held the tilt and tournament before mentioned."

—The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £182: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, J. Phelps, 1845: contains 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,056: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,214: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,203: poor rates in 1837, £462.

CAREY (or CARY-COATS), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Throckington—(which see for access, &c.): 284 miles from London, 11 from Hexham, 3 from Haltwhistle.—Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Contains 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 51: poor rates in 1837, £50.

CARGO (or CRAGHOW), CUMBERLAND, a township in that part of Stanwix, which is in Cumberland ward, on the river Eden, and in the vicinity of the Ship Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 306 miles from London, 3 from Carlisle, 6 from Longtown.—Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—Contains 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 259.

CARHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish in the western division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, on the river Tweed: it includes the townships of Carham and Shidlaw, Downham, Hagg, New Learmouth, West Learmouth, Mindrim East and West, Moneylaws, Preston, Tythehill, Wark and Wark-Common: 378 miles from London (coach road 337), 3 from Coldstream, 15 from Berwick.

—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Belford, thence 24 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 246 miles. —Money orders issued at Coldstream: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4 p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. —From its border position, this place was frequently the unhappy subject of the border forays; and here, according to Leland, a severe engagement was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in which eleven bishops and two counts were slain. In 1018 it was also the scene of a sanguinary battle between the English and the Scotch, as also of another in 1370, when the English suffered a total defeat. An abbey of black monks, a cell to the priory of Kirkham in Yorkshire, was burnt by the Scots under Wallace, whose encampment is still called Campfield. There is a beautiful view from the hamlet of Shidlaw into Scotland. —The living (St. Cuthbert) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £233: patron, Heirs of A. Compton, Esq.: contains 11,470 acres: 230 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,282: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,474: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £16,751: poor rates in 1837, £625.

CARHAMPTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Carhampton, union of Williton: 171 miles from London (coach road 160), 1 from Dunster, 3 from Minehead. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 185 miles. —Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living (St. John the Baptist), with Rode Huish curacy, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and a peculiar of the dean's, is valued at £11. 8s.: pres. net income, £182: patron, J. F. Luttrell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. F. Luttrell, 1832: contains 6,460 acres: 109 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 682: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 784: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,541: poor rates in 1837, £437. —Castle Dunster Park—(for which see DUNSTER.)

CARINGTON (or CARRINGTON), CHESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Bowdon, on the river Mersey—(which see for access, &c.): 182 miles from London, 5 from Altrincham, 9 from Manchester. —Money orders issued at Altrincham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living (St. George) is a curacy to the vicarage of Bowdon, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £375: patron, Earl of Stamford and Warrington: pres. incumbent, George Heron, 1831: contains 2,070 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 559: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 642: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,604: poor rates in 1837, £191.

CARISBROOKE, HAMPS, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county: it includes the hamlets of Billingham and Barcombe, and the Isle of Wight poor-house: 101 miles from London (coach road 84), 1 from Newport, 11 from Portsmouth. —South West. Rail. to Portsmouth, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Portsmouth, &c., 198 miles. —Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Carisbrooke, though now a populous village, is a very different place to what it was formerly, when enjoying the dignity of a city: it possessed also the advantage of being protected

from foreign invasion, and the castle was the only fortified fortress in the island to which the inhabitants could fly when their homes were invaded by hostile troops. Pleasantly situated, its few streets rise on the side of an acclivity opposite to that on which the castle stands, and between them there is a vale, through which flows a stream,—beautiful in its winding course towards Newport,—sufficiently copious to turn several mills, while the numerous springs in the neighbourhood supply a water almost unrivalled in its purity. Its church is still a fine pile of Gothic building, but it has lost its chancel and north aisle; and yet, notwithstanding, its lofty tower is an object of admiration to all visitors, relieving, as it does, the surrounding objects, while its musical peal of bells,

"Discoursing sweet music,"

make the vale redolent of sweet affections and pleasing thoughts,—a kindred to delightful emotions,—and engendering many a reminiscence of bygone times. As if to complete the scene, close by in the neighbourhood are several farm buildings, as if intended to put by the world, and bring up the agreeable associations which always accompany the remembrance of an old priory. In the vicinity are a few genteel residences and some good lodging-houses; but the principal interest of the place arises from the venerable castle, which has been the scene of so much historic interest. It has been the abode and the prison of royalty, and, gainsay them as we may, such objects still steal upon our feelings: and when united with the gentlest, however they be the mistaken, emotions of our nature, we cannot help exclaiming with John Scott—

"How picturesque the view, where, up the side  
Of that steep hill, the roofs of russet thatch  
Rise, mix'd with trees; above whose swelling tops  
Ascends the tall church tower; and, loftier still,  
The hills' extended ridge, crowned with yellow corn;  
While, slow beneath the bank, the silver stream  
Glides by the flowery isles and willow groves!"

This celebrated monument of antiquity is boldly placed on the summit of a steep acclivity, of a circular form, about a mile westward of the town of Newport, and presents

"A scene of magnificence in ruins,"

which is as well worthy of observation as any object in the island. Its principal entrance is through an ivy-mantled gateway, flanked by two round towers, which, by an inscription of "1598, E. R.," is evidently an erection in the 40th year of Elizabeth. This gate leads to one of an earlier period and greater dimensions, evidently built when the feudal principle was strong in the land, and which still

"A warlike mien, a sullen grandeur wears,"

and opens to the court in the basement or inner fortification; the oak of which it is formed has become almost as hard as iron itself. Around, on every side, the venerable ivy is seen mantling the grey turrets, climbing up the walls, and casing the battlements. To describe every portion of the edifice within the space allotted, would be a fruitless task; and it may therefore suffice to observe, that it possesses all the remains of a castellated hold of the first eminence, the walls being as much, in some instances, as eighteen feet thick, and exhibiting every appliance of comfort of feudal notions in the days of

Elizabeth. One of the greatest curiosities of the interior, is a well of fully 200 feet in depth, which, in the driest seasons, supplies water of the purest quality, and as abundantly as is desired for the wants of the neighbourhood. If a pebble be dropped into this well, it takes four seconds in falling, and upon reaching the surface of the water, produces a sound like thunder: the water is obtained by a windlass, drawn up by an ass kept for that purpose. Every part is rich in historic associations, and in romantic and rural excellence of the rarest kind; the neighbourhood being an admirable counterpart of the castle in all that is characteristic and picturesque. Truly may it be said of it, as was done by Mason—

"— Time by his gradual touch  
Has mouldered into beauty many a tower,  
Which, when it frowned with all its battlements,  
Was only terrible."

It was from here that Charles I. made his last attempt to escape from the power of his conquerors,—here his children were imprisoned after his might had ceased,—here his Elizabeth, who is buried in the parish church of Newport, at the age of fifteen met her death. The neighbourhood of the castle has been much enriched by the plantations of Lord Bolton, who, in 1805, was governor of the island. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage, with the curacy of Newport, and vicarage of Northwood, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £23. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £1,123: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, E. D. Scott, 1845: contains 8,880 acres: 757 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,613: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,455: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,781: poor rates in 1837, £1,347.

CARKIN, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Forcett—(which see for access, &c.): 242 miles from London, 4 from Darlington, 8 from Richmond. — Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 770 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 55: poor rates in 1837, £6.

CARLATTON, CUMBERLAND, an extra-parochial hamlet in Eskdale ward: 286 miles from London, 10 from Carlisle, 1 from High Heskest. — Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1 p.m. — Contains 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 61: poor rates in 1837, £1,810.

CARLBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, on the river Glen: 122 miles from London (coach road 95), 6 from Stamford, 8 from Bourn. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Stamford, &c., 75 miles. — Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Stephen), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 1s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £195: patrons, Marquis of Exeter, and Sir E. Smith, Bart.: contains 1,020 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 216: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,333: poor rates in 1837, £29. Tithes commuted in 1804.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Willey, union of Bedford, bounded on the west by the river Ouse: 70 miles from London (coach road 57), 5 from Olney, 7 from Bed-

ford. — Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, &c., 109 miles. — Money orders issued at Newport-Pagnell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, consolidated in 1769 with that of Chelington, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £15. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £370: patron, Hon. G. R. Trevor: pres. incumbent, H. J. Elman, 1829: contains 1,530 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 444: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 510: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,497: poor rates in 1837, £37. Tithes commuted in 1805.

CARLETON, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Dregg—(which see for access, &c.)—ward of Allerdale, above Derwent, on the river Mite: 291 miles from London, 2 from Ravenglass, 19 from Keswick. — Money orders issued at Ravenglass: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 143.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CARLETON (or CARLTON), CUMBERLAND, a township in that part of the parish of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, which is in Cumberland ward—(which see for access, &c.): 301 miles from London, 2 from Carlisle, 9 from Wigton. — Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 175. Tithes commuted in 1777.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CARLETON, DURHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Red Marshall, south-west division of Stockton ward—(which see for access, &c.): 246 miles from London, 4 from Stockton-on-Tees, 8 from Darlington. — Money orders issued at Stockton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 1,630 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 157: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,418: poor rates in 1837, £46.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Poulton—(which see for access, &c.): 234 miles from London, 1 from Poulton, 10 from Garstang. — Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 1,960 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 378: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 484: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,161: poor rates in 1837, £116.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), LEICESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth—(which see for access, &c.): 107 miles from London, 10 from Hinckley, 8 from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. — Money orders issued at Hinckley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Market-Bosworth: contains 680 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,204: poor rates in 1837, £119.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), NORFOLK, a parish, consolidated with Ashby St. Mary, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loddon and Clavering, south of the river Yare: 135 miles from London (coach road 114), 9 from Norwich, 11 from Yarmouth. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 175 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Peter) is a rectory in the

diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £140: patrons, Sir W. B. Proctor, and Sir C. H. Rich: pres. incumbent, T. W. H. B. Proctor, 1838: contains 930 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 96: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,204: poor rates in 1837, £78.

CARLETON (or CARLTON-EAST), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Corby, union of Kettering, south of the river Welland: 98 miles from London (coach road 81), 3 from Rockingham, 7 from Market-Harborough.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 73 miles.---Money orders issued at Rockingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £12. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £108: patron, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart.: contains 1,420 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 68: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,372: poor rates in 1837, £37.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), NOTTINGHAM, a township in the parish of Gedling, north-east of the river Trent---(which see for access, &c.): 127 miles from London, 3 from Nottingham, 13 from Mansfield.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---Contains 361 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,015: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,317: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,878: poor rates in 1837, £410. Tithes commuted in 1792.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Husthwaite---(which see for access, &c.): 219 miles from London, 4 from Thirsk, 9 from Aldborough.---Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 1,120 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: poor rates in 1837, £56.

CARLETON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, on a branch of the river Tees: 264 miles from London, 3 from Stokesley, 8 from Stockton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Northallerton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 132 miles.---Money orders issued at Stokesley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £7. 7s. 4d.: pres. net income, £56: patron, C. Reeve, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Brown, 1823: contains 830 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 259: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,084: poor rates in 1837, £148.

CARLETON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Snaith, wapentake of Barkstone Ash, north of the river Aire---(which see for access, &c.): 176 miles from London, 1 from Snaith, 5 from Selby.---Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy, with that of Snaith, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £25: pres. net income, £168: patrons, J. Day, and --- Cave: pres. incumbent, S. G. Crompton, 1839: contains 3,070 acres: 166 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 802: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 922: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,268: poor rates in 1837, £298. Tithes commuted in 1799 and 1800.

CARLETON (or CARLTON WITH LOPTHOUSE),

WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Rothwell, in the wapentake of Agbrigg, two miles south of the river Aire, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal---(which see for access, &c.): 186 miles from London, 3 from Leeds, 5 from Wakefield.---Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Contains 1,810 acres: 296 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,536: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,766.

CARLETON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Pontefract---(which see for access, &c.): 175 miles from London, 2 from Pontefract, 8 from Wakefield.---Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 620 acres: 35 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,133: poor rates in 1837, £102. Tithes commuted in 1797.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Guiseley, south of the river Warp---(which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Otley.---Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---Contains 1,270 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 205: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £785: poor rates in 1837, £70. Tithes commuted in 1772.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Skipton, on the river Aire: 232 miles from London (coach road 216), 2 from Skipton, 7 from Colne.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Skipton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 100 miles.---Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---There is an hospital here, founded in 1700 by Mr. Spence, for eighteen poor widows; and in 1709, a schoolhouse was built by Mrs. Wilkinson, who endowed it with land, for the education of four boys; but the income has now risen to £120 a year, by the expenditure of a part of which, twenty boys are taught, four of whom are also clothed; out of the rest a fund is provided, from which £7 are given to each on being apprenticed, at the age of fourteen.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £5. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Walter Levett, 1816: contains 2,390 acres: 246 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,242: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,428: poor rates in 1837, £494.

CARLETON (or CARLTON), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Royston---(which see for access, &c.): 3 from Barnesley.---Money orders issued at Barnesley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The Barnesley Canal runs by the village.---Contains 2,090 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 411: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 473: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,509: poor rates in 1837, £254.

CARLETON (or CARLTON-FORSHOE), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Forshoe, on the river Yare: 124 miles from London (coach road 105), 5 from Wymondham, 14 from Norwich.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Ely and Wymondham to Hardingham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Hardingham, &c., 155 miles.---Money orders issued at Wymondham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the

archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Lord Wodehouse: pres. incumbent, F. Raikes, 1848: contains 700 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 151: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,036: poor rates in 1837, £79. Tithes commuted in 1766.

CARLETON (CASTLE), LINCOLN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Louth-Eske, union of Louth, parts of Lindsey: 172 miles from London (coach road 148), 6 from Louth, 6 from Alford. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Leghourn, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, Boston, &c., 117 miles. —Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The children of this parish have a right of access to a school at Great Carleton. This place was once a market town. Within the parish there are three artificial mounds, on one of which formerly stood the castle of Sir Hugh Bardolph, who was lord of the manor in the time of Henry I. —The living (Holy Cross), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £69: patron, Mrs. Reynardson: pres. incumbent, John Badcock, 1842: contains 500 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 52: poor rates in 1837, £111.

CARLETON-COLVILLE, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Mutford and Lothingland: 153 miles from London (coach road 110), 4 from Lowestoft, 6 from Beccles. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Norwich to Lowestoft, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 193 miles. —Money orders issued at Lowestoft: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £345: patron, W. Andrews, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. H. Andrews, 1848: contains 2,130 acres: 157 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 785: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 918: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,359: poor rates in 1837, £294.

CARLETON IN LINDRICK, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Worksop: 185 miles from London (coach road 150), 4 from Worksop, 8 from East Retford. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Woodhouse Mill, to Worksop, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Woodhouse Mill, &c., 52 miles. —Money orders issued at Worksop: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —A branch of the river Ryton passes through this parish: it is near the Chesterfield Canal. —The living (St. John), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £15. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £576: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, C. W. Eyrie, 1826: contains 3,980 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £1,056: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,214: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,164: poor rates in 1837, £303.

CARLETON-RODE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Depwade: 107 miles from London (coach road 100), 5 from Attleborough, 14 from Norwich. —East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Haughley Road to Moulton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Moulton, &c., 185 miles. —Money orders issued

at Attleborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —There is a Baptist chapel here. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £850: patron, Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, F. S. Bevan, 1822: contains 2,680 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 938: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,079: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,036: poor rates in 1837, £903. All the tithes were commuted in 1839.

CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND, a city, inland port, and market town, having separate jurisdiction, situated in the ward of Cumberland, union of Carlisle: 300 miles from London (coach road 304), 8 from Brampton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Carlisle station: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 200 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ p.m. and 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. and 10.10 p.m. —It comprehends a part of each of the ecclesiastical parishes of St. Cuthbert and St. Mary, and consists of nine townships or quarters, the ancient city being included between the townships of Rickerate and Botchergate, and the river Caldew, by which it is bounded on the west; but the buildings which now properly and popularly constitute the city of Carlisle, extend far beyond the range of these limits. By the boundary act, for political purposes, the inhabitants of the two townships above named, together with those of part of Caldewgate, have been added to the constituency. In 1763, the population was somewhat more than 4,000; in forty years it had more than doubled itself; and in forty years again it has once more doubled its numbers. Carlisle is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, near the confluence of the Eden and the Caldew, and is justly considered the metropolis of that part of England. What was its origin cannot now be ascertained, being lost in the mist of remote ages; but some antiquaries have attributed it to Lul, a British sovereign, or rather chieftain, who lived anterior to the Roman invasion; while others trace it no higher than the construction of the wall of Severus, and believe it to have been a fortress on that celebrated rampart. But that it was a place of some consequence in the time of the Romans, Camden remarks, *appears plainly from the various evidences of antiquity dug up occasionally, and from the frequent mention of it by the writers of those days; and even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots it retained something of its ancient splendour, and was accounted a city.* Camden's opinion of its antiquity is justified by the derivation of its title, being evidently from *Ocer Lul*, or the "City of Lul," a name which it again resumed when the Roman domination ceased in these islands. On their assumption of authority in the district, they changed its ancient name to *Lugovallum*, in all probability from the lake-like reach formed by the junction of the two rivers, and from the vicinity of the vallum of Hadrian, which ran near it. From its position near to the borders of Scotland, and from the easy nature of the country by which it is approached, the place was always and continually subject to the forays of the northern tribes, to resist whose incursions the Romans built a wall and a fortress. In the time of Nero it was burned to the ground, but



Agricola repaired it, and added new fortifications for its defence. Shortly after the final departure of the Romans it appears to have been again destroyed, for we find that, in the seventh century, it was rebuilt by Egfrid, King of Northumbria, during whose reign it rose into a place of importance. In 875 it was demolished by the Danes, and lay for more than a century in ruins, till William Rufus ordered a certain sum to be expended in rebuilding the city, and raising a castle, and sent a colony from the south of England to execute the works, and cultivate the surrounding lands. The works, however, advanced but slowly, for it appears that when his successor, Henry I., some years afterwards, visited the place, they were still incomplete; and they were in all probability finished by David, King of Scotland, to whom the place was ceded by King Stephen. David greatly improved the defences, and resided here for some time after the unfortunate battle of the Standard; but the city was restored to England by Malcolm IV., and suffered a severe siege by William the Lion, whom it successfully resisted, but was obliged to yield to his successor, Alexander. It was to Carlisle that Edward I. retreated after the battle of Falkirk, and here he summoned a parliament in 1298; and here, too, he concentrated his forces, and celebrated his birthday, shortly before his death in 1307, when on his way for the final subjugation of Scotland. During the long struggle of border warfare, Carlisle repeatedly suffered severely, and was often reduced to great extremity. Here it was that, in 1568, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was apprehended by the orders of Elizabeth; and here, in 1596, the Earl of Buccleuch succeeded in securing the noted freebooter, Kinmont Willie. In the great struggle between Charles I. and his parliament, the city took the side of the king; but after a long and severe siege, during which the garrison and the inhabitants suffered almost incredible hardships, it was obliged to surrender to General Leslie, in June, 1645. Just one hundred years afterwards it was invested by the young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, on his march into England, and disgracefully yielded at the first summons, through the pusillanimity of the magistracy, and the treachery of one of the inhabitants. The particulars of this circumstance are very amusingly narrated by Gilpin, whose account we transcribe:—"When the insurgents came before it, it was garrisoned only by two companies of invalids, and two raw undisciplined regiments of militia. General Wade lay at Newcastle with a considerable force; and the governor of Carlisle, informing him how unprovided he was, begged a reinforcement. The single hope of this relief enabled the gentlemen of the county, who commanded the militia, to keep their men under arms. In the meantime, the rebels were known to be as ill prepared for an attack as the town was for a defence. They had now lain a week before it, and found it was impracticable, for want of artillery, to make any attempt. They feared also an interruption from General Wade; and, besides, were unwilling to delay any longer their march towards London. Under these difficulties they had come to a resolution to abandon their design. At this critical time the governor of

Carlisle received a letter from General Wade, informing him he was so circumstanced, that he could not possibly send the reinforcement that had been desired. This mortifying intelligence, though not publicly known, was, however, communicated to the principal officers, and to some others, among whom was a busy attorney, who was then addressing a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman of the county; and, to assist his cause, and give himself consequence with his intended father-in-law, he whispered to him, among his other political secrets, the disappointment from General Wade. The whisper did not rest here. The father frequented a club in the neighbourhood, where, observing—in the jollity of a cheerful evening—that only friends were present, he gave the company the information he had just received from the attorney. In that company there was a gentleman of some fortune, who, though a known papist, was at that time thought to be of very entire affection to the government. This man, possessed of such a secret, and wishing for an opportunity to serve a cause which he favoured in his heart, took horse that very night, after he left the club-room, and rode directly to the rebel camp, which he found under orders to break up the next morning. He was carried immediately to the Duke of Perth, and others of the rebel leaders, to whom he communicated the intelligence, and assured them that they might expect a mutiny in the town if they continued before it one day longer. Counter-orders were immediately issued; and the next day the Cumberland and Westmoreland militia, being under no discipline, began to mutiny and disperse; and the town, defended now only by two companies of invalids, was thought no longer tenable. It was then surrendered by the mayor and corporation, who made the best terms they were able; but the inhabitants were obliged to raise £2,000 to prevent their houses being plundered. This capitulation was made on the 14th of November. In the following month the city was attacked by the Duke of Cumberland, who planned and directed the operations himself, and on the 27th opened a six-gun battery of 18-pounders against the castle. Two days afterwards the rebels displayed a flag of truce, and on the 13th surrendered on the laconic terms offered to their acceptance by the duke, and conceived in these words:—"All the terms his royal highness will or can grant to the rebel garrison of Carlisle, are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the king's pleasure." No inquiry was instituted into the conduct of the authorities; but several unhappy men, whom Charles had left here behind him in his retreat, were taken prisoners, carried up to London, and some of them executed as traitors, their heads being sent down to Carlisle, to be set up in conspicuous places as a warning to the rest of the community. This was the last occasion on which Carlisle saw the collision of hostile troops: may the day be a long one before it sees another. The parish of St. Mary, and that of St. Cuthbert, both stand within the deanery and diocese of Carlisle. The former comprises the northern and western side of the city, the gross income being £179 per annum; incumbent, Rev. W. Rees, inducted in 1819. The latter comprises the southern part;

gross income, £126; incumbent, Rev. John Fawcett, 1801; both are in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. Certain tithes in both parishes were commuted in 1777; and a handsome district church has been built in each, in the Gothic style, by the parliamentary commissioners, with towers and spires, each capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. These are perpetual curacies, respectively subject to, and dependent upon, the patronage of the vicars. Besides these, there is an additional perpetual curacy in St. Cuthbert's, and one also under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. These perpetual curacies are styled, and are of the value, respectively, as follows:—Holy Trinity, Caldewgate; incumbent, Rev. James Thwaytes, 1838; income, £196. Christ's Church, Rev. B. Ward, 1831; income, £150. Upperby, Rev. W. Cockett, 1846. Wreay, Rev. R. Jackson, 1836, incumbent; income, £86 per annum. Carlisle was erected into a bishopric in 1133 by Henry I., who appointed his father-confessor Adeluph to the see, with a jurisdiction over Cumberland and Westmoreland. The three principal streets of Carlisle, which are wide and handsome, diverge from the market-place, and are severally called Castle Street, English Street, and Scotch Street; and, at the upper end of the second of these two streets, there are two elegant court-houses facing each other, which were erected after the designs of Mr. Robert Smirke, jun., on the site of the ancient citadel, the court communicating by a subterranean passage with the gaol. There are bridges over the Eden and the Caldew; the former, of five elliptical arches, communicates with the town by an arched causeway of more than a mile and a quarter in length, and which, with the bridge, cost more than £70,000 in its construction. The house of correction and county gaol were completed in 1827, at an expense of more than £40,000. The town-hall, where the mayor's court and the city sessions are held, stands on the north side of the market-place; but the council-chamber and the other corporation offices are comprised in a more modern erection, at the east end of the court. On the whole, Carlisle presents an aspect of the highest respectability; the houses are good, the streets well paved, and brilliantly lighted with gas; the roads are excellent, and kept in admirable order; and now that the great trunk union of railway is completed between the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, the city has increased in importance, as being the centre of communication between these and the other great trunk line which runs up to Edinburgh, along the eastern districts of the country. But the chief glory of this ancient city is its venerable cathedral, which, standing on a lofty eminence in the parish of St. Mary's, forms a conspicuous and noble object to all the surrounding country. The edifice was originally Saxon, but the additions and embellishments have occupied the attention, and called into exercise the skill of many generations. In length it is 137 feet, and in height 75 feet; the aisles are 71 feet wide; the tower is 130 feet high. Many parts of the interior, and several of the architectural effects of the outside, are particularly beautiful; but the cathedral was shorn of its proper proportions during the ravages of the civil war,

when about from ninety to a hundred feet of the nave were pulled down by the parliamentary soldiers, to erect guard-houses and batteries. The opening was afterwards closed by a wall, and the space between the wall and the transept fitted up as the parochial church of St. Mary, where divine service is regularly performed, as had been the case before, in the entire west end of the cathedral. The arches in this part of the cathedral are in the ancient style of Saxon architecture; the pillars are exceedingly massive, being only 14 feet high, while they are 17 feet 6 inches round; but the eastern end of the structure is in the subsequent Gothic styles, pleasing and elegant in its effect. Of the several portions, the choir is the most magnificent; the building of it was begun by Bishop Welton, in the reign of Edward III., and it was finished by Bishops Appleby and Strickland. All the expenses were defrayed either by voluntary contributions, by indulgences, or remissions of penance, to such persons as should contribute money, materials, or labour, towards its construction. The great east window, which is 48 feet high and 30 broad, is partly embellished with stained glass. Archdeacon Paley here wrote several of his works, and was buried here. The castle stands at the north-west angle of the city, and from its parapets several noble views are commanded. The grammar-school was founded by Henry VIII., the endowment of which has risen to £190 a year, through which, by paying a small quarterage, from forty to fifty scholars are instructed in the classics. The other schools are abundant, and the charitable institutions very numerous. Besides the churches of the Establishment, there are Wesleyan, Independent, Presbyterian, Quaker, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels here. The city also possesses all the other appliances—a public library, news-rooms, excellent assembly-rooms at the two principal hotels, a theatre, and a mechanics' institute. Races are annually run in September, on a fine piece of ground in the township of Rickergate; and in April there is a cattle show, when prizes are distributed by the Agricultural Society. The commercial business of Carlisle is considerable and active. The port nominally extends from the mouth of the river Sark to Bank-end, near Maryport; but large sea-going vessels cannot discharge their cargoes nearer than twelve miles from the city, and a canal has been cut down to the Solway Frith, by which vessels of 80 tons burthen can come up. It is twelve miles in length, and is supplied from the Eden, from which river water is pumped into it by steam-engines, which can deliver nearly 800,000 cubic feet twice in the twenty-four hours. The tonnage of the coastwise vessels engaged in the trade of Carlisle is about 25,000 tons inwards, and the same outwards; the foreign vessels being on an average in the aggregate something more than 3,000 tons inwards, and somewhat less than 1,000 tons outwards, the exports consisting chiefly of cotton goods for the West India market. There are about 200 power-loom here, which occupy about 1,500 hands. The fisheries of the Eden are very valuable, and the markets are always well supplied with fish, and also with other provisions. Through the privilege granted under an ancient charter, no

person can be arrested on a civil suit within the liberties of the city whilst the fairs are being held. The city of Carlisle is a borough by prescription; but charters were granted by Henry II. and several succeeding sovereigns up to the time of Charles I., by whose charter it was governed until the passing of the late general municipal act for the regular corporations. It is now divided into five wards, termed respectively, Botchergate, St. Cuthbert's, Rickergate, St. Mary's, and Caldewgate. The assizes for the county are always held here, and the Easter and summer quarter sessions; and there is also a court of record held every Monday for the recovery of debts of any amount. Carlisle has regularly returned two members to parliament since the 23d year of Edward I., the franchise being formerly vested in the freemen, who had been admitted into any of the eight guilds of the city, whether they were resident or not. Their number was about 1,000, of whom only 280 were resident. By the Reform Act, the right of election has been extended to the £10 householders. The mayor is the returning officer. Carlisle gives the title of Earl to the second branch of the Howard family. Contains 6,740 acres: 2,924 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 23,012: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 26,462: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £31,739: poor rates in 1837, £3,184. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: Aug. 26, Sept. 19, Saturday before Whitsuntide, and Martinmas. Bankers: Joseph M. Head & Co.—draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co.; Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company—draw on Hankeys & Co.; Carlisle City and District Bank—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co. Bush Inn, Coffee House, Grapes Inn, and Royal Hotel.

CARLTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hoxne, union of Blything: 101 miles from London (coach road 90), 1 from Saxmundham, 6 from Framlingham. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 21 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 233 miles. Money orders issued at Saxmundham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The nave of the church is in the ancient Norman style, the nave being built of flint stone, and the tower of brick. The living (St. Peter), a rectory, with Kelsall, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £3,11s. 4d.: pres. net income, £700: patron, Colonel Bruce: pres. incumbent, L. R. Brown, 1826: contains 2,070 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 133: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £805: poor rates in 1837, £142. Carlton Hall, the residence of Frederick Newton Dickenson, Esq., is of handsome elevation, and is surrounded by a well-wooded and extensive park. The Rookery, the residence of Robert Knipe Cobbold, Esq., is also a fine mansion.

CARLTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Coverham—(which see for access, &c.): 232 miles from London, 5 from Middleham, 9 from Hawes. Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. Contains 3,380 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,234: poor rates in 1837, £120.

CARLTON WITH CHELLINGTON. See CARLETON, BEDS.

CARLTON. See CARLETON, CUMBERLAND.

CARLTON. See CARLETON, LANCASTER.

VOL. I.

CARLTON-FOREHOE. See CARLETON, NORFOLK.

CARLTON CASTLE. See CARLETON (CASTLE.)

CARLTON WITH WILLINGHAM, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Radfield, union of Linton: 64 miles from London (coach road 44), 7 from Newmarket, 8 from Linton. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Chesterford to Balsham Road, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Cambridge to Balsham Road, &c., 143 miles. Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Willingham annexed, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Ely, is valued at £9: pres. net income £287: patron, Trustees of Rev. W. S. P. Wilder: pres. incumbent, W. S. P. Wilder, 1832: contains 2,200 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 424: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 488: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,589: poor rates in 1837, £117.

CARLTON (EAST), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, formed of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter the Apostle: 130 miles from London (coach road 105), 4 from Norwich, 5 from Wymondham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 170 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Certain lands in this parish were once held by a singular tenure—that of carrying to the king, in whatever part of England he might be, a hundred herrings, made up into twenty-four pies, when they first came into season; the herrings were provided by the town of Yarmouth, and sent to the lord of the manor by the sheriffs of Norwich. Contains 1,140 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 310: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 356: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,224: poor rates in 1837, £137.

CARLTON (GREAT), LINCOLN, a parish and village in the Marsh division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 172 miles from London (coach road 148), 5 from Louth, 6 from Alford. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Legbourn station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Legbourn, &c., 117 miles. Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. A school was built here in 1716, by Sir Edward Smith, Bart., who endowed it with £20 per annum; to which Sir John Monson added £10, on condition that the master should teach the poor children of Great and Little Carlton, Burton, and Broxholme, and those of his tenants at Saxilby; four acres of land were afterwards added, on enclosing the lordship of Carlton Castle. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. The living (St. John the Baptist) is a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £571: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, G. Prettyman, 1844: contains 2,190 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 352: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 404: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,082: poor rates in 1837, £208. Tithes commuted in 1770 and 1839.

CARLTON (LITTLE), LINCOLN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Louth-Eske, union of Louth, parts of Lindsey: 132 miles from London, 7 from Wragby. (For access and postal

arrangements, see above.)—The living (St. Edith), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 16s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £159: patron, John Forster, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Bradcock, 1842: contains 940 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 136: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,061: poor rates in 1837, £70.

CARLTON (NORTH), LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union of Lincoln: 173 miles from London (coach road 139), 5 from Lincoln, 12 from Gainsborough.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Lincoln, &c., 54 miles.—Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, is valued at £15. 15s.: pres. net income, £35: patron, Prebendary thereof: pres. incumbent, Edward Garfit, 1847: contains 1,940 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 178: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,704: poor rates in 1837, £99.

CARLTON (SOUTH), LINCOLN, a parish in the same wapentake, union of Lincoln: 137 miles from London, 4 from Lincoln.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The church contains several monuments of the Monson family. There is a school here, partially endowed by Sir John Monson.—The living, a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, is valued at £15. 15s.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, W. F. J. Kaye, 1846: contains 2,040 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 166: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,971: poor rates in 1837, £126.

CARLTON-CURLIEU WITH ILSTON, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Gartree, union of Billesdon, near the Union Canal: it includes the chapelry of Ilston-on-the-Hill: 104 miles from London (coach road 89), 7 from Market-Harborough, 8 from Leicester.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 72 miles.—Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The living (St. Mary), a rectory, with the curacy of Ilston, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £18. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart.: pres. incumbent, C. M. Hesilrige, 1846: contains 2,970 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 208: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,003: poor rates in 1837, £124.—Carlton Hall, the seat of Sir I. H. Palmer, is now occupied by the Dowager Lady Harlerigg.

CARLTON-HIGHDALE, LEICESTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 12,480 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 385: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 443: poor rates in 1837, £202.

CARLTON-ISLEBECK (or MINOR), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish, and included within the boundaries of the borough of Thirsk—(which see for access, &c.): 220 miles from London, 3 from Thirsk, 9 from Northallerton.—Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Thirsk, in

the diocese of York, is valued at £4. 12s.: pres. net income, £115: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, Edw. Jowett, 1843: contains 2,070 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 320: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,338: poor rates in 1837, £98.

CARLTON-LE-MOORLANDS, LINCOLN, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, bounded on the east by the river Brant, and on the west by the Witham: 155 miles from London (coach road 128), 8 from Newark, 9 from Lincoln.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 41 miles.—Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There is a Baptist chapel here.—The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £90: patron, Lord Middleton: pres. incumbent, A. C. Brackenbury, 1848: contains 2,610 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 331: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 381: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,524: poor rates in 1837, £135.

CARLTON-SCROOP, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, on a branch of the river Witham: 158 miles from London (coach road 115), 6 from Grantham, 11 from Newark.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Grantham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 44 miles.—Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.: pres. net income, £386: patrons, Sir R. Bromley, and G. White, alternately: pres. incumbent, H. Schneider, 1830: contains 1,460 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 219: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,225: poor rates in 1837, £103.

CARLTON-UPON-TRENT, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a chapelry in the parish of Norwell—(which see for access, &c.): 130 miles from London, 6 from Newark, 8 from Southwell.—Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.—About a quarter of a mile east from the village there is a ferry over the Trent, which bounds the chapelry.—Contains 1,160 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 230: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,579: poor rates in 1837, £97.—Carlton Hall is the residence of Robert Ramsden, Esq., who derives his descent from Robert Ramsden, Esq., fifth son of Sir William Ramsden, Bart., by his wife Elizabeth, second daughter of John, Viscount Lonsdale, who was an officer in the army, and served at Dettingen and Fontenoy. Mr. Ramsden is a magistrate, and served the office of high sheriff in 1837.

CARMARTHEN (or CAER FRYDDY), the county town of Carmarthenshire, having a separate jurisdiction in the district, called the county of the borough of Carmarthen, union of the same name: 206 miles from London (coach road 218), 7 from Llangharne.—Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse, thence 103 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 206 miles.—Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London let-

ters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2½ p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m. — Carmarthen is situated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a bridge of six arches, with four auxiliaries to carry off the water during floods. Carmarthen is ascertained to have been the Maridunum of Antoninus, and was worthily considered the capital of Wales. When it was erected into a Principality, the chancery and exchequer of the southern portion were fixed here, and so continued until the jurisdiction of the Welsh marches was abolished. It was for a long time the residence of the Welsh princes, and was given in trust, to hold for Henry I., to Owen ap Caradoc, who lost his life in its defence. It was burnt to the ground in 1137, by Owen Gwynedd, but was shortly afterwards rebuilt by the Earl of Clare; but there are few remains either of the town walls or the noble castle by which it was at one time defended. Carmarthen owes great part of its celebrity to having been the birth-place of the prophet Merlin; and at about the distance of three miles of the town is Merlin's Cave, where, according to tradition, the unhappy magician was entombed by the Lady of the Lake, and the chair from which he uttered his prophecies is also to be seen. The lady appears to have been a fairy, of whom the prophet was enamoured; and the tale of the fatal deception which she practised upon him is thus told, as modernised by Malkin, in a romance printed in the "Morte Arthur," by Caxton, in 1485:—"The Lady of the Lake and Merlin departed, and by the way as they went, Merlin showed to her many wonders, and came into Cornwall; and always laid about the lady for to have her favour; and she was ever passing weary of him, and fain would have been delivered of him; for she was afraid of him because he was a divell's son, and she could not put him away by any means. And so upon a time it hapned that Merlin showed to her in a roche whereas was a great wonder, and wrought by enchantment, which went under a stone; so by her craft and working she made Merlin to go under that stone, to let him wit of the mervailles there. But she wrought so there for him, that he never came out." Merlin, indeed, appears to have been a man of singular capacity in that dark age, and, like Roger Bacon, far beyond the era in which he lived,—only turning the force of his faculties toward the investigation of moral causes and effects, rather than towards the discovery of the hidden data of natural philosophy. He was accordingly hated by the ignorant monks, who dreaded nothing more than the diffusion of light among their benighted supporters. We have it from authentic history, that Ambrose Merlin was the greatest sage and mathematician of his time,—the councillor and friend of four English kings—Vortigern, Ambrosius, Uther Pendragon, and Arthur,—than whom four finer spirits have never swayed the British sceptre. He died towards the latter end of the fifth century. Of late years, Carmarthen has simply been the abode of quiet rusticity in a most beautiful country. The town, situated on the side of a height, commands an extensive and varied prospect; the streets are consequently steep and irregular, but the houses are well built, and of highly respectable appearance. The parish church, which is very large,

stands outside the town. It contains the tomb of Sir Thomas ap Rhys and his lady, beside several other monuments of interesting character. In addition to it, a district church, in the Gothic style, has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of upwards of £4,000, which affords accommodation for 1,062 persons, which is under the patronage of the vicar, and has a stipend attached of £150 a year. Besides these, another perpetual curacy has been added for the spiritual benefit of the district, called Llaullwch, under the patronage of the bishop, to which a stipend of £120 is attached. The town-hall, built of freestone, is a handsome structure, with Ionic columns in front; and the market-house is also a substantial and respectable building. There is a free grammar-school here, endowed by Dr. Owen, Bishop of St. David's; and there are endowments also for the maintenance of an almshouse and a marine-school. The Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, the Independents, and the Baptists, all have chapels here. The business is an active one. Ships from 50 to 150 tons burthen are built here. Beside that branch, if such it can be called, there are no manufactories; but Carmarthen is the centre of supply of the whole district for imported commodities, the river being navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 200 tons burthen. The exports comprise chiefly dairy and other rural produce, and lead ore; the imports consist almost entirely of articles for domestic consumption. The port was, until lately, only a creek to Llanelly, but has now a separate independent customs entry. Carmarthen is a borough by prescription, and by the late municipal act it has been divided into two wards—the eastern and the western—each of which elects nine councillors. This town, in conjunction with Llanelly, sends one representative to parliament; the number of the constituency is about 700: the £40 freeholders vote for the county. There is a court for the registry of wills here, under the jurisdiction of the see of St. David's. The county sessions are held in January and August, and there is also a fortnightly court, in which the mayor, recorder, and town-clerk have the right of holding all manner of pleas within the borough. The county gaol, which is very spacious, is part of the old castle, and is fortunately much larger than is necessary for the wants of the district; the town gaol comprises four airing-yards, nine cells, and two day-rooms. Carmarthen was the birth-place of Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I., afterwards Bishop of Bangor, who wrote the excellent treatise entitled "The Practice of Piety;" and in the vale of the Towy, on a little farm, was the last retreat of Addison's brilliant friend, Sir Richard Steele, who died here, and lies buried at his own express request, without a memorial, in Carmarthen church. The Carmarthen poor-law union comprises twenty-nine parishes, with a population of about 38,000 persons. —The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £177: patron, St. David's College, Lampeter: pres. incumbent, Thomas Bevan, 1833: contains 1,614 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,526: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,955: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £16,684: poor rates in 1837, £4,009.

—Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: June 3 and 4, July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14 and 15, for cattle and horses. —Bankers: David Morris & Sons—draw on Lubbock & Co.; Wilkins & Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co. —Inns: Boar's Head, Ivy Bush, and White Lion.

CARNABY, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington: 239 miles from London (coach road 204), 3 from Bridlington, 8 from Driffield. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Carnaby station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Normanton and York to Carnaby, &c., 142 miles. —Money orders issued at Bridlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 1 p.m. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £7. 8s. 11<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £44: patron, Sir G. Strickland: pres. incumbent, F. Simpson, 1841: contains 1,950 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,270: poor rates in 1837, £111.

CARNARVON (or CAERNARVON), CAERNARVON, a borough and town in the parish of Llanbeblig, hun<sup>d</sup> of Is-Gorfa, union of Carnarvon, on the east side of the Menai Straits, which is here two miles broad, and at the mouth of the river Seiont: 246 miles from London, 9 from Bangor. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 146 miles. —Money orders issued at Carnarvon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8.20 a.m. and 2.24 p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. —Carnarvon, which is the Segontium of Antoninus, was almost the only station which the Romans possessed in Cambria, except a few outposts, established for the purpose of keeping up the communications; and the remains of the ancient town, which are divided from the modern by the roadway, are objects of high interest to the antiquary. Its present designation is derived from *Caer*, a fortress; *yn*, in; and *Arfon*, opposite to Mon, or Anglesea, that is, "the stronghold in Arfon;" and the place appears to have remained in existence from the time of the domination of the Romans, throughout the period of the Saxon and Danish and Norman rule, till the reign of Edward I., to whose able mind the situation presented an admirable place for defence, and a post for curbing the unruly and intrepid spirits whose country he had just conquered; and he consequently erected the extensive castle which now forms such an interesting feature in the scenery. The position is naturally very strong, being bounded on one side by the Menai Straits, on another by the estuary of the Seiont, and on a third by the Menai Creek; the other was easily insulated by art. Edward II., who afterwards was created Prince of Wales, was born here. The entrance is from the street, over what was formerly the bridge across the fosse, whence another regular well-built street extends to the gateway on the rampart which surrounds the walls on the sea-side. The castle and the castle-yard are about a mile in circumference, the latter having four unequal sides, with four round towers, about seventy yards from each other, including the gateways. So extensive an erection, even in its

present state of decay, cannot be otherwise than most imposing and magnificent in its aspect, giving to the splendid scenery that air of feudal grandeur which was required to complete its beauty. Over the gateway is a statue of the founder, sheathing his sword, in token of the amity into which he had entered with the country. The Eagle tower, so called from an enormous figure of that bird placed upon the battlements, was the birth-place of Edward II.; it is a noble structure, with ten sides, and has 300 steps to lead to the top. Besides this, there are twelve other towers clustering from the roof of the castle. On the north and west sides the sea washes the basement, the foundation of which rests upon a rock. The whole, it is asserted, was completed in a single year, and was immediately afterwards garrisoned by John de Havering. Twelve years afterwards, the governor, Sir Roger de Pulesdon, was seized by the natives, in one of their hasty revolts, and beheaded. When the civil war broke out, Carnarvon was, in 1644, taken, for the parliament, by Captain Swanley, who secured in it 400 prisoners, and obtained a large store of arms and ammunition; but it was soon regained by the royalists, who held it till 1646, when the governor, Lord Byron, surrendered on honourable terms to Generals Mytton and Langhorne. In 1648, Sir John Owen again beleaguered it for the king, but was obliged to raise the siege, in order to meet a body of troops, under Colonels Carter and Twisselton, in an encounter with whom he was defeated and taken prisoner, after which circumstance the whole of North Wales submitted to republican authority. The property of the castle is still vested in the crown, but it is held by the Marquis of Anglesea. The town consists chiefly, within the walls, of ten streets, the principal of which, the High Street, runs from the Land to the Water Gate. Without the walls, it consists of double that number of streets, and there are many very handsome villas in the suburbs. The streets are paved by the corporation, who, until lately, lighted them with gas from their own works, but now the whole place is under the general regulation of a private act of parliament. Water is supplied partly by the corporation, and partly by a public company. For the accommodation of visitors, as well as the inhabitants, there are hot and cold water baths, well supplied with every convenience, —the water being drawn from the sea, about half a mile off, through iron pipes, and deposited in iron reservoirs. These baths were erected by the Marquis of Anglesea, at a cost of upwards of £10,000. Without the wall there is a beautiful terrace, with an excellent pier at the north end. On the south end of the terrace is the custom-house, the quay of which extends along the banks of the river, under the walls of the castle. The harbour was formerly dangerous, but it has of late years been much improved, under the authority of an act of parliament, by which additional port dues were imposed to pay the expense, and it may now be safely visited by vessels of from 400 to 500 tons burthen. The principal exports are slates and copper ore, —the former of which are brought from the quarries, Llandberris and Llanllffin, about ten miles distant, by a railroad of recent construction. The coasting trade, by means of sailing vessels, is extensive, and

there is steam communication with Liverpool. The imports consist of colonial produce, Manchester and Birmingham goods, and articles of domestic necessity. Carnarvon received its first charter from Edward I., and, until the passing of the late municipal reform act, it was governed by a mayor, who is, by patent, constable of the castle, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace. The Marquis of Anglesea was perpetual mayor; but it is now divided into two wards, and has a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common councillors. The county gaol stands in one of the streets; it is small, and not very secure. The Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and Independents, have chapels here. In conjunction with Pwllheli, Conway, Nevin, and Crickieth, Carnarvon has sent one member to parliament since the reign of Henry VIII., but the borough of Bangor has been added for this purpose by the Reform Act; the constituency is about 500 in number. Behind the town is a hill called Twt Hill, from which a most splendid and extensive prospect is commanded. A workhouse has been built here by the poor-law commissioners, which can accommodate 200 persons; the poor-law union comprises 16 parishes, with a population of about 23,000 persons. The living is a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicar of Llanbeblig: contains 9,618 acres: 1,477 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,192: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,571: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,149: poor rates in 1837, £2,214. Market day, Saturday. Fairs: March 4, May 15, Aug. 12, Sept. 23, for cattle. Bankers: North and South Wales Bank—draw on London and Westminster; Williams and Co.—draw on Roberts, Curtis, and Co.—Inns: Castle, Sportsman, Uxbridge Arms.

CARNFORTH, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Warton, close on the Lancaster and Kendal Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 246 miles from London, 6 from Lancaster, 7 from Kirkby-Lonsdale. Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. Contains 1,410 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 306: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 352: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,254: poor rates in 1837, £192.

CARNGIWCH, CARNARVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Gafflagian, union of Pwllheli, North Wales: 268 miles from London, 4 from Pwllheli, 4 from Nevin. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 168 miles. Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. The living (St. Ciwg or St. Beuno) is a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Edern, in the diocese of Bangor: contains 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £336: poor rates in 1837, £44.

CARNO, MONTGOMERY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Llanidloes, union of Newtown and Llanidloes, North Wales: it includes the townships of Lllyslyn and Troasord; with Dirlwyn: 214 miles from London (coach road 186), 9 from Newtown, 11 from Llanfair. Nor. West. Rail. through Tamworth, Stafford, and Shrewsbury, to Newtown, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Stafford, &c., 120 miles. Money orders issued at Newtown: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2½ a.m.: post closes 10 p.m. The living (St. John the Bap-

tist), a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £100: patron, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Herbert, 1838: contains 178 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 995: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,144: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,210: poor rates in 1837, £635. Plas Lllyslyn, the residence of David Harner, Esq.; and Ty Mawr, now the property of Andrew Davies, Esq.

CARON (or TREFF-GARON, or ISCLAWD), CARDIGAN, a small town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Penarth, South Wales: it lies in a hollow upon the banks of the river Berwyn, a small distance above its union with the Teifi: it includes the townships of Argoed and Ystred, Blaen-Aeron, Blaen-Caron, Croes and Berwyn, Tre-Cefel, Tref-Lynn, and the chapelry of Caron-Urwch-Clawdd, otherwise Strata-Florida: 220 miles from London (coach road 221), 9 from Lampeter. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 102 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 173 miles. Money orders issued at Lampeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6 p.m.: post closes 10 p.m. Caron was once a corporate town, but was disfranchised for corruption in 1742. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel here. The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £80: patron, W. E. Powell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Williams, 1823: contains 452 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,572: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,957: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,095: poor rates in 1837, £357. Market day, Thursday. Fairs: March 15, 16, and 17, for horses and pigs; second Tuesday in October, for cattle and horses.

CARPERBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Aysgarth—(which see for access, &c.): 244 miles from London, 5 from Hawes, 8 from Middleham. Money orders issued at Hawes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3½ p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m. Contains 3,460 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 354: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 407: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,515: poor rates in 1837, £158.

CARRIGHOVA, DENBIGH, a township in the parish of Llan-y-Mynierch, on the river Varnier, and near the Montgomeryshire Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 190 miles from London, 5 from Oswestry, 8 from Llangollen. Money orders issued at Oswestry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Contains 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 388: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 446: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,213: poor rates in 1837, £114.

CARRINGTON. See CARINTON.

CARRINGTON, LINCOLN, formerly an extra-parochial township in the eastern division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey—(which see for access, &c.): 127 miles from London, 7 from Horncastle. Money orders issued at Boston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The township was made parochial by act of parliament in 1812, and named after Lord Carrington. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £86: patron, certain Trustees: pres. incumbent, T. Mitchinson, 1819: contains 2,660 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 229: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,869: poor rates in 1837, £90.

CARROW. See WARDEN.

CARSHALTON (or CASEHORTON), SURREY, a



parish and village, formerly a market town, in the second division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wallington, union of Epsom: 14 miles from London (coach road 10), 3 from Croydon. —Croydon Rail. to Croydon, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 146 miles. —Money orders issued here: letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. three times from, and two into, London, daily. —The village is situated near Banstead Downs, on the river Wandle, which is here joined by numerous springs, which cause it to expand into a beautiful lake-like piece of water in the centre of the place, giving it a very pleasing effect. Carshalton was once a place of much greater consideration than it is at present, extensive calico-printing and bleaching works having been established here; but the only mills now in operation are some upon the Wandle, for grinding drugs and snuff, making paper, and expressing oils. The church, pleasantly situated upon a rise, is an ancient and interesting structure, and contains several monuments and memorials, in brass, to the Ganeyssford family. Near the churchyard there is a fine spring, called Queen Anne Boleyn's spring, the water of which is much esteemed. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and seminary here. The resident gentry are numerous. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £11. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £600: patron, John Cator, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. A. B. Cator, 1845: contains 2,680 acres: 352 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,228: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,662: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £11,335: poor rates in 1837, £1,338. —Carshalton Park.

CARSINGTON, DERBY, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wirksworth: 153 miles from London (coach road 139), 2 from Wirksworth, 12 from Derby. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Ambergate, to Wirksworth, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Ambergate, &c., 21 miles. —Money orders issued at Wirksworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £5. 1s. 10d.: pres. net income, £176: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, H. B. Chinn, 1832: contains 1,080 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 235: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,858: poor rates in 1837, £173. —S.E., Hopton Hall, the seat of —Gell, Esq.

CARSWELL. See BUCKLAND WITH CARSWELL.

CARTHORPE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Burneston, near the river Swale—(which see for access, &c.): 219 miles from London, 4 from Bedale, 6 from Northallerton. —Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Contains 1,960 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 314: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 361: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,286: poor rates in 1837, £57.

CARTINGTON. See CHARTINGTON.

CARTMEL, LANCASTER, a market town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, north of the sands, union of Ulverstone: it includes the townships of Allithwaite Lower and Upper, Holker Lower and Upper, and Staveley, and the chapelries of Broughton East, and Cartmel Fell: 242 miles from London (coach road 265), 12 from Lancaster. —Nor.

West. Rail. through Crewe to Lancaster, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 142 miles. —Money orders issued at Milnthorpe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12 noon: post closes 2½ p.m. —According to Camden, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, about the year 677, made a gift of this parish, with all the Britons who inhabited it, to St. Cathbert; and here it was that Ethelred, after his restoration to the throne, having decoyed the two sons of Alfwold from their sanctuary at York, caused them to be murdered. Tanner, in speaking of this place, says—*William Mareschal, the elder Earl of Pembroke, founded, A.D. 1188, a priory of regular canons, for the order of St. Austin, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and rated in the 26th year of Henry VIII. at £91. 6s. 3d. per annum, or, according to Dugdale, at £124. 2s. 1d., or Speed, at £212. 11s. 10d. Herein, about the time of the dissolution, were reckoned ten religious and forty-eight servants. The site of this monastery was granted, in the 32d year of Henry VIII., to Thomas Holcroft.* Cartmel stands in a valley surrounded by lofty hills, whose broken and jagged outlines intermingling, give an aspect of unusual picturesqueness to the place, the romantic falls of Conistoun rising towards the north boldly behind them. The church is a large cruciform structure in the early English style, with a tower rising from the centre, supported by four firmly-built and connected pillars. In the choir there are several handsomely-carved stalls, which were used by the canons before the Reformation. In the chancel is the tomb of William de Walton, one of the first priors of Cartmel, and in other parts of the church there are monuments of the Lowther and Preston families, of Holkar Hall. The streets are narrow and irregular, but the houses being built of stone, and mostly whitewashed, the town wears a healthy and cheerful appearance. Cotton manufacture, to a considerable extent for the size of the place, has been carried on here for some years. The bay of Morecambe bounds the parish on the south and south-east, where, at ebb-tide, there is a passage over the sands, called Lancaster Sands, to Bolton. There are two routes over them, one nine miles, the other four miles in length; but as both are dangerous, there are always guides in waiting to conduct strangers. Mr. Warner, in his *Western Counties*, in speaking of them, says—“For many centuries the priory of Cartmel was under the necessity of providing a proper person for this charge, and received Synodals and Peterpence to reimburse their expenses; but since the dissolution, the duchy of Lancaster grants it by letters-patent to a trusty man, whose yearly allowance from the receiver-general is £20. Nor should it appear, from the many accidents which have repeatedly occurred on these wastes of sand, that the precaution of a director over the fords is at all unnecessary; but larger still is the list of unfortunate people who have perished on their dreary surface, overtaken by darkness, or involved in unexpected mist. Inevitable destruction is the consequence of either of these disasters; since the moment the traveller has lost the distant marks which guide his course, diverted from the line he should pursue, he either turns towards the ocean, or, taking a contrary direction, wanders over the

waste, 'still more and more astray,' till he is overtaken by the tide returning with an impetuosity not to be escaped, to cover the flat which for a time it had deserted."—The living (the Virgin Mary) is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, united to that of Cartmell Fell, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond: pres. net income, £113: patron, Earl of Burlington: pres. incumbent, T. Remington, 1834: contains 23,960 acres: 905 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,927: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £20,318: poor rates in 1837, £2,738. —Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: Whit-Monday, Monday after October 23, cattle; Wednesday before Easter, November 5.

CARTMEL-FELL, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the above parish: 256 miles from London, 12 from Ulverstone. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester, is valued at £8. 10s. 2d.: pres. net income, £67: patron, Earl of Burlington: pres. incumbent, R. B. Cockerton, 1829: contains 2,900 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 856: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 409: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,133: poor rates in 1837, £182.

CARTWORTH, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, on a branch of the river Colne—(which see for access, &c.): 184 miles from London, 5 from Huddersfield, 6 from Barnsley. —Money orders issued at Huddersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Contains 2,820 acres: 315 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,247: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,584: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,252: poor rates in 1837, £308.

CARWOOD. See SIDBOR-CARWOOD.

CARY. See CAREY.

CASCOB, RADNOR, a parish divided into two portions by Pentregawen brook, which runs through it: the south-western portion, in which the church is situated, is usually called the parish of Cascob, and is in the borough of New Radnor, and county of Radnor: the north-eastern portion, which is much the smallest, wherein is the rectory-house, is in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wigmore, and county of Hereford, being part of the township of Litton and Cascob, the remainder whereof being part of the chapelry of Discord, and parish of Presteign: 163 miles from London (coach road 157), 5 from Presteign, 22 from Ludlow. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 45 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 116 miles. —Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 1 a.m. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £7. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £160: pres. incumbent, William Jenkins Rees, 1806: contains 3,373 acres, whereof 2,836 are in the southern, and 537 in the northern portion: in 1841, the southern portion had 21 houses, and 127 persons; and the northern had 9 houses, and 45 persons: total in the parish, 30 houses, and 172 persons: poor rates in the southern portion in 1837, £50. Tithes commuted in 1840; amount, £143.

CASEHORTON. See CASEHALTON.

CASHIO. See WATFORD WITH CASHIOBURY.

CASSINGTON, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wootton, union of Woodstock, north of the river Isis, and west of the Oxford Canal: it includes the hamlet of Worton: 68 miles from London (coach

road 57), 5 from Oxford, 4 from Woodstock. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 100 miles. —Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £166: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Thomas Forster, 1824: contains 2,990 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 381: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 438: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,232: poor rates in 1837, £140.

CASSOP, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Kelloe—(which see for access, &c.): 256 miles from London, 4 from Durham, 11 from Sunderland. —London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Contains 1,160 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,076: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,237: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,006: poor rates in 1837, £10.

CASTERTON. See HAM WITH THROWLEY AND CASTERTON.

CASTERTON, WESTMORELAND, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and to the east of the river Linn—(which see for access, &c.): 253 miles from London, 1 from Kirkby-Lonsdale, 8 from Melthorpe. —Money orders issued at Kirkby-Lonsdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, W. Carus Wilson: contains 4,320 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 623: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 716: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,648: poor rates in 1837, £160.

CASTERTON (GREAT), or BRIGG-CASTERTON, RUTLAND, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of East, union of Stamford: 117 miles from London (coach road 91), 2 from Stamford, 3 from Ryall. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Stamford, &c., 71 miles. —Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory, with Pickworth, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £11. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Marquis of Exeter: pres. incumbent, Henry Atlay, 1827: contains 1,590 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 376: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 432: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,556: poor rates in 1837, £97.

CASTERTON (LITTLE), RUTLAND, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of East, union of Stamford: 92 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £6. 15s. 6d.: pres. net income, £254: patron, Hon. C. C. Cavendish: pres. incumbent, C. W. Cavendish, 1848: contains 1,450 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,634: poor rates in 1837, £50.

CASTLE-ACRE (or EAST-ACRE), NORFOLK, a parish in the Lynn division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn, northern bank of the river Setch: 135 miles from London, 6 from Swaffham, 11 from Fakenham. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and Lynn to Swaffham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Lynn, to Swaffham, &c., 141 miles. —Money orders issued at Swaffham: Lon-

don letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---  
This is a place of great antiquity, exhibiting the traces of its having been a Roman station; but it takes its name from a noble castle, built here by William de Warrenne, first Earl of Surrey, soon after the Conquest, of which some of the ruins still remain. The manor was given to him by William the Conqueror, together with 139 others, and he made it the head place of all his property. He also founded a priory here for monks of the Cluniac order, which was subordinate to the house at Lewes, in Sussex. It would seem to have been enlarged by his descendant, who entertained Edward I. with royal magnificence. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, in the 26th year of Henry VIII., according to Dugdale, at £306. 11s. 4d.; or, according to Speed, at £324. 17s. 5d.; and was granted, in the 29th year of the same king, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. The ruins of the priory are exceedingly picturesque, and the plan of it may still be distinctly traced in some farm buildings which occupy the site. In a room called the prior's dining-room, there is a fine oriel window, with the arms of the priory, of the Earls of Warren and Arundel, of Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, and of France and England, in stained glass; and at the east end there are the remains of an altar, with a window over it. The place is now the property of Anthony Hamond, Esq. of Westaire High House, who was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1836, and who is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county. Mr. Hamond's family is one of great antiquity, and most probably derived its origin from the ancient Norman house of St. Amand; but the founder from whom this gentleman traces his immediate descent, was Edmund Hamond, Esq., who died about the year 1650, whose great grandson, Mr. Anthony Hamond, married a sister of the celebrated minister, Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Oxford. From that lady and gentleman, the present proprietor of Westaire is the fifth in descent.---The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at \$5. 6s. 8d.: patron, Earl of Leicester: pres. incumbent, J. H. Bloom, 1835: contains 3,210 acres: 277 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,495: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,719: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,954: poor rates in 1837, £575. Tithes commuted in 1840.---Fairs: May 1, and Aug. 5, for toys, &c.

CASTLE-ASHBY. See ASHBY-CASTLE.

CASTLE-BARNARD. See BARNARD-CASTLE.

CASTLE-BYTHE, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kemees, union of Haverford-West: 228 miles from London (coach road 260), 8 from Haverford-West, 7 from Newport.---Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 125 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 228 miles.---Money orders issued at Haverford-West: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £6: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, John Pugh, 1816: contains 733 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 266: poor rates in 1837, £63.

CASTLE-CAER-EINEON, MONTGOMERY, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cawrse, and partly in that of Mathrafel, North Wales: it consists of the townships of Treheligg and Gaer: 194 miles from

London (coach road 180), 4 from Welchpool, 8 from Llanfyllan.---Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham, Stafford, and Shrewsbury, to Welchpool, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Stafford to Welchpool, &c., 104 miles.---Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---There is a school here, which has a small endowment.---The living (St. Garmon), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. Asaph, is valued at £12. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £575: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, David Davies, 1847: contains 134 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 733: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 843: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,324: poor rates in 1837, £415.

CASTLE-CAMPS, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chilford, union of Linton: 56 miles from London (coach road 58), 5 from Linton, 13 from Cambridge.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>s</sup> Rail. to Chesterford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Chesterford, &c., 144 miles.---Money orders issued at Linton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There are the remains of a magnificent castle here, once the residence of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, one of whom received it as a grant, when he was lord high chamberlain, from Henry I. The site is now occupied by a farm-house. *Not far from hence, says Carter, there are the remains of those great and large ditches which were undoubtedly thrown up by the East Angles to prevent the incursions of the Mercians, who frequently ruined all before them. The first begins at Hinkstone, and runs eastward by Hildersham, towards Horscheath, for about five miles. The second, called Brentditch, runs from Melborne by Foulmere.*---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £16. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £570: patron, Charter-house, London: pres. incumbent, G. Pearson, 1825: contains 2,613 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 854: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 982: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,222: poor rates in 1837, £469.

CASTLE-CAREY, SOMERSET, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton, romantically situated, and deservedly admired: 129 miles from London (coach road 113), 11 from Wells.---Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 183 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5.20 p.m.---This place most probably derives its name from an extensive castle, originally belonging to a lord of the name of Carey, which was held against King Stephen by its owner, Lord Lovell, one of whose descendants, taking part with the deposed monarch, Richard II., was dispossessed of it by Henry IV. The site is still called the Camp, and weapons of iron are occasionally found in the ground. The manor-house was one of the places of refuge of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. The town is pleasantly situated, and extends nearly a mile in length; is partially paved, but is not lighted. The houses are neat and respectable in appearance, the air is salubrious, and the environs particularly pleasing. The church is a fine structure, and occupies an elevated situation. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Independents have

places of worship here. In 1779, two sums of £10 each were given for the benefit of the poor, by John Francis and David Llewelyn, which were applied to the erection of a police-station; but the charity commissioners have ordered the money to be refunded from the rates for its original purpose. The living (All Saints) is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £312: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, R. J. Meade, 1845: contains 3,640 acres: 328 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,942: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,233: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,877: poor rates in 1837, £879. Fairs: Tuesday before Palm-Sunday; May 1; and Whit-Tuesday, for bullocks and sheep. Bankers: Stuckey's Banking Company—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co. Britannia Commercial Inn, and George Commercial Hotel.

CASTLE-CARLETON. See CARLETON CASTLE. CASTLE-CARRACK, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton: 281 miles from London, 10 from Carlisle, 4 from Brampton—(which see for access, &c.) Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1 p.m. The church was rebuilt of freestone in 1828; the former edifice is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle which stood here. The parish is bounded by the little river Gelt, which rises in the royal forest of Geltsdale, a lofty tract of moorland, which forms the northern part of it, and which abounds with lime and freestone. On the enclosure of the moors, twenty acres of land were appropriated to the support of the National school here. On the summit of a long and lofty fall, forming the northern part of the mountains extending from Cross Fell, near Alston, there are two cairns; and in another, near Gelt Bridge, a human skeleton was discovered in a rude stone coffin. Near the church there is a mineral spring, the waters of which are similar to those of Gilsland spa. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £5. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £159: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, T. C. Vaughan: contains 3,640 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 351: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 403: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,208: poor rates in 1837, £73.

CASTLE-CHURCH, STAFFORD, a parish in the east division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone, union of Stafford: 133 miles from London (coach road 139), 1 from Stafford, 8 from Eccleshall. Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Barton and Lichfield to Stafford, &c., 43 miles. Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Lawrence), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £9. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. H. Aitkens, 1846: contains 3,460 acres: 289 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,484: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,707: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,333: poor rates in 1837, £450.

CASTLE-COMBE, WILTS, a parish in the union and hun<sup>d</sup> of Chippenham: 99 miles from London (coach road 98), 5 from Chippenham, 9 from Bath. Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 5

miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Bath, to Chippenham, &c., 162 miles. Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The village was formerly celebrated for its castle, which was the baronial residence of the Dunstanvilles, which occupied the summit of a hill on the north side of the town; but it was dismantled towards the end of the 14th century, and but few of its ruins remain. In speaking of this place, Britton says—*Castle-Combe was anciently noted for a custom, once generally practised, but now discontinued. The inhabitants used to meet annually about Whitsuntide, at what was termed a Church-al, to distribute alms to the indigent, and to make merry. Near the church was a house furnished with the utensils requisite for dressing victuals. After a sober entertainment the younger individuals of the party amused themselves with dancing, bowling, and shooting with the long bow at a mark, under the inspection of their seniors. Aubrey, who mentions this custom, supposed it to have originated from the Agape, or Love Feasts, of the primitive Christians. From the contributions at such meetings, and the produce of the boxes for alms placed in churches, the poor were chiefly supported before the institution of parochial rates.* The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £9: patron, H. Scrope, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Hooper, 1811: contains 1,770 acres: 137 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 600: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 690: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,731: poor rates in 1837, £133. Fair, May 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

CASTLE-DURRAN (or DWYRHAN), CARMARTHEN, a chapelry in the parish of Kilmaenllwadd, hun<sup>d</sup> of Derllys, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 235 miles from London, 17 from Carmarthen, 2 from Llamboidy. Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 6½ p.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Kilmaenllwadd: contains 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 61: poor rates in 1837, £28.

CASTLE-DYKES. See BARTON-UPON-HUMBER.

CASTLE-EATON, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Highworth and Swindon, on the river Thames, and close upon the Thames and Severn Canal: 88 miles from London (coach road 84), 4 from Fairford, 5 from Highworth. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Purton station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Purton, &c., 140 miles. Money orders issued at Fairford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £633: patron, Rev. E. Goddard: pres. incumbent, John Sharpe, 1847: contains 1,900 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 312: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 359: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,224: poor rates in 1837, £185. Lushill House, a handsome mansion, lately erected by John Archer, Esq., is the residence of that gentleman, whose family is very ancient.

CASTLE-EDEN, DURHAM, a parish in the south division of Easington ward, union of Easington: 289 miles from London (coach road 257), 10 from

Durham, 10 from Sunderland. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Ferry Hill, to Castle-Eden station: from Derby, through York, &c., 157 miles. — Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The living (St. James), a curacy not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £12. 4s.: pres. net income, £62: patron, R. Burdon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Edmunds, 1844: contains 1,630 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 558: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 641: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,521: poor rates in 1837, £123. — Castle-Eden House, the residence of Rowland Burdon, Esq., is a modern mansion, and commands several very fine views over the surrounding country.

CASTLEFORD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross: it includes the township of Castleford and Houghton-Glass: 199 miles from London (coach road 180), 3 from Pontefract, 8 from Wakefield. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Castleford station: from Derby, through Sheffield to Castleford, 67 miles. — Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The church occupies the site of a Roman camp. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £20. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £555: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, Theoph. Barnes, 1803: contains 2,040 acres: 342 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,850: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,127: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,851: poor rates in 1837, £361.

CASTLEFORD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 540 acres: 255 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,312: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,509: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,457: poor rates in 1837, £246.

CASTLE-FROME, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radlow, union of Ledbury, bounded on the west by the river Frome: 133 miles from London (coach road 126), 6 from Bromyard, 12 from Hereford. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 86 miles. — Money orders issued at Bromyard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, F. T. Freeman: pres. incumbent, W. G. Lyall, 1843: contains 1,320 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,562: poor rates in 1837, £169.

CASTLE-GRESLEY, DERBYSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Gresley—(which see for access, &c.): 122 miles from London, 4 from Burton-on-Trent, 11 from Derby. — Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Contains 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 164: poor rates in 1837, £52.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM. See HEDINGHAM CASTLE.

CASTLE-INN, BRECON, an extra-parochial part of the borough of Bruen, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): it occupies the site of the old castle of Brecknock: 171 miles from London, 1 from Brecon, 9 from Talgarth. — Money orders

issued at Brecon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 33.

CASTLE-LEAVINGTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Kirk-Leavington—(which see for access, &c.): 245 miles from London, 3 from Yarm, 11 from Darlington. — Money orders issued at Yarm: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — A branch of the river Tees runs through this parish. — Contains 730 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,348: poor rates in 1837, £107. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CASTLE-MARTIN, PEMBROKE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Castle-Martin, union of Pembroke, South Wales: 238 miles from London (coach road 276), 6 from Pembroke, 5 from Milford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 135 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 238 miles. — Money orders issued at Pembroke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 6½ p.m.: post closes 10 p.m. — The remains of the ancient earthwork, which gives name to the village, are still visible. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £7. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, Earl Cawdor: pres. incumbent, James Allen, 1839: contains 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 408: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 469: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,572: poor rates in 1837, £455.

CASTLE-MORTON (or MORTON-FOLIOT), WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pershore, union of Upton-upon-Severn: 130 miles from London (coach road 115), 4 from Upton-upon-Severn, 12 from Worcester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 83 miles. — Money orders issued at Upton-upon-Severn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Gregory) is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Longdon, and having jointly a pres. net income of £448: patron, Dean and Chapter of Westminster: pres. incumbent, C. Crewe, 1815: contains 3,780 acres: 160 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 855: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 983: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,510: poor rates in 1837, £162.

CASTLE-NORTHWICH, CHESTER, a township in that part of the parish of Great Budworth which is in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Eddisbury—(which see for access, &c.): 176 miles from London, 3 from Northwich, 7 from Frodsham. — Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Contains 100 acres: 141 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 746: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 857: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £991: poor rates in 1837, £220.

CASTLE-RISING, NORFOLK, a parish and borough, formerly a market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the Lynn division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn: it is a borough by prescription, with a jurisdiction extending over the parishes of Castle-Rising, Roydon, North Wootton, and South Wootton: 122 miles from London (coach road 100), 4 from Lynn, 16 from Fakenham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Cambridge to Lynn, thence 6 miles: from

Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Lynn, &c., 128 miles. Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Castle-Rising derives its name from a castle which formerly stood on an eminence to the south of the town, the present remains of which attest its ancient strength and magnificence. It was the property of the Howards, and often the temporary residence of royalty. The editors of Lyson, in speaking of it, say—*It was surrounded by a vast circular ditch, the form of which, according to Procopius's description, answers the Gothic manner of fortifying; and therefore 'tis probably a work of the Normans, who are descended from the Goths. The Saxons, indeed, made their fosse circular; but then it was both narrow and less deep, and generally of greater circumference. But the Romans also seem to have had something of a fortification here, the shore being much exposed to piracies (in which the Saxons showed themselves cunning artists), and the place, as it were, guarding and overlooking one of the best harbours in these parts; which conjecture may seem well grounded from hence, that there was dug up near this place a coin of Constantine the Great, which Sir Henry Spelman says was brought him. There were three towers in the walls of this castle, which the lords of Hunstanton, Watton, and Rildon were bound to defend and maintain; and to support their men, they had a power to take provision of the circumjacent villages, paying for it within forty days, according to a statute made anno 3 Edward I. This place was, from the Conqueror's time, the manor and seat of the family of the Albinies, Earls of Arundel, who enjoyed, by virtue of their castle here, a third part of the customs of the port of Lynn, till the people of Lynn besieged him in his castle, and so straitened him that he was forced to release his right to them, and never never to attempt their recovery. The castle was made, for eight-and-twenty years, the prison of that she-wolf of France, the infamous consort of Edward II., after the murder of her husband, and the destruction of her paramour Mortimer. The town is pleasing in appearance, and the church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the centre. Castle-Rising was formerly a seaport and a bustling place of business, but its harbour gradually became choked up, and its trade then rapidly declined. The corporation of the borough formerly consisted of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and their usual appendages; but latterly, the whole authority was vested in two aldermen, who alternately elected each other, and each of whom, until the passing of the Reform Bill, sent his representative to parliament. The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory, united with that of Roydon, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, and in the diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £419: patron, Hon. Mrs. G. Howard: pres. incumbent, C. W. Bagot, 1846: contains 2,330 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 411: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,400: poor rates in 1837, £218.*

CASTLE-THORPE, BUCKINGHAM, a parish, about 2½ miles in length and 1½ in breadth, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell, bounded on the west by the river Yare: 50 miles from London (coach road 55), 3 from Stoney-Stratford, 5 from Newport-Pagnell. Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 3 miles: from Derby,

through Rugby to Wolverton, &c., 88 miles. Money orders issued at Stoney-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. There was in ancient times a castle here, but a ditch and an artificial mound are the only vestiges of its existence. The living (the Virgin Mary) is a curacy to the rectory of Hanslope, in the diocese of Oxford, and having jointly a pres. net income of £90: patron, George Hyde, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Mayne, 1841: contains 1,380 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 365: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 419: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,767: poor rates in 1837, £209.

CASTLETON, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak, union of Chapel-en-le-Frith: the river Nen flows through this parish: it includes the chapelry of Edale: 180 miles from London (coach road 165), 13 from Sheffield. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Sheffield, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield to Sheffield, &c., 58 miles. Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The village, as will be surmised from the number of its inhabitants, is a considerable one. It is placed at the foot of the castle hill, and was formerly fortified by a rampart, of which the ditch, extending from the ravines at the base of the rock to the outworks connected with the castle, is still visible, while the ruins of the ancient fortress are boldly conspicuous on the brow of the height. From the various records, it is evident that a castle existed here as early as the time of Edward the Elder, which was either built by that monarch or his sister Ethelfleda, which in Doomsday-book is styled *Castelli Wt Peverel in Pechivers*, and which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was the property of Earl Gundeburne. But the town is believed to have taken its name from the castle built by William Peverel, a natural son of the Conqueror, who, with this honour, gave him also thirteen other lordships in this county, and which, from the elevation in which it stood, was called the Castle of the Peak, or Peak Castle. The extent of the ruins, even at the present day, evince how extensive this building must have been, the castle-yard, the walls of which are in some places twenty feet high and nine thick, occupying the whole of the summit of the hill; the keep, consisting of two storeys, is almost entire, and towers fifty feet above the mouth of the Peak Cavern. The castle remained the property of the Peverels until the attainder of the third William, for poisoning Ranulph, Earl of Chester, when Henry II. granted it to John, Earl of Montague, afterwards King John. In 1204, John appointed Hugh Neville governor, but the disaffected barons seized it, and kept possession till the reign of Henry III. From that time it remained a royal fief, till Edward III. granted it to his son John of Gaunt, afterwards Duke of Lancaster, when it became a part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and remains so till the present day, his grace the Duke of Devonshire being lessee under the crown. The church is a pleasing fabric in the early English style. The inhabitants of the village derive their subsistence from the mines in the neighbourhood, and from the numerous visitors who, during the summer months, inspect the natural wonders of the place. Excelling all the rest in its beauties, the Peak Cavern is the chief object

of attraction. The entrance to this, the Devil's Cave, as it is called, is singularly imposing, cloven as it were out of a dark chasm of the gigantic rocks, which here rise to an immense elevation. This arch is regular in its structure, and extends in width 120 feet; is about 42 feet high, and 90 deep. Within this gloomy recess, some twine-makers have established their dwellings, and their business, their primitive mode of working, rude dwellings, and rustic figures, harmonize happily with the rugged features of the scenery without. After proceeding about thirty yards, the roof becomes lower, and a gentle descent leads to the interior entrance of the cavern, where the light of day is altogether lost. The way then becomes low and confined, and the visitor, for twenty or thirty yards, is compelled to proceed in a stooping posture, when a spacious opening, called from its form the Bell-house, permits him again to walk upright. From here the path conducts to the margin of a small lake, commonly called the *First Water*, about fourteen yards in length, but not more than two or three feet in depth. A small boat is provided by the guides to transmit the passenger to the interior of the cavern. Beyond the lake, the cavern opens into a noble hall, 220 feet in length, 200 broad, and in some places 120 feet high; but from the want of light, neither the sides nor the roof of this abyss can be perceived. In a passage at the inner extremity of this hall, the water which flows through the cavern again expands into a lake-like form, usually called the *Second Water*, which is passed without much difficulty. Near the termination of this passage there is a projecting pile of rocks, distinguished by the name of Roger Rain's house, from the circumstance of water continually falling from the roof. Beyond this there is another fearful chasm; large masses of stalactite incrust the sides and prominent points; and the visitor is generally here surprised by a wild, unearthly music from the upper part of the chasm. From the chancel the pathway conducts to the Devil's Cellar, and from thence, by a somewhat rapid descent of 150 feet in length, to what is called the Half-way House, neither place affording any particular subjects for observation. Having advanced, however, a little from these, the way proceeds beneath three arches, pretty regularly formed, beyond which the roof again rises, assuming the form of a bell, from which it is called the Great Tom of Lincoln, from respect to that bell, which is the second in size in England. From this point to the end of the cavern the distance is inconsiderable; the vault gradually descends, the pathway contracts, and at last nearly closes, leaving no other room than is sufficient for the passage of the water, which flows through a subterraneous channel of some miles. The entire length of the cavern is about 750 yards, and its depth from the surface of the mountain about 207. Not far from the cavern is the Odin lead-mine, which, although it has been wrought for centuries, is still very productive; and at a short distance from this, rising to the height of 1,300 feet, is Mam-Tor, called, from the pieces of shale which continually fall off from it, the Shivering Mountain. In speaking of it, Rhodes says, in his 'Peak Scenery'—*It*

*is an immense hill, composed of a very flaky substance; and sometimes in winter, during a severe frost, the decomposition is so rapid, that the shivering mountain, as it is called, keeps a continual discharge, accompanied with a gentle noise, resembling the sound of a river passing over its pebbled bed, as it comes upon the ear softened by distance. I once, during the stillness of a November night, heard the rush of this mountain very distinctly in my bedroom in Castleton, and I listened to the murmurs that it made, but was utterly unable to discover the cause. From the top of Mam-Tor we had a delightful view into Edale, which a modern tourist has described as a place in which the inhabitants, secluded in the bosom of the mountains from the bustle of the world, appear to enjoy all the quiet and security that pervaded the happy vale of Rasselas. The view from this eminence is not of a common description: the most striking features of the Peak of Derbyshire—its loftiest hills, and some of its loveliest dales—are included in the prospect. There are the remains of a Saxon camp on its summit, nearly entire; and not far distant is the Waterhall Mine, from which is procured the beautiful spar, called Blue John.---The living (St. Edmund), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £6. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, Charles C. Bates, 1818: contains 10,100 acres: 264 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,500: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,725: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,397: poor rates in 1837, £361.---Fairs: April 21, and Oct. 3.*

CASTLETON, DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>red</sup> and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division: 137 miles from London (coach road 116), 1 from Sherborne, 7 from Stalbridge. ---Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 191 miles. ---Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. ---The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £81: patron, Earl Digby: pres. incumbent, J. Parsons, 1811: contains 30 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 113: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £267: poor rates in 1837, £99. ---Castle Sherborne Park is the seat of Earl Digby. The mansion is singular in its construction, both as respects its external and its internal arrangements. The ground plan in form represents the letter H. It was erected at different periods; but the centre part, which is the most ancient, was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, whose arms, and the date 1514, appear upon the windows. Soon after the Restoration, the Earl of Bristol added two wings. The apartments are enriched by several paintings, among which are portraits of different members of the family, and among them of Sir Kenelme Digby, of historical celebrity. The park, which contains 340 acres, is justly admired for its picturesque beauty, the variety of its grounds, the agreeable diversification of its ornamental waters, and the noble mantling of its woods. One of the groves is said to have been planted by Sir Walter Raleigh, and still retains his name. Edward Earl Digby, Viscount Coleshill, Baron Digby in the peerage of England, and Baron of Geashill in that of Ireland,



is a D.C.L., lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Dorset, and of the town and county of Poole, derives his descent from Everard Digby, Esq., high sheriff of Rutland, who fell fighting under the banner of Henry VI. at the battle of Towton. His son, Sir Simon Digby, attached himself to the cause of the Earl of Richmond, and with his six brothers mainly contributed to the success of Bosworth Field, for which they were all rewarded. A descendant was elevated to the peerage of Geashill, in right of his mother, in 1620, as Baron Digby of Geashill in Ireland. A direct descendant of that nobleman, Henry, the seventh baron, was created a peer of Great Britain in 1765, by the title of Baron Digby of Sherborne, and in 1790 was advanced to the dignities of Viscount of Colleshill Warwick, and Earl Digby of Lincoln, and was succeeded, in 1794, by the present earl in the titles and estates.

**CASTLETON, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Rochdale, close upon the Rochdale Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 197 miles from London, 1 from Rochdale, 9 from Manchester. Money orders issued at Rochdale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 2,088 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 14,279: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 16,420: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £13,515: poor rates in 1837, £1,814.

**CASTLETON, MORMOUTH**, a hamlet in the parish of Marshfield—(which see for access, &c.): 152 miles from London, 5 from Newport, 5 from Cardiff. Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Fairs: May 6, July 25, November 26, for cattle.

**CASTLE-WRIGHT, MONTGOMERY**, a township in the parish of Mainstone, hun<sup>d</sup> of Montgomery, North Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 168 miles from London, 1 from Montgomery, 8 from Newtown. Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 12½ p.m.—Contains 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 173: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £899: poor rates in 1837, £64.

**CASTLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Leathley, on the northern bank of the river Warfe—(which see for access, &c.): 202 miles from London, 7 from Leeds, 5 from Otley. Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 480 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £743: poor rates in 1837, £27.

**CASTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Wayland: 116 miles from London (coach road 90), 4 from Watton, 6 from Attleborough. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Attleborough, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Wymondham, to Attleborough, &c., 167 miles. Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (the Holy Cross), a rectory annexed to Rockland, All Saints, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Norwich: contains 1,680 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 590: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,131: poor rates in 1837, £269.

**CASTOR (OR CASTRE), NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the liberty and union of Peterborough, bounded on the south-west by the river Nen: it includes the hamlet of Ailesworth, and the chapelries of Sutton

and Upton: 107 miles from London (coach road 87), 5 from Peterborough, 8 from Stamford. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Peterborough, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Stamford to Peterborough, &c., 87 miles. Money orders issued at Peterborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The church is a spacious and interesting cruciform structure, having a spire. This place, and the village of Chesterton, on the other side of the Nen, occupy the site of the Roman station Durobrivæ; and the editors of Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, in speaking of it, say—*And doubtless it was a place of more than ordinary note, because in the fields adjoining, commonly called Normanton Fields, instead of Dorman-ton Fields, which is the proper name, such quantities of Roman coins are thrown up, that a man would really think they had been sown there: almost all of them are of copper. They are the coins of many emperors, all from Trajan to Valens. Some pieces of urns, and other antique vessels of earth, have also been found there, as also stones of foundations and ruined walls, little tiles, ridge-tiles, and bricks. From the Roman highway, going from thence, called Erming Street, which, having gone single awhile, divides itself into two, the causeways whereof are still to be seen, the one called the Forty-Foot Way, leading to Stamford, and the other, named Long Ditch, or High Street, by Lolham bridges (bridges certainly of a very great antiquity, of which eleven arches are still to be seen, though cleft and ruinous with age), through West-Deeping into Lincolnshire. These two ways part at Upton above-mentioned. From the way called by the inhabitants the Lady Conyburrow's Way, for Kyn-burga's Way, which, from all conjectures, appears to be nothing but a Roman paved way, leading from a fortress on the other side of the river Nene to the castle or principal fort upon the hill, where now the church stands, which was the residence then of the Roman governor, or chief commander. The city was destroyed by the Danes. Domesday-book speaks thus of Castor:—The church of Petersburgh holdeth Castra, where are two hides; the land consists of twelve carucates; in the demesne are two, with one servant, and thirteen villains, and two bordemen, with three carucates and an half. There is a mill of eight shillings, and fifteen acres of meadow, a wood, six quarentenes long, and four broad. It was formerly twenty shillings, but of late 'tis worth fifty pounds. The manor at present belongs to the dean and chapter of Peterborough, and is worth to them £51. 10s. 7d. In Castor-field, near Gunwade ferry, are two long stones standing upon a balk, which erroneous tradition hath given out to be two draughts of arrows from Alwalton churchyard thither, the one of Robin Hood, the other of Little John; but the truth is, they were set up to testify that the carriages of stone from Bernack to Gunwade ferry, and from thence to be conveyed to St. Edmunds-Bury, should pass that way toll free. They are still called St. Edmund's Stones, and the balk St. Edmund's Balk. The stones on the top are nicked after the manner of arrows, in memory of St. Edmund, who was shot to death with arrows.—The living (St. Keneburgh), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £52. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £528: patron, Bishop of Peterborough: pres. incumbent, the bishop: contains 7,020 acres: 201 houses:*

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1510: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,354: poor rates in 1837, £282.---N.E. is Milton Park, a seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. The mansion is a stately and spacious edifice, evidently built at different periods, the oldest portion being of the date of about Elizabeth's time. It is furnished in accordance with the rank of its noble owner, and is surrounded by an extensive and pleasing domain. The genealogy of his lordship, and the historical notices of his family, will be found with our description of Wentworth House, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which is the noble earl's principal residence.

CATCHBURN, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Morpeth, east division of Castle ward, south of the river Wansbeck, south of Morpeth, within the new boundaries of which borough it is included: it includes Morpeth Castle, Park-house, and Stobhill---(which see for access, &c.): 287 miles from London, 2 from Morpeth, 14 from Newcastle.---Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 2 p.m.---Contains 1,570 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 145: poor rates in 1837, £43.

CATHERSIDE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, east of the river Reed---(which see for access, &c.): 301 miles from London, 13 from Morpeth, 12 from Rothbury.---Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.---Contains 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 12: poor rates in 1837, £2.

CATCLIFFE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Rotherham---(which see for access, &c.): 159 miles from London, 3 from Rotherham, 4 from Sheffield.---Money orders issued at Rotherham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 930 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: poor rates in 1837, £66.

CATCOTT, SOMERSET, a chapelry in the parish of Moorlinch, hun<sup>d</sup> of Whitley, union of Bridgewater: 154 miles from London (coach road 130), 5 from Bridgewater, 10 from Wells.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 169 miles.---Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living is a donative, not in charge: pres. net income, £85: patron, A. Henniker, Esq.: contains 2,060 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 750: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 862: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,445: poor rates in 1837, £135.

CATEBY, YORKSHIRE. See CADEBY.

CATESBY ABBEY, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Fawsley, union of Daventry, east of the Oxford Canal: it includes the hamlet of Newbold-Grounds: 68 miles from London (coach road 69), 4 from Daventry, 15 from Northampton.---Nor. West. Rail. to Weedon, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Weedon, &c., 74 miles.---Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---A Benedictine monastery was founded here by Robert de Easby, as early as the time of Richard I. At the dissolution, it had ten religious.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10: patrons, T. and M. Scrafton, Esqrs.: contains 1,990 acres: 21 houses:

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 105: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,892: poor rates in 1837, £139.

CATFIELD, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Happling, bounded on the west by the river Bure: 138 miles from London (coach road 121), 7 from Coltishall, 12 from Norwich.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 178 miles.---Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory and vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 10s.: pres. net income, £467: patron, Bishop of Norwich, and G. Cubitt, Esq., alternately: pres. incumbent, John Prowett, 1833: contains 2,400 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 655: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 753: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,041: poor rates in 1837, £238.

CATFOSS, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Sigglesworth, north division of the wapentake of Holderness---(which see for access, &c.): 192 miles from London, 9 from Beverley, 2 from Hornsea.---Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 1,020 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 45: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,261: poor rates in 1837, £43.

CATHEDINE, BRECON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Talgarth, union of Brecknock, South Wales: 148 miles from London (coach road 165), 8 from Crickhowell, 7 from Brecon.---Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 45 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 148 miles.---Money orders issued at Crickhowell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---A branch of the river Wye flows through this parish.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, diocese of St. David's, is valued at £5. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £141: patron, Rev. Richard Davies: pres. incumbent, William Davies, 1815: contains 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 175: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,159: poor rates in 1837, £86. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CATHERINE (St.), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bath-Forum, union of Bath: 111 miles from London (coach road 118), 4 from Bath, 12 from Bristol.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 143 miles.---Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bath-Easton: contains 750 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 159: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,296: poor rates in 1837, £116.

CATHERINE (St.), MIDDLESEX, a precinct in the Tower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ossulston.---Contains 14 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 606: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 697: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £16,827: poor rates in 1837, £2,155.

CATHERINE (St.), DORSET, an ancient chapel and landmark.

CATHERINGTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Finch-Dean, Alton, union of Catherington, south division of the county: 94 miles from London (coach road 60), 6 from Petersfield, 6 from Havant.---Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Havant, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 226 miles.---Money orders issued at

Petersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---A workhouse, capable of containing eighty persons, has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners. The Catherington poor-law union comprises five parishes, spread over twenty square miles, and has a population of about 2,000 persons.---The living (St. Catherine), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £9. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, J. Hayward, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. G. Griffinhoofe, 1805: contains 3,540 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,003: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,153: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,299: poor rates in 1837, £686.

CATHERSTONE-LEWSTON, Dorset, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Whitchurch Canonieorum, union and division of Bridport, on the east of the river Char: 161 miles from London (coach road 137), 3 from Lyme-Regis, 6 from Axminster.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 250 miles.---Money orders issued at Lyme-Regis: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £2. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £67: patron, Executors of J. Ross, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Andrew Tucker, 1818: contains 90 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 36: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,153: poor rates in 1837, £8.

CATMERE, Berks, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Compton, union of Wantage: 60 miles from London (coach road 52), 7 from Newbury, 7 from Wantage.---Gt. West. Rail. to Newbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Newbury, &c., 147 miles.---Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £5. 5s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, C. Eyre, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Mitchell, 1848: contains 680 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 96.

CATON, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, on the river Lune---(which see for access, &c.): 244 miles from London, 4 from Lancaster, 4 from Hornby.---Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---A school here has a small endowment.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £100: patron, Vicar of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, Edward Thurtell: contains 8,070 acres: 205 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,310: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,507: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,293: poor rates in 1837, £550.

CATSFIELD, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Minfield, rape of Hastings, union of Battle: 78 miles from London (coach road 58), 3 from Battle, 8 from Hailsham.---Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Hastings, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 210 miles.---Money orders issued at Battle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £7. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net in-

come, £311: patron, Earl of Ashburnham: pres. incumbent, B. Hayley, 1844: contains 2,430 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 589: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 677: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,778: poor rates in 1837, £319.---N., Battle Abbey, the seat of Sir Godfrey Webster---(for which see BATTLE.)

CATTAL, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Hunsingore, on the river Nidd---(which see for access, &c.): 197 miles from London, 4 from Tadcaster, 7 from Knaresborough.---Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 950 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 193: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,299: poor rates in 1837, £62.

CATTERAIL, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Garstang, situated at the confluence of the West Calder with the river Wyse---(which see for access, &c.): 225 miles from London, 2 from Garstang, 9 from Preston.---Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The Lancaster Canal runs by the village.---Contains 1,490 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,102: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,267: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,615: poor rates in 1837, £298.

CATTERHAM, SURREY, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Tandridge, union of Godstone: 19 miles from London (coach road 16), 5 from Reigate, 6 from Westerham.---Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Stoats West, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 151 miles.---Money orders issued at Reigate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4 times each way daily.---The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £8. 0s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £255: patron, Rev. J. Legrew: pres. incumbent, James Legrew, 1831: contains 2,610 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 477: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 548: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,868: poor rates in 1837, £262.

CATTERICK, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish, partly in the wapentakes of Hang West, Hang East, and East Gilling, union of Richmond, on the river Swale: it includes the townships of East and West Appleton, Brough, Catterick, Colbourne, Killerby, and Tunstall, in the wapentake of Hang East; Bolton-upon-Swale, Ellerton-upon-Swale, Kiplin, Scorton, Uckerby, and Whitwell, in the wapentake of Gilling East; Hipswell, part of Scotton, and Hudswell, in the wapentake of Gilling West: 266 miles from London (coach road 232), 5 from Richmond, 10 from Bedale.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Catterick station: from Derby, through York, &c., 134 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4.10 p.m. and 6 p.m.---The church, built in the reign of Henry V., is a large structure. Besides this, there are three other churches and a chapel of ease in the parish, with various townships annexed to them.---The living (St. Anne), a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £25. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £678: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, J. Croft, 1840: contains 21,180 acres: 606 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,965: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 3,409: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £28,010: poor rates in 1837, £1,195.---Kiplin Hall is the seat of the Earl of Tyrconnel, whose secondary titles

are Viscount Carlingford and Baron Carpenter, in the peerage of Ireland. His lordship is a G.C.H., and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his brother in 1812. His lordship derives his immediate descent from William Carpenter, Esq. of Homme, who was of the lineage of a very ancient Herefordshire family, and died in the year 1520. From that gentleman was descended the celebrated general, George Lord Carpenter, who, being a younger son, commenced his career early as the page of the Earl of Montague, when on his embassy to the court of France in 1671. On returning the next year, he rode as a private gentleman in the third troop of guards, which was then considered an honourable introduction to military life. From that position Mr. Carpenter was appointed quarter-master to the Earl of Peterborough's regiment of horse, the lieutenant-colonelcy of which he afterwards obtained. In 1693, Colonel Carpenter married Alice, daughter of Viscount Charlemont, and with part of her dowry bought the king's own regiment of dragoons, the command of which he retained until his decease, distinguishing himself at its head at the battle of Almanza, in 1707, at Almenara, in 1710, and on several other occasions. In 1709, he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1715, forced the rebels, under the Earl of Derwentwater, to surrender at discretion, at Preston, putting an end to the inroad of the old Pretender, and securing the throne of Britain for the present royal family. In 1716, General Carpenter was appointed governor of Minorca, and shortly afterwards commander-in-chief of all the forces in Scotland, and created Baron Carpenter. His grandson, George, the third baron, was elevated to the dignities of Viscount Carlingford, and Earl of Tyrconnel, and of that nobleman the present noble earl is the nephew.—Brough Hall is the seat of Sir William Lawson, Bart., who assumed the name when he inherited the estates of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. Sir William derives his descent from James Lawson, Esq. of Cramlington, who was an eminent merchant at Newcastle, in the time of Henry VIII., and whose ancestors had for many generations been seated at Burwell and Alindell, in Northumberland. The grandson of that gentleman, Sir Ralph Lawson, was knighted by James I., and married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Roger Brough, Esq. of Brough Hall, through whom he inherited that property. One of the grandsons of Sir Ralph was killed on the side of Charles I. at the battle of Melton-Mowbray, and another, John Lawson, Esq., a captain of horse, on the side of the king, inherited Brough Hall, but did not long enjoy the possession of it, as the estate was sequestrated, and, in 1653, sold by orders of the parliament, and Captain Lawson was himself condemned to banishment. In consideration of his services and sufferings, Charles II. created him a baronet in 1665. Sir John married Catherine, sister of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, and from them the present baronet is a lineal descendant.—Oran is the residence of the Hon. J. C. Dundas.

**CATTERICK, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in that part of the parish of Catterick, which is situated in the wapentake of Hang East—(which see for access, &c.)—At a short distance there

is a bridge over the river Swale, and a course on which races are run in Easter week.—Contains 1,570 acres: 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 600: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 690: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,468: poor rates in 1837, £159.

**CATTERLIN, CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Newton—(which see for access, &c.): 290 miles from London, 3 from Penrith, 14 from Carlisle.—Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The Petterill river flows through this parish.—Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 147: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,038: poor rates in 1837, £29.

**CATTERTON, YORK**, a township in the parish of Tadcaster, and lower division of the ainstey of the city of Ycrk—(which see for access, &c.): 193 miles from London, 3 from Tadcaster, 15 from Pontefract.—Money orders issued at Tadcaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 770 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 58: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £948: poor rates in 1837, £50.

**CATTORPE**. See **CALTHORPE**.

**CATTISTOCK, DORSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, union of Cerne, Bridport division of the county, on the river Frome: 151 miles from London (coach road 125), 10 from Dorchester, 8 from Beaminster.—Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 240 miles.—Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £13. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £510: patron, Trustees of Mr. Still: pres. incumbent, Robert Bradley, 1805: contains 2,620 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 549: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 631: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,955: poor rates in 1837, £221.—N., Chalmington House is the seat of John Stein, Esq.

**CATTO**. See **LANDMOTH WITH CATTO**.

**CATTON, DERBY**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Croxall, on the eastern bank of the river Trent—(which see for access, &c.): 126 miles from London, 6 from Burton-on-Trent, 8 from Lichfield.—Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Croxall: contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 47: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,407.

**CATTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Taverham, union of St. Faith, east and south of the river Wensum: 128 miles from London (coach road 112), 3 from Norwich, 11 from Aylesham.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 169 miles.—Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The living (St. Margaret), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £160: patron, Dean and Chapter of Norwich: pres. incumbent, R. Hart, 1836: contains 906 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 650: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 747: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,149: poor rates in 1837, £522.—The gentlemen's seats in the parish

are numerous.—Cotton Lodge, occupied by George Marsc, Esq., stands in a beautiful and well-wooded park.—Anston House, with its beautiful grounds, is occupied by Mrs. Chitty, widow of Colonel Chitty. The other mansions are those of Robert Chamberlin, Esq.; of O. T. Springfield, Esq. (a beautiful domain); of C. Heath, Esq., J. Wayte, Esq., E. S. Long, Esq., Mrs. Cubitt, Mrs. Master, Rear-Admiral Hawtayne, Mrs. Thomlinson, H. Cooke, Esq., and R. G. P. Minty, Esq. There are also Catton Grove and Catton Lodge, now unoccupied.

CATTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Topcliffe, on the eastern bank of the river Swale—(which see for access, &c.): 229 miles from London, 9 from Thirsk, 4 from Allerton. Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Contains 770 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 136: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,236: poor rates in 1837, £48.

CATTON (HIGH), EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Low Catton: 206 miles from London, 6 from York, 10 from New Malton—(for access, see following article.) Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 1,640 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,206: poor rates in 1837, £72.

CATTON (LOW), EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pecklington, on the eastern bank of the river Derwent: it includes the townships of Catton High and Low, Kexby, Stamfordbridge East and West, with Scoreby: 229 miles from London (coach road 205), 8 from York, 13 from New Malton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Low Catton: from Derby, through York, &c., 97 miles.—Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £21. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £410: patron, Colonel Wyndham: pres. incumbent, Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, 1814: contains 8,150 acres: 177 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,078: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,239: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,048: poor rates in 1837, £241.—Burtonfield, near Stamford Bridge, is the seat of Charles Albert Darley, Esq.

CATTON, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 2,140 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 204: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,012: poor rates in 1837, £62.

CATTON (NEW), NORWICH, a hamlet in the parish of St. Clement's—(which see for access, &c.)—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,232: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,567.

CATWICK, EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Skirlaugh: 225 miles from London (coach road 186), 3 from Beverley, 6 from Hornsea.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Hull to Catwick station: from Derby, through Normanton, Hull, &c., 128 miles.—Money orders issued at Beverley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £10. 5s.: pres. net income, £149: patron, Lord Chancellor:

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pres. incumbent, Thomas George Kidd: contains 1,650 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 191: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,344: poor rates in 1837, £178.

CATWORTH (GREAT), HUNTINGDON, a parish and township in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Leightonstone, union of St. Neot's, in the above county, but locally situated in, and now annexed to Northamptonshire: 95 miles from London (coach road 70), 4 from Kimbolton, 10 from Huntingdon.—Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Thrapston, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Northampton to Thrapstone, &c., 105 miles.—Money orders issued at Kimbolton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. Leonard), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £17. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £337: patron, Brazenose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, R. Latham, 1835: contains 2,090 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 637: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 732: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,663: poor rates in 1837, £315.

CAUDERY. See RUDYARD and CAUDERY.

CAULDON, STAFFORD, a parish in the north division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle: 158 miles from London (coach road 145), 6 from Ashborne, 7 from Leek.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Uttoxeter, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 36 miles.—Money orders issued at Ashborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £8. 19s. 8d.: pres. net income, £57: patron, Mrs. J. Wilmot: pres. incumbent, Richard Ward, 1829: contains 1,570 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,566: poor rates in 1837, £163.

CAULDWELL, DERBY, a hamlet in the parish of Stapenhill—(which see for access, &c.): 121 miles from London, 4 from Burton-on-Trent, 10 from Lichfield.—Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Contains 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 153: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,188: poor rates in 1837, £87.

CAULK, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Repton and Gresley, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch—(for access, see Ashby-de-la-Zouch): 120 miles from London, 8 from Derby, 4 from Ashby.—Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The living (St. Giles), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £34: patron, Sir George Crewe, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. Cox, 1845: contains 880 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 55: poor rates in 1837, £793.

CAUNDLE-BISHOP AND CAUNDLE-WAKE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Sherborne: 157 miles from London (coach road 114), 4 from Sherborne, 10 from Yeovil.—Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 246 miles.—Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>

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of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £11. 10s.: pres. net income, £226: patron, Earl Digby: pres. incumbent, Ralph Lyon, 1841: contains 2,050 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 365: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 419: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £958: poor rates in 1837, £161.

CAUNDLE-MARSH, Dorset, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Sherborne: 115 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £5. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £143: patron, Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. Messiter, 1828: contains 770 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,015: poor rates in 1837, £51.

CAUNDLE-PURSE, Dorset, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county: 115 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The living (St. Peter), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £7. 8s. 8d.: pres. net income, £160: patron, Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. Messiter, 1829: contains 1,610 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,493: poor rates in 1837, £117.

CAUNDLE-STOURTON, Dorset, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Brounshall, union and division of Sturminster: 114 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, not in charge: pres. net income, £50: patron, Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. Messiter, 1829: contains 2,680 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 394: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 420: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,973: poor rates in 1837, £135.

CAUNDLE-WAKE. See CAUNDLE-BISHOP AND CAUNDLE-WAKE.

CAUNTON, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell: 154 miles from London (coach road 135), 6 from Newark, 13 from Southwell. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 49 miles. Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage with Bisthorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £171: patron, Bishop of Ripon: pres. incumbent, C. Fletcher, 1838: contains 3,130 acres: 106 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 539: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 620: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,473: poor rates in 1837, £259.

CAUSEY-PARK, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Hebburn—(which see for access, &c.): 295 miles from London, 6 from Morpeth, 11 from Alnwick. Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. A branch of the river Coquet flows near it. Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: poor rates in 1837, £68.

CAVE (NORTH), EAST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Howden, excepting South

Cliff, which is in the union of Pocklington, in the vicinity of Market-Weighton Canal: it includes the townships of North Cave, South Cliff, and Drewton and Everthorp: 190 miles from London (coach road 188), 6 from Market-Weighton. Great Northern Rail. through Peterborough to Hull, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Brough station, 101 miles, thence 6 miles. Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. There are several dissenters' chapels in the parish; and there is a branch of the Yorkshire District Bank, always open. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapelry of South Cliff, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £10. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £247: patrons, H. Burton, Esq., and Sarah Burton: pres. incumbent, John Jarratt, 1830: contains 6,360 acres: 238 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,217: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,295: poor rates in 1837, £517. Holkham Hall is the seat of Henry Burton, Esq.

CAVE (NORTH), EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 3,270 acres: 188 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 859: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 987: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,532: poor rates in 1837, £457.

CAVE (SOUTH), EAST RIDING, YORK, an extensive parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill: it includes the townships of Bromfleet, South Cave, and Faxfleet: 218 miles from London (coach road 193), 10 from Market-Weighton, 10 from Hull. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Hull, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Hull, &c., 121 miles. Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. There are several dissenting chapels here. John Washington, grandfather of the celebrated President and General Washington, was for some time a landowner here, whence he emigrated to America in 1657. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of South Cave and Faxfleet, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £160: patron, H. G. Barnard, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. W. Stillingfleet, 1844: contains 7,480 acres: 246 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,852: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,129: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,228: poor rates in 1837, £473. White Hart Inn.

CAVE (SOUTH), EAST RIDING, YORK, a small market and post town in the above parish. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Petty sessions for the wapentake of Howdenshire are held here. Contains 4,630 acres: 173 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,288: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,481: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,268: poor rates in 1837, £293. Market day, Monday. Fairs: Oct. 21, Trinity Monday, for cattle. Fox and Coney Inn.

CAVENDISH, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Sudbury, bounded on the south by the river Stour: 66 miles from London (coach road 57), 2 from Clare, 7 from Lavenham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chesterford, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough,

and Cambridge, to Chesterford, &c., 184 miles. Money orders issued at Clare: London letters delivered 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. This place is supposed to give its name to the ducal family of Cavendish, who settled here very early, being an offshoot of the Gernons of Essex and Norfolk. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £26: pres. net income, £547: patron, Jesus College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Thomas Castley, 1808: contains 3,450 acres: 270 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,353: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,555: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,406: poor rates in 1837, £768. Fair, June 11, for cattle.

CAVENHAM, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lackford, union of Mildenhall: 76 miles from London (coach road 74), 4 from Mildenhall, 10 from Newmarket. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Newmarket, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Newmarket, &c., 156 miles. Money orders issued at Mildenhall: London letters delivered 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The river Lack is navigable on the north of this parish, where it is crossed by Temple Bridge. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £5. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £113: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. W. Carwardine, 1846: contains 2,630 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,178: poor rates in 1837, £212. Cavenham Hall, the seat of Henry Spencer Waddington, Esq., is a very handsome mansion, placed in a pleasing park.

CAVERSFIELD, OXFORD, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ploughley, union of Bicester, but chiefly in the hun<sup>d</sup> and county of Buckingham: it includes part of Market-end township, the returns of which are given with Bicester: 74 miles from London (coach road 55), 2 from Bicester, 9 from Buckingham. Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 106 miles. Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters delivered 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living (St. Lawrence), a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £69: patron, Trustees of the late J. Bullock, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Marsham, 1812: contains 1,200 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 178: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,477: poor rates in 1837, £191.

CAVERSHAM, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Binfield, union of Henley: 36 miles from London (coach road 40), 1 from Reading, 12 from Wallingford. Gt. West. Rail. to Reading, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford to Reading, &c., 123 miles. Money orders issued at Reading: London letters delivered 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. This place gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Cadogan. The living (St. Peter) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, not in charge: pres. net income, £116: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Jos. Bennett, 1843: contains 5,100 acres: 260 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,642: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,888: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,919: poor rates in 1837, £504.

CAVERSWALL, STAFFORD, a parish and township in the north division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle: it includes the township of Weston-Coyney and Hulme: 165 miles from London (coach road 146), 7 from Newcastle, 3 from Cheadle. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Draycote station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 43 miles. Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters delivered 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. A branch of the river Trent flows through this parish. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £7. 5s. 3d.: pres. net income, £217: patron, T. H. Parker, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Alex. Goode, 1829: contains 5,380 acres: 202 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,505: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,731: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,479: poor rates in 1837, £191.

CAVILL. See PORTINGTON.

CAWKWELD, LINCOLN, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle: 179 miles from London (coach road 142), 6 from Horncastle, 7 from Louth. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Louth, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Louth, &c., 124 miles. Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters delivered 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £46: patron, Lord Yarborough: pres. incumbent, B. F. Fowler, 1805: contains 540 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 47: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £621: poor rates in 1837, £43.

CAWOOD. See ARKHOLME.

CAWOOD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish, formerly a market town, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone Ash, union of Selby: 216 miles from London (coach road 192), 4 from Selby, 8 from York. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Selby, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Selby, &c., 84 miles. Money orders issued at Selby: London letters delivered 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The quarter sessions for the liberty of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley, are held here. Cawood was long the residence of the Archbishops of York, having been given by King Athelstane to Wulstan, the fifteenth archbishop, from which time they had a magnificent castle, in which many of the prelates lived and died. It was to this castle that Wolsey retired after his fall, and here he was arrested on a charge of treason by the Earl of Northumberland. At the conclusion of the civil war it was dismantled, and since that time it has been in a state of gradual dilapidation; the principal gateway is almost the only entire part of the fabric. The living (All Saints) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York: pres. net income, £120: patron, Prebendary of Wistow: pres. incumbent, G. M. Braune, 1841: contains 2,840 acres: 245 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,108: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,274: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,194: poor rates in 1837, £382. Fairs: May 12, September 23, and December 19, for cattle.

CAWSTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the southern



division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, near a branch of the river Wensum: 139 miles from London (coach road 120), 3 from Reepham, 11 from Norwich.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>d</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and Dereham to Elmham station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Dereham, &c., 158 miles.---Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---The living (St. Agnes), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £15. 13s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £808: patron, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, A. E. L. Bulwer, 1831: contains 4,430 acres: 222 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,130: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,299: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,698: poor rates in 1837, £849.---Fairs: February 1, for cattle, and last Wednesday in August.---N., Sall Hall---(for which see SALL.)

CAWTHORNE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Staincross: 188 miles from London (coach road 175), 3 from Barnsley, 11 from Sheffield.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Barnsley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield, &c., 56 miles.---Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The Barnsley Canal terminates at Barnbybridge in this parish.---The living (All Saints) was a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Silkstone, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, but latterly made parochial and independent of Silkstone: pres. net income, £119: patron, J. S. Stanhope, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. S. Stanhope, 1822: contains 3,440 acres: 293 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,437: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, rather decreased: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,556: poor rates in 1837, £532.---Cawthorne Hall.

CAWTHORPE (LITTLE), LINCOLN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 185 miles from London (coach road 145), 3 from Louth, 8 from Alford.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>d</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Louth, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Louth, &c., 120 miles.---Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The living (St. Helen), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £3. 4s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £69: patron, Sequestrated: pres. incumbent, J. D. Waite, 1832: contains 780 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £236: poor rates in 1837, £120.

CAWTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in that part of the parish of Gilling which is in the wapentake of Ryedale---(which see for access, &c.): 217 miles from London, 7 from North Malton, 9 from Middleton.---Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---Contains 900 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 101: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,015: poor rates in 1837, £35.

CAXTON, CAMBRIDGE, a market town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington: 68 miles from London (coach road 54), 11 from Cambridge.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>d</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 137 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---A

workhouse for the union of Caxton and Arrington has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, which is capable of accommodating 160 inmates. The union comprises twenty-six parishes, spread over an area of 77 square miles, with a population of about 9,000 persons.---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 12s. 4d.: pres. net income, £80: patron, Dean and Canons of Windsor: pres. incumbent, A. T. Russell, 1830: contains 2,000 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 558: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 641: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,461: poor rates in 1837, £257.---Market day, Thursday. Fairs: May 5, and Oct. 12.---Crown Inn, and George Inn.

CAYTHORPE WITH FRIESTON, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark: 155 miles from London (coach road 119), 11 from Newark, 9 from Sleaford, 10 from Grantham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, Kegworth, and Nottingham, to Newark, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 42 miles.---Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The river Brant flows through the parish.---The living (St. Vincent), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £20. 11s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £976: patron, G. Hussey Packe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. D. Crofts, 1847: contains 4,134 acres: 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 821: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 944: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,366: poor rates in 1837, £274.---Caythorpe Hall is the residence of G. Hussey Packe, Esq.

CAYTHORPE, NOTTINGHAM, a township in the parish of Lowdham, situated near the river Trent---(which see for access, &c.): 127 miles from London, 7 from Nottingham, 9 from Southwell.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---Contains 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 315: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 362: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £558: poor rates in 1837, £94.

CAYTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, union of Scarborough: it includes the township of Cayton-Deepdale and Killerby, and Osgodby: 261 miles from London (coach road 214), 3 from Scarborough, 2 from Seamer.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Seamer, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 129 miles.---Money orders issued at Scarborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The living (St. Leonard) is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Seamer, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the north riding and diocese of York, not in charge, and having jointly a pres. net income of £243: patron, W. J. Dennison, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. R. Inge, 1847: contains 2,430 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 572: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 657: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,338: poor rates in 1837, £281.

CAYTON-DEEPPDALE AND KELLERBY, YORK, a joint township in the above parish: 206 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 1,140 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 503: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £578.

**CEFN, FLINT**, a township in the parish of Cilcen, North Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 206 miles from London, 4 from Mold, 7 from Denbigh. —Money orders issued at Mold: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —Contains 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 302: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 347.

**CEFN-BRYN**. See **ARTHUR'S STONE**.

**CEFN-LLYS**. See **KEVENLEECE**.

**CEFN-PENNAR**. See **ABERDARF**.

**CEIDIO, CAERNARVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dynulsaen, union of Pwllheli, North Wales: 266 miles from London (coach road 251), 5 from Pwllheli, 2 from Nevin. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Bangor, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 166 miles. —Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 1 p.m. —The living is valued at £5: contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 138: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £695: poor rates in 1837, £112.

**CEIRCHIOG, ANGLESEY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Llyfion, union of Anglesey, North Wales: 257 miles from London (coach road 280), 10 from Holyhead, 10 from Aberffraw. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Chester, and Bangor, to Tycross station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 157 miles: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llan-beulan, in the diocese of Bangor: contains 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 202: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £258: poor rates in 1837, £82.

**CEMMAES, ANGLESEY**, a township in the parish of Llanbadrig, North Wales, situated near the little harbour of Yrwlfa: 275 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —Contains 167 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 909: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,045: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,594: poor rates in 1837, £434.

**CEMMAES (or CEMMES), MONTGOMERY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Machynllaeth, North Wales, on the river Dyfi: it includes the townships of Brynchil and Talolog, and Gwernybwlch: 217 miles from London (coach road 201), 7 from Machynllaeth, 17 from Llanfair. —Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford and Shrewsbury to Newtown, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Stafford, &c., 117 miles. —Money orders issued at Machynllaeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —There is an Independent chapel here. —The living is valued at £7: contains 195 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 935: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,075: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,022: poor rates in 1837, £545.

**CERNE-ABBAS, DORSET**, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, union of Cerne—Cerne subdivision of the county: 148 miles from London (coach road 120), 7 from Dorchester. —South West. Rail. through Southampton and Dorchester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, &c., 237 miles. —Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —In 987, the Earl of Cornwall built a noble abbey for Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, of which the gatehouse and a large stone barn are the principal remains; the revenues at the dissolu-

tion were valued at £623. 13s. 2d. There is some manufacture of coarse linen, gloves, and parchment; and tanning gives additional employment to the men, and silk-winding to the women; but the principal business is in malting and brewing. The petty sessions for the division are held here. There is an Independent chapel, liable to a rent-charge of £10 a year, which is to be devoted towards apprenticing the children of the poor. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, which is capable of accommodating 130 persons. The Cerne union comprises twenty parishes, spread over 74 square miles, with a population of about 7,000 persons. —The living (Virgin Mary), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 16s.: pres. net income, £81: patron, Lord Rivers: pres. incumbent, T. C. Hughes, 1845: contains 3,010 acres: 218 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,342: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,543: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,623: poor rates in 1837, £547. —Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: Mid-Lent Monday; April 28; October 2, pigs.

**CERNE (NETHER), DORSET**, a parish in the above hun<sup>d</sup> and union: 119 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum: pres. net income, £60: patron, R. B. Sheridan, Esq.: pres. incumbent, M. Vicars, 1843: contains 1,330 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 71: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £616: poor rates in 1847, £9.

**CERNE (UPPER), DORSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sherborne, union of Cerne: 122 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £5. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £152: patron, William White, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Walter White, 1828: contains 1,050 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 107: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £870: poor rates in 1837, £17. —Upper Cerne House is the seat of W. W. White, Esq., who is the proprietor of the whole parish. The mansion is an ancient structure, formerly connected with the abbey at Cerne.

**CERNEY (NORTH), GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rapsgate, union of Cirencester: it includes the tithings of Calmsden and Woodmancote: 99 miles from London (coach road 93), 4 from Cirencester, 8 from Northleach. —Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Cirencester, &c., 123 miles. —Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £21. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £654: patron, University College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. D. Allen, 1827: contains 4,000 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £668: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 768: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,024: poor rates in 1837, £274.

**CERNEY (SOUTH), GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, close on the Thames and Severn Canal: 87 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —In 1834, a lady,

named Edwards, left the residue of her estate as a charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of distressed clergymen in the diocese of Gloucester, and at the annual meeting of the trustees, in 1837, it was resolved to expend half the bequest in erecting a college or asylum for the pensioners. Land was given at South Cerney for the purpose, and the building, called Edwards' College, has a chaste and beautiful appearance. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £231: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. incumbent, R. W. Ford, 1807: contains 3,100 acres: 230 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,077: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,238: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,691: poor rates in 1837, £582.

CERRIGCEINWEN, ANGLESEY, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Maltraeth, union of Anglesey, North Wales: 248 miles from London (coach road 261), 2 from Llangefni, 11 from Beaumaris. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Chester, and Bangor, to Gaerwen station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 148 miles. — Money orders issued at Llangefni: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. Ceinwen), a perpetual curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Llangestrislus, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor: contains 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 550: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 632: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £787: poor rates in 1837, £34.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, DENBIGH, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Isaled, union of Corwen, North Wales, on a branch of the river Dee: 219 miles from London (coach road 210), 12 from Denbigh. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Crewe, and Chester, to Wrexham-Regis, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 119 miles. — Money orders issued at Corwen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of St. Asaph, is valued at £10. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £500: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph's: pres. incumbent, J. Lloyd, 1841: contains 208 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,039: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,195: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,016: poor rates in 1837, £463. — Fairs: March 18, April 27, August 24, October 20, December 7.

CHACKMORE. See RADCLIFFE, BUCKS.

CHACOMBE, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of King's Sutton, union of Banbury, bounded on the west by the river Cherwell: 90 miles from London, 4 from Banbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Banbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Banbury, &c., 76 miles. — Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £7. 17s.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Charles W. Martin, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. W. W. Martin, 1843: contains 1,730 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 488: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 561: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,237: poor rates in 1837, £144.

CHADDERTON, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich—(which see for access, &c.): 193 miles from London, 5 from Oldham, 7 from Manchester. — Money orders issued

at Oldham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The river Irk flows through this parish. — Contains 3,020 acres: 960 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,397: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,206: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £7,321: poor rates in 1837, £865.

CHADDESSEN, DERBY, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Appletree, union of Shardlow: 134 miles from London (coach road 127), 2 from Derby, 14 from Ashbourn. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Derby, thence 2 miles: from Derby, by road, 2 miles. — Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — A branch of the Derwent flows through the parish. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £89: patron, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. C. Wilmot: contains 2,080 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 472: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 542: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,860: poor rates in 1837, £311.

CHADDESLEY-CORBETT, WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Halfshire, union of Kidderminster: 132 miles from London (coach road 121), 5 from Bromsgrove, 4 from Kidderminster. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 75 miles. — Money orders issued at Bromsgrove: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. — Worsted to some extent is spun in the parish. — The living (St. Cassyon), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £17. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £541: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, G. H. Piercy, 1805: contains 5,780 acres: 278 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,434: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,649: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £9,083: poor rates in 1837, £570.

CHADDENWICKE. See WOODLANDS AND CHADDENWICKE.

CHADDLEWORTH WITH WOOLLEY, BERKS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Wantage: 71 miles from London (coach road 60), 6 from East Hleley, 6 from Wantage. — Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford and Reading, 159 miles. — Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The church is a very antique fabric of Norman architecture, with a low tower, nave, and chancel; the porch-entrance is a very curious Saxon arch of great antiquity. The interior contains monuments of the Tipping and Wroughton families. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £272: patron, Dean and Chapter of Westminster: pres. incumbent, R. Milman, 1840: contains 3,660 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 481: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 553: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,280: poor rates in 1837, £277. — Woolley Park, the seat of Bartholomew Wroughton, Esq., surrounds a handsome mansion on a beautiful slope, which bears off to an extensive domain, well wooded, and stocked with fine deer. — Chaddlesworth House is the residence of Richard Sherwood, Esq.

CHADLINGTON (EAST), OXFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Charlbury, north of the Evenlode

river: it includes the tithings of West Chadlington—which see for access, &c.): 73 miles from London, 4 from Chipping-Norton, 8 from Witney. —Money orders issued at Chipping-Norton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living (St. Mary) is a curacy to the vicarage of Charlbury, not in charge: contains 3,300 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 654: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 752: poor rates in 1837, £194.

CHADSHUNT, WARWICK, a parish in Kineton division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kineton, union of Southam: 108 miles from London (coach road 84), 2 from Kineton, 9 from Warwick. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Fenny Compton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Banbury, &c., 70 miles. —Money orders issued at Kineton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The living is a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Bishops-Itchington, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter not in charge: contains 1,230 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 36: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,667: poor rates in 1837, £39. —Chadshunt Hill.

CHADWELL, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barstable, union of Orsett: 28 miles from London (coach road 26), 3 from Grays, 10 from Brentwood. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Brentwood, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 160 miles. —Money orders issued at Romford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Essex, diocese of Rochester, is valued at £17. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £427: patron, Rev. J. P. Herringham: pres. incumbent, J. P. Herringham, 1819: contains 1,540 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 236: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,676: poor rates in 1837, £138. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHADWELL, ESSEX, a ward in the parish of Barking, hun<sup>d</sup> of Becontree: 26 miles from London. —Contains 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 758: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 871. —(Other returns with the parish.)

CHAFFCOMBE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Petherton, union of Chard, and east of Church Canal: 177 miles from London (coach road 137), 3 from Ilminster, 1 from Chard. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 191 miles. —Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £143: patron, Earl Poulett: pres. incumbent, C. W. Penny, 1848: contains 1,160 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £981: poor rates in 1837, £93. All the tithes were commuted in 1839. —Chaffcombe Hall.

CHAGFORD, DEVON, a parish and stannary town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wonford, union of Oakhampton, on the east Teign river: 206 miles from London (coach road 185), 9 from Oakhampton, 12 from Exeter. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 219 miles. —Money orders issued at Oakhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —Woollen manufacture, to some extent, has been

carried on in the village. The Baptists have a chapel here. —The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £39. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £539: patron, Mrs. Grace Hames: pres. incumbent, W. Hames, 1827: contains 8,710 acres: 290 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,836: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,111: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,420: poor rates in 1837, £632.

CHAIGHLEY, LANCASTER. See AIGHTON.

CHAILEY, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Street, rape of Lewes, union of Chailey: 56 miles from London (coach road 44), 6 from Lewes, 7 from Cuckfield. —Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Lewes, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 188 miles. —Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Lewes, diocese of Chichester, is valued at £9. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £505: patrons, Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Blencowe: pres. incumbent, T. Trebeck, 1822: contains 6,580 acres: 134 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,091: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,254: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,427: poor rates in 1837, £586. —Fair, June 29, for pedlery.

CHALBURY, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Badbury, Shaston (East) division of the county of Dorset, union of Wimborne: 121 miles from London (coach road 104), 6 from Wimborne, 6 from Cranbourne. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wimborne, &c., 209 miles. —Money orders issued at Wimborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —Chalbury Hill is a place of interest from the beauty of the views on all sides, which are rich and extensive. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Dorset, formerly in the diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £168: patron, Earl of Pembroke: pres. incumbent, J. M. Harington: contains 1,328 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,060: poor rates in 1837, £72. Tithes commuted at £187. —N., Horton Park—(for which, see HORTON.) —Uddings House, the property of Edward Greathed, Esq., is now occupied by George Mansell, Esq.

CHALDON, SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wallington, union of Reigate: 22 miles from London (coach road 15), 3 from Gatton, 6 from Croydon. —Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Croydon, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 154 miles. —London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> four times each way daily. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Surrey, is valued at £7. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £255: patron, James Legrew, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James Legrew, 1836: contains 1,380 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,630: poor rates in 1837, £79.

CHALDON-BOYS (OR WEST CHALDON), DORSETSHIRE, in the parish of Chaldon-Herring, Wareham division, hun<sup>d</sup> of Winfrith. —The living, the church having become desecrated, was united to the vicarage of Chaldon-Herring in 1446.

CHALDON-HERRING (OR EAST CHALDON), DORSET, a parish in the liberty of Bindon, union of Wareham, Blandford (South) division of the county:

151 miles from London (coach road 121), 10 from Dorchester, 9 from Wareham.—Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 240 miles.—Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £62: patron, Joseph Weld, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James Cree, 1844: contains 3,000 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £285: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,500: poor rates in 1837, £125.

CHALE, HANTS, a parish in West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight division of the county: 110 miles from London (coach road 90), 7 from Newport, 10 from Brading.—Sou. West. Rail. to Gosport, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Basingstoke, to Gosport, &c., 207 miles.—Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Chale is one of the most picturesque spots in the island, the grey old church standing near the verge of a precipice called Blackgang Chine, which hangs over the sea. Far below, under this great natural fortification, there is a small snug cove, which the seamen call Chale Bay, delightful in its aspect, but often fatally dangerous to the shipping along the coast.—The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £14. 3s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £334: patron, Rev. C. Richard: pres. incumbent, A. W. Gother, 1835: contains 1,880 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 610: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,913: poor rates in 1837, £408.

CHALFIELD (GREAT), WILTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bradford, on a branch of the river Avon: it includes Little Chalfield and Cottles extra-parochial liberty: 104 miles from London (coach road 99), 4 from Melksham, 7 from Bath.—Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Melksham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Chippenham, &c., 156 miles.—Money orders issued at Melksham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The manor-house, which was most probably erected towards the close of the reign of Henry VI., is a fine specimen of the Tudor style of architecture.—The living (St. Catherine), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £162: patron, Lady Neale: pres. incumbent, R. Warner, 1809: contains 1,200 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 34: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,520: poor rates in 1837, £68.

CHALFONT, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Burnham, union of Amersham, west of the Mischbourne stream: 22 miles from London (coach road 23), 3 from Amersham, 4 from Beaconsfield.—Gt. West. Rail. to Uxbridge, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 154 miles.—Money orders issued at Amersham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The Quakers and the Independents have chapels here: and in the cemetery of the former lie the remains of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. Here it was that Milton resided during the great plague of London, and here he finished his great work, the "Paradise Lost," and his "Paradise Regained." His name and arms, carved over the doorway of the house in

which he lived, are still in good preservation.—The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £19. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £615: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, G. T. Pretymann, 1817: contains 3,550 acres: 242 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,228: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,412: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,489: poor rates in 1837, £626.—The Vache is the residence of Thomas Newland Allan, Esq., one of the magistrates for the county; the Stone, of Mrs. Jones; Misbourne House, of Anthony Davis, Esq.; Stone Dean, of Caledon George Du Pre, Esq., who is also a justice of the peace; and the Grove, of George Priestley, Esq.—all, as is also the Rectory, tasteful and gentlemanly residences.

CHALFONT (St. Peter), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Burnham, union of Amersham: 20 miles from London (coach road 19), 2 from Gerrard's Cross, 4 from Uxbridge.—Gt. West. Rail. to Uxbridge, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 152 miles.—Money orders issued at Gerrard's Cross: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—There is a Baptist chapel here.—The living, a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £15. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £731: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. Gleed, 1831: contains 4,930 acres: 275 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,483: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,705: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,256: poor rates in 1837, £494.—Fair, September 4, for pedlery.—Of the gentlemen's seats, the principal are Chalfont Park, a noble mansion placed in an extensive domain, the residence of John Nembhard Hibbert, Esq.; Orche Hill, of William Bleunt, Esq.; and Bulstrode Park, the property of the Duke of Somerset, but occupied by Colonel G. Reid. But besides these, there are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood, on an open place called Gerrard's Cross.

CHALFORD, GLOUCESTER, a tithing and chapelry, partly in the parish of Bisley, partly in that of Minchinhampton, intersected by the Stroudwater Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 92 miles from London, 2 from Minchinhampton, 3 from Stroud.—Money orders issued at Chalford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—There is a Baptist chapel here. The village is a delightful place, scattered over the romantic valley which stretches along the banks of the river Frome. Woollen manufactures, which was formerly carried on to a considerable extent in the parish, though much diminished, is still continued here.

CHALFORD. See ASTON ROWANT.

CHALGRAVE, BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Manshead, union of Woburn: 48 miles from London (coach road 37), 3 from Dunstable, 6 from Woburn.—Nor. West. Rail. to Leighton-Buzzard, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Leighton, &c., 97 miles.—Money orders issued at Dunstable: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united in 1772 to the rectory of Hockliffe, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, and having jointly a pres. net income of £393: patron, Rev. J. S. Neumann: pres. incumbent, J. S. Neumann, 1842: contains 2,130 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 818: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849,

940: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,541: poor rates in 1837, £542.

**CHALGROVE**, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ewelme, union of Thame, east of the river Thames: it includes the liberty of Rafford: 73 miles from London (coach road 47), 5 from Tetsworth, 10 from Oxford. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, Oxford, &c., 108 miles. —Money orders issued at Tetsworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —Chalgrove is a considerable village, memorable for the fall of the steeple of the village church; which, during a tempest of unusual violence, on the 5th January, 1727, fell to the ground; it contained five bells, which were all broken; happily no one was hurt by the accident. But the chief interest of Chalgrove arises from its being the place where the patriot Hampden received his deathwound, during the civil war between Charles and the parliament, in 1643. John Hampden was the descendant of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, but was born in London in 1594. Being a gentleman of property, he entered parliament soon after he attained maturity, and speedily became distinguished as an advocate of popular rights. In 1636, especially, he forcibly opposed the levying of ship money, and soon as the civil war broke out, took up arms in behalf of the parliament. He exerted himself greatly, and was intrusted with the command of a regiment of foot, under the Earl of Essex. Prince Rupert having broken up the parliamentary quarters in a foray from Oxford, Mr. Hampden and other gentlemen who were officers of the parliamentary army, hastily collected a few men, and pursued him on his return. Without waiting for the arrival of the Earl of Essex, who was hastening to their assistance, they impetuously attacked the prince, who took up a position in a field to the north-east of Chalgrove, but were entirely repulsed. Mr. Hampden being severely wounded by two bullets in the shoulder, shortly after the commencement of the action, was compelled to quit the field, and rode to the house of his wife's father at Watlington, about four miles off, whence he was removed to Thame, where he died, after lingering in great agony for three weeks. —The living (St. Mary), a vicarage with the curacy of Berwick-Salham, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £10. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £276: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, R. F. Lawrence, 1832: contains 2,120 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 691: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 795: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,641: poor rates in 1837, £527.

**CHALK**, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sharnwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, bounded on the north by the river Thames, and intersected by the Thames and Medway Canal: 29 miles from London (coach road 25), 3 from Gravesend, 3 from Rochester. —London and Gravesend Rail. to Gravesend, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 161 miles. —Money orders issued at Gravesend: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —There was a manufactory of gun flints here, which were reckoned the best in Europe. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Rochester, is

valued at £6. 3s. 8d.: pres. net income, £178: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. T. Wilgress, 1813: contains 2,040 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 385: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 443: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,862: poor rates in 1837, £185. —Fair, Whit-Monday.

**CHALLACOMBE**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sherwill, union of Barnstaple: 209 miles from London (coach road 190), 10 from Barnstaple, 11 from Ilfracombe. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 223 miles. —Money orders issued at Barnstaple: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —The river Bray runs through this parish. —The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Earl Fortescue: pres. incumbent, J. C. Carwithen, 1848: contains 5,450 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 305: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 351: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,471: poor rates in 1837, £36. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CHALLOCK**, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Felborough, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, bounded on the east by the river Stour: 73 miles from London (coach road 49), 3 from Charing, 6 from Ashford. —Sou. East Rail. to Ashford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 205 miles. —Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (St. Cosmus and St. Damien) is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Godmersham, not in charge, in the diocese of Canterbury, and having jointly a pres. net income of £234: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, T. H. Gale, 1846: contains 3,620 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 429: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 493: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,867: poor rates in 1837, £363. —Fair, October 8, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. —St., Eastwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham—(for the historical incidents of whose family, see BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL; for an account of the mansion and grounds, see EASTWELL.)

**CHALLOW (EAST)**, BERKS, a chapelry in the parish of Letcomb-Regis, intersected by the Berks and Wilts Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 62 miles from London, 2 from Wantage, 7 from Faringdon. —Money orders issued at Wantage: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Letcomb-Regis, not in charge, in the diocese of Oxford, and having jointly a pres. net income of £200: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, T. Westcombe, 1826: contains 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 336: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 386: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,074: poor rates in 1837, £181.

**CHALLOW (WEST)**, BERKS, a chapelry in the same parish, not in charge—(which see for access, &c.): 62 miles from London. —Contains 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 248: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £934: poor rates in 1837, £103.

**CHALTON**, HAMTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Finch-Dean-Alton, union of Catherington, South-Alton division of the county: it includes the chapelry of Idsworth: 95 miles from London (coach

road 59), 4 from Horndean, 5 from Petersfield. —Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Havant, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 227 miles. —Money orders issued at Horndean: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a rectory, with Clanfield rectory and Idsworth curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £20. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £58: patron, King's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, J. W. Astley, 1848: contains 3,470 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 659: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 757: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £752: poor rates in 1837, £669.

CHALVEY. See UPTON.

CHALVINGTON, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, union of West Fife, bounded on the east by the river Cuckmere: 57 miles from London (coach road 57), 5 from Hurstgreen, 7 from Lewes. —Brighton Rail. to Lewes, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 189 miles. —Money orders issued at Hurstgreen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £176: patron, A. E. Fuller, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. F. Fuller, 1832: contains 1,690 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 192: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £746: poor rates in 1837, £190.

CHAMBOIS, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Bedlington, situated at the mouth of the river Wansbeck —(which see for access, &c.): 7 miles from Morpeth.

CHAPEL. See PONTISBRIGHT.

CHAPEL-ALLERTON. See ALLERTON-CHAPEL.

CHAPEL-BILLINGE. See BILLINGE-CHAPEL-  
END.

CHAPEL-BRAMPTON. See BRAMPTON-CHAPEL.

CHAPELBROKE. See ASTERLEY.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, DERBY, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak, union of Chapel-en-le-Frith: it includes the townships of Bowden's-Edge, Bradshaw-Edge, and Coombe's-Edge: 188 miles from London (coach road 167), 23 from Sheffield. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Bradshaw-Edge, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Ambergate station to Bradshaw-Edge, &c., 58 miles. —Money orders issued at Buxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —The principal business of the place consists in the manufacture of cotton and paper. Chapel-en-le-Frith is one of the polling-places for North Derbyshire, and petty sessions are held here once a fortnight, and a court baron for the hundred of High Peak every three weeks for the recovery of debts under £5. The poor-law union, of which this place is the centre, comprises sixteen parishes, spread over an area of 106 square miles, with a population of about 11,000 persons.

—The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York, is valued at £16. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £145: patrons, resident Freeholders: pres. incumbent, George Hall, 1836: contains 13,220 acres: 615 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £3,199: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £3,679: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £10,956: poor rates in 1837, £496.

—Market day, Thursday. Fairs: Thursday

before Old Candlemas, March 3 and 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy Thursday, Thursday in three weeks after, July 7, Thursday after Old Michaelmas, Thursday before Old Martinmas. —Inns: King's Arms, Royal Oak.

CHAPEL-HILL, MONMOUTH, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ragland, union of Chepstow: 123 miles from London (coach road 133), 4 from Chepstow, 8 from Monmouth. —Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 123 miles. —Money orders issued at Chepstow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The celebrated abbey of Tintern, founded in 1141 by Walter de Clare, stood within the precincts of this parish. (For an account of it, see TINTERN.) —The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £60: patron, Duke of Beaufort: pres. incumbent, C. H. Morgan, 1821: contains 820 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 521: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 599: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £970: poor rates in 1837, £210.

CHAPEL-SUCKEN, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Millom, bounded on the east by the river Dudden—(which see for access, &c.): 300 miles from London, 11 from Ravenglass, 7 from Bootle. —Money orders issued at Ravenglass: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 12 noon. —Contains 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 214.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHAPEL-THORPE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Great Sandall—(which see for access, &c.): 176 miles from London, 3 from Wakefield, 9 from Pontefract. —Money orders issued at Wakefield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £21. 19s.: pres. net income, £189: patron, Vicar of Sandall: pres. incumbent, J. H. Micklethwait, 1844: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,482: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,704.

CHAPELWICK, BERKS. See ASHBURY.

CHAPMANSLADE, WILTS, a village in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Westbury: it consists of one long street, the north side of which is a hamlet to the parish of Westbury, and the south side in the parishes of Upton-Scudamore and Corsley.

CHARBOROUGH, DORSET, formerly a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loosebarrow, Shaston. —A branch of the river Stour flows through the parish. —The living is a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum: patron, Mrs. Drax: pres. incumbent, Charles Sawbridge.

CHARD, SOMERSET, a borough and parish in the east division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kingsbury, union of Chard: this parish comprises the market town of Chard, the tithings of Crim-Chard, Old Chard, South Chard, and Tatworth-with-Forton: 178 miles from London (coach road 139), 5 from Ilminster. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 192 miles. —Money orders issued at Chard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —Chard stands at the southern extremity of the county, on the highest ground between the Bristol and Eng-



lish Channels, so that a stream of water running along the ridge could easily be diverted to fall into either of those two seas. The place is chiefly agricultural; but there has, within these few years, arisen a considerable manufacture of woollen goods, in which more than 600 hands are employed, facility being afforded for the transit of the goods by canal to Taunton. The town consists of two principal streets, which intersect each other, the houses in which are well built and respectable in appearance. At the intersection of the streets stands an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel, but which is now used as a town-hall. The Independents and Baptists each have chapels here. The government of the town was formerly vested in a portreeve and two bailiffs, under a charter granted by Edward I., and for some time the borough sent representatives to parliament. The corporation now consists of a mayor, aldermen, and town council. Petty sessions are held here once a month. Chard was the scene of a severe contest in the great civil war, in which the royalists were signally defeated. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, which is capable of accommodating 300 inmates. The poor-law union comprises 34 parishes, spread over an area of 89 square miles, with a population of about 24,000 persons. On Brown Down, in the neighbourhood of Chard, there are several barrows, vulgarly called Robin Hood's butts, which, the common tradition maintains, formed goals to which Robin Hood and Little John were accustomed to throw their quoits. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £36. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £436: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, W. B. Whitehead, 1825: contains 5,140 acres: 935 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,788: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,656: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £13,238: poor rates in 1837, £1,593. — Market days, Thursday and Saturday. Fairs: first Wednesday in May, August, and November. — Bankers: Stuckey's Banking Company—draw on Roberts, Curtis, and Co. — Chard Arms Hotel, and George Inn.

CHARDSTOCK, Dorset, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Beaminster, Forum, and Redhone, union of Axminster, Bridport division of the county: 178 miles from London (coach road 142), 4 from Axminster, 11 from Beaminster. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 192 miles. — Money orders issued at Axminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The river Kitbridge flows through the parish. Flax-dressing and woollen manufacture are to some extent carried on here. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, attached to a prebendal stall in Salisbury cathedral, is valued at £14. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, C. Woodcock, 1834: contains 5,540 acres: 276 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,405: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,616: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,287: poor rates in 1837, £884. — Fair, Old Michaelmas day.

CHARFIELD, Gloucester, a parish in the upper division of Grombold's-Ash, union of Thornbury: 115 miles from London (coach road 109), 2

from Wickwar, 5 from Thornbury. — Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Wickwar, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 115 miles. — Money orders issued at Wotton-under-Edge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £351: patron, J. Neeld, Esq., M.P.: pres. incumbent, R. P. Jones, 1816: contains 1,430 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 471: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 541: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,639: poor rates in 1837, £188. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHARFORD (North), Hants, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Fordingbridge, New Forest, west division: it includes the tithing of South Charford: 97 miles from London (coach road 91), 3 from Fordingbridge, 6 from Salisbury. — Sou. West. Rail. through Basingstoke to Salisbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Basingstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 189 miles. — Money orders issued at Fordingbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The church is now in ruins. — The living, a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £5. 18s. 4d.: contains 850 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,759: poor rates in 1837, £141.

CHARFORD (South), Hants, a tithing in the above parish — (which see for access, &c.): 90 miles from London. — Contains 280 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 62: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £929: poor rates in 1837, £55.

CHARING, Kent, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Calehill, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford: 72 miles from London (coach road 46), 5 from Ashford. — Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 204 miles. — Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Charing is called in Domesday-book *Cheringes*: under the Saxons it belonged to Christ Church, Canterbury; but when Lanfranc divided the revenues of that monastery, it was allotted to the archbishops, who had a palace here, of which remains may be traced on the north-west of the churchyard. At the dissolution, Cranmer made over to the king this palace and manor, and all his other estates in this parish. The church contains some ancient monuments, especially of the Derings, who have long been seated at "Wickens," in this parish: several members of the family are now seated in the county. Adjoining the chancel is a small chapel, built in the time of Richard III., as a burial-place, by "Amy Brent," a member of the family which then occupied Wickens: it suffered considerably, together with the whole interior of the church, by fire, in 1590, occasioned, as Weever says, by a *peece discharged at a pidgeon*. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury, exempt from visitation, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £475: patron, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: pres. incumbent, F. B. Tate, 1834: contains 4,060 acres: 193 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,241: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,427: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,147: poor rates in 1837, £527. — Fairs, 29th days of April and October, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

**CHARINGWORTH.** See **EBBINGTON.**

**CHARLBURY**, OXFORD, a parish partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Banbury, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chadlington, union of Chipping Norton: it includes the hamlets of Fawler, Finstock, and Walcot, the chapelries of Chadlington East, and Shorthampton, Chilson, and Pudlicote, and the tithing of Chadlington West: 69 miles from London (coach road 68), 7 from Woodstock, 7 from Witney. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence to Charlbury 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, &c., 108 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The church contains, among other monuments, some memorials of the Jenkinsons, ancestors of the Earl of Liverpool; and in the parish register is the record of a plague, which began here on the 10th June, 1583, and ended on the 25th November in the same year. Adjoining is Cornbury Park. At the Restoration, the Earl of Clarendon took his title of viscount from this place; the property was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, and is now the seat of Lord Churchill. It is a spacious domain, and possesses pleasing scenery. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, with the curacies of Shorthampton, Chadlington, and Finstock, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £25. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £800: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Thomas Silver, 1828: contains 11,320 acres: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,982: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 3,429: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £10,906: poor rates in 1837, £993. — Market day, Friday. Fairs: January 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday in May, October 10, September 10.

**CHARLCOMBE**, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hampton and Clavering, locally in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bath-Forum, union of Bath: 108 miles from London, 1 from Bath, 11 from Bristol. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 144 miles. — Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £5. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Mayor and Corporation of Bath as Trustees: pres. incumbent, James Pears, 1823: contains 570 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 84: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,426: poor rates in 1837, £32.

**CHARLCOT**, HAMPSHIRE. See **WHITCHURCH.**

**CHARLCOTE**, WARWICK, a parish in the Warwick division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kineton, union of Stratford-on-Avon: the river Avon bounds the parish on the west: 116 miles from London (coach road 88), 6 from Kineton, 5 from Warwick. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stratford-on-Avon, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stratford, &c., 119 miles. — Money orders issued at Kineton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (St. Leonard), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £183: patron, George Lucy, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Lucy, 1823: contains 2,190 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 267: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,600: poor rates in 1837, £173.

**CHARLES**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of

Sherwill, union of South Molton on the river Bruy: 207 miles from London (coach road 184), 5 from South Molton, 8 from Barnstaple. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 221 miles. — Money orders issued at South Molton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9. 10s.: pres. net income, £390: patron, Rev. R. Blackmore, 1840: contains 710 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 362: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, £416: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,369: poor rates in 1837, £91.

**CHARLESTOWN**, CORNWALL, a seaport in the parish of St. Austell—(which see for access, &c.) — No later than 1790, it contained only nine inhabitants; it is now a thriving port, carrying on an extensive pilchard fishery, and possessing a pier, an outer and inner harbour, defended by a battery of heavy guns. Shipbuilding and the manufacture of cordage are carried on, and an immense quantity of China clay is shipped for the potteries, and it is also extensively used in other manufactures.

**CHARLESWORTH**, DERBY, a hamlet in the parish of Glossop, bounded on the west by the river Etherow—(which see for access, &c.): 175 miles from London, 4 from Glossop, 8 from Chapel-le-Frith. — Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Glossop, in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £150: patron, Crown and Bishop, alternately: pres. incumbent, G. Puroell, 1846: contains 208 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,732: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,992.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**CHARLETON**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Coleridge, union of Kingsbridge, on an estuary: 229 miles from London (coach road 211), 2 from Kingsbridge, 9 from Dartmouth. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Torquay, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 243 miles. — Money orders issued at Kingsbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £31. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £522: patron, Mrs. Isaac Twysden: pres. incumbent, T. Twysden, 1842: contains 1,940 acres: 129 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 703: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 808: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,857: poor rates in 1837, £278.

**CHARLETON**, NORTHAMPTON. See **NEWBOTTLE.**

**CHARLETON (QUEEN)**, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Keynsham: 124 miles from London (coach road 114), 2 from Pensford, 6 from Bristol. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 138 miles. — Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £48: patron, Miss Dickenson: pres. incumbent, John Ireland, 1829: contains 1,060 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,173: poor rates in 1837, £70. — Fair, July 20.

**CHARLEY**, LEICESTER, an extra-parochial liberty

in the western division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goscoe—(which see for access, &c.): 115 miles from London, 5 from Loughborough, 5 from Kegworth. Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. Contains 500 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 40: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>: £505: poor rates in 1837, £13.

CHARLEY. See FAREWELL WITH CHARLEY.

CHARLINCHE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cannington, union of Bridgewater, near a branch of the Parrot river: 155 miles from London (coach road 143), 4 from Bridgewater, 9 from Taunton. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 169 miles. Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. An old building of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, called Gotherlney House, is now used as a farm-house. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9. 15s. 5d: pres. net income, £400: patron, John Starkey, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. R. Smyth, 1846: contains 1,900 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 215: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,916: poor rates in 1837, £211.

CHARLTON, BERKS, a hamlet in the parish of Wantage, close upon the Berks and Wilts Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 60 miles from London, 1 from Wantage, 9 from Farringdon. Money orders issued at Wantage: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. Contains 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>: £2,277: poor rates in 1837, £143.

CHARLTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a tithing in the parish of Henbury—(which see for access, &c.): 117 miles from London, 6 from Bristol, 7 from Thornbury. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 1,320 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 329: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 378.

CHARLTON NEAR DOVER, KENT, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bewsborough, but chiefly within the liberty of the cinque port of Dover, latho of St. Augustine, union of River: 89 miles from London (coach road 70), 1 from Dover, 6 from Folkstone. Sou. East. Rail. to Dover, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 221 miles. Money orders issued at Dover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. It is conjectured that Charlton is the "*Portus Dubris*" of the Romans, anchors and fragments of wrecks having been found at various times. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury: pres. net income, £99: patron, Rev. John Monins: pres. incumbent, Charles Martyn, 1845: contains 190 acres: 315 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,890: poor rates in 1837, £551.

CHARLTON-NEXT-WOOLWICH, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackheath, latho of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Lewisham, bounded on the north by the river Thames: 7 miles from London Bridge, 1 from Woolwich, 4 from Deptford. London and Gravesend Rail. to Woolwich, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 140 miles. Money orders issued at Woolwich: London letters

deliv<sup>d</sup>. three times each way daily. It lies about half-way between Greenwich and Woolwich, a mile and a half from each, and is a very open, airy spot, lying contiguous to Greenwich Park, Woolwich Common, and Blackheath. Woolwich Common is chiefly in this parish. There is also much ground under cultivation as market gardens. The old manor-house, the residence of the lord of the manor, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., stands opposite the church, and was fronted by a row of cypresses, said to be the first planted in England, one of which only remains. It was built by Sir Adam Newton, who was tutor to Prince Henry, the elder brother of Charles I.; but was slightly altered by Sir William Ducie in 1659. It contains some fine decorations and valuable portraits. The ceiling of the saloon is as left by Sir Adam Newton. In the adjoining room is a black marble chimney-piece, so highly polished, that a tale is told of Lord Downes seeing reflected in it a robbery committed—on Shooter's Hill, Plot says, but Lysons says—on Blackheath. There is a fair held upon St. Luke's day, called "Horn Fair," at which formerly a burlesque procession was formed, and passed from Deptford, through Greenwich, to Charlton, each person wearing some ornament of horn on his head; but it became a nuisance, on account of the licentious practices carried on, and was put down by Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson. The origin of the custom is unknown: some suppose that the name of the fair and the practice alluded to arose from the large number of articles made of horn which were here offered for sale: but there is a legend that it originated in a compulsory grant of King John's, made in extenuation of some act of licentiousness when he resided at Eltham. Those whose pursuits or tastes have brought them into much reading of antiquarian traditional lore, find King John to have been a most wonderful man: upon him is fathered every edifice or custom, to which no other original can be found. We, who have such research *usque ad nauseam*, fall in with him every day of our lives. The living (St. Luke), a rectory in the diocese of London, is valued at £10. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £600: patron, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.: pres. incumbent, A. Drummond, 1826: contains 1,250 acres: 403 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,655: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,053: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>: £5,652: poor rates in 1837, £790. Fair, St. Luke's day.

CHARLTON. See KILMERSON.

CHARLTON. See SINGLETON, SUSSEX.

CHARLTON, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Malmesbury: 93 miles from London (coach road 94), 2 from Malmesbury, 5 from Tetbury. Gt. West. Rail. to Tetbury Road, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Tetbury Road, &c., 117 miles. Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of St. Mary, Westport, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, not in charge: contains 5,940 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 683: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 786: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>: £6,041: poor rates in 1837, £388. Charlton Park.

CHARLTON, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Swanborough, union of Pewsey: on the east flows the river Avon: 120 miles from London (coach

road 87), 4 from Pewsey, 7 from Devizes. — Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Westbury, &c., 161 miles. — Money orders issued at Pewsey: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £6. 15s. 7d.: pres. net income, £143: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, W. H. Skrine, 1848: contains 1,290 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,926: poor rates in 1837, £121.

CHARLTON, WORCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Cropthorne—(which see for access, &c.): 104 miles from London, 4 from Pershore, 10 from Tewkesbury. — Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 312: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 359: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,225: poor rates in 1837, £151.

CHARLTON-ABBOTS, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate, union of Winchcombe: 126 miles from London (coach road 92), 3 from Winchcombe, 5 from Cheltenham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cheltenham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 90 miles. — Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £60: patron, Chamberlain Chamberlain, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Tucker, 1831: contains 2,190 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 101: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £949: poor rates in 1837, £48.

CHARLTON (ADAM) (or EAST CHARLTON), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Somerton, union of Langport: 169 miles from London (coach road 122), 3 from Somerton, 4 from Ilchester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Somerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 17s. 4d.: pres. net income, £137: patron, John Barney, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Barney, 1840: contains, with Charlton-Mackrel, 3,910 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 472: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 542: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,452: poor rates in 1837, £131.

CHARLTON (EAST AND WEST.) See BELLINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.

CHARLTON (KING'S), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Cheltenham: 123 miles from London (coach road 96), 2 from Cheltenham, 9 from Gloucester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cheltenham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 87 miles. — Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Cheltenham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, not in charge: pres. net income, £177: patron, Jesus College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. F. S. Gabb, 1834: contains 5,020 acres: 452 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 3,232: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,717: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,863: poor rates in 1837, £475.

CHARLTON (NORTH), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Ellingham—(which see for access, &c.): 314 miles from London, 6 from Alnwick, 9 from Belford. — Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 238: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,389: poor rates in 1837, £53.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHARLTON (SOUTH), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Ellingham—(which see for access, &c.): 313 miles from London. — Contains 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 188: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,712: poor rates in 1837, £31.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHARLTON-UPON-OTMOOR, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ploughley, union of Bicester, east of the Roman Road, and bounded on the east and south by the river Ray: it includes the hamlet of Fencot and Muroot: 71 miles from London (coach road 58), 5 from Bicester, 8 from Oxford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 103 miles. — Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The church is an interesting structure of the 13th or 14th century. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists each have chapels here, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Muroot. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £21. 9s. 4½d.: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, George Riggs, 1846: contains 1,810 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 658: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 756: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,892: poor rates in 1837, £112.

CHARLTON-HORETHORNE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Horethorne, union of Wincanton: 176 miles from London (coach road 112), 5 from Wincanton, 9 from Ilchester. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bridgewater, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 189 miles. — Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £8. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £384: patron, Marquis of Anglesea: pres. incumbent, J. F. S. Phabayn, 1845: contains 2,340 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 569: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 654: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,524: poor rates in 1837, £340.

CHARLTON-MACKREL, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Somerton, union of Langport, on the river Carey: 166 miles from London (coach road 122), 3 from Somerton, 4 from Ilchester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 179 miles. — Money orders issued at Somerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £16. 0s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £499: patron, Rev. W. T. P. Brymer: pres. incumbent, W. T. P. Brymer, 1821: contains, with Charlton-Adam, 3,910 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 405: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in

1849, 466: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,539: poor rates in 1837, £170.

CHARLTON-MARSHALL, DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Cogdean, union of Blandford, Shaston (East) division of the county, bounded on the east by the river Stour: 123 miles from London (coach road 101), 2 from Blandford, 1 from Spetisbury. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wimborne, &c., 212 miles. —Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Spetisbury, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, not in charge, having jointly a pres. net income of £517: patron, R. Pryor, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. V. Pryor, 1841: contains 2,100 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 395: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 454: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,260. —Charlton Hall; N.E., Langton Hall — (for which see LANETON.) —Charlton-Marshall is the seat of S. White White, Esq. His patronymic was Driver, but, in 1835, by royal sign-manual, he assumed the surname and arms of White, and succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle, S. White, Esq., who died in 1822, aged 62. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas White, Esq., merchant, who, in 1553, represented the borough of Poole in parliament. From him descended Captain Samuel White, who brought the estate of Charlton-Marshall into the family by his marriage with Edith, heir of John Watson, Esq. of Charlton-Marshall, from whom descended Samuel White, Esq., on whose death his nephew succeeded as above.

CHARLTON-MUSGRAVE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Norton-Ferris, union of Wincanton, on the river Cale: 127 miles from London (coach road 106), 1 from Wincanton, 4 from Bruton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 187 miles. —Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (St. Stephen), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £13. 10s.: pres. net income, £463: patron, Rev. Paul Leir: pres. incumbent, Charles M. Leir, 1845: contains 2,180 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 409: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 470: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,371: poor rates in 1837, £190.

CHARLWOOD, SURREY, a parish in the first division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. and union of Reigate: 29 miles from London (coach road 33), 6 from Reigate, 7 from Dorking. —Brighton Rail. to Horley station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 161 miles. —Money orders issued at Reigate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued at £19. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £550: patron, Rev. H. Wise: pres. incumbent, Henry Wise, 1805: contains 6,290 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,291: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,485: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,079: poor rates in 1837, £864. —Charlwood Park.

CHARMINSTER, DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of St. George, union and division of Dorchester, on

a branch of the river Frome: 143 miles from London (coach road 120), 2 from Dorchester, 15 from Bridport. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 232 miles. —Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living (the Virgin Mary) is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of Stratton, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, not in charge: pres. net income, £137: patron, Rev. G. Pickard: pres. incumbent, Charles Tucker, 1838: contains 4,910 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 827: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 951: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,255: poor rates in 1837, £231.

CHARMOUTH, DORSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Whitechurch Canonycorum, Bridport division, union of Axminster: 166 miles from London (coach road 141), 6 from Axminster. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 255 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6.10 p.m. —Charmouth derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Char; it is an ancient and very interesting village, supposed by Mr. Baxter to be the Carixa of Ravennas. Two considerable battles were fought in its vicinity by the Saxons and the Danes—the former about the year 833, when King Egbert was defeated, and his army obliged to retire with precipitation from the field; but the Danes, fearing a second attack from the obstinacy of the defence, resigned the advantage of their victory, and returned hastily to their ships without plunder. The second of these engagements was fought about seven years later, when the Saxons again suffered a disaster under Ethelwolf; but the Danes, as in the previous case, were again fearful of using their success, and took to their ships. The village is also famous as having been the scene of a very narrow escape of Charles II., after his flight from the field of Worcester. Lord Wilmot, one of his attendants, having stopped to get his horse shod, the suspicions of the blacksmith were aroused by the form of the shoe which he took off. He surmised that the fugitives came from the north, raised an alarm, and the king very narrowly escaped from being taken. A very remarkable phenomenon occurred here, in August 1531, of which Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, says—*After very hot weather in that month, followed by sudden rains, the cliffs near Charmouth began to smoke, and soon after to burn with a visible but subtle flame. The same phenomena were observed at intervals, especially after rains, till winter; the flame, however, was not visible by day, except the sun shone, when the cliffs appeared at a distance as if covered with pieces of glass which reflected the rays; at night the flame was visible at a distance, but when the spectator drew near, he could perceive only smoke. On examining the cliffs, a great quantity of martial pyrites was found with marcasites, that yielded nearly a tenth of common sulphur, cornua ammoniac, and other shells and belemnites, all encrusted with pyritical matter. These substances were interspersed in large masses through the earth, which consisted of a*

*dark-coloured loam, impregnated with bitumen to the depth of forty feet. There was also found a dark-coloured substance, like coal cinder, which, being chemically treated, appeared to be a martial vitriol.* Charmouth, from its delightful situation, is much frequented as a watering-place. On Christmas Eve, 1839, another remarkable phenomenon occurred here, the new road from Charmouth to Lyme being destroyed by an earthquake. The shock was felt all along the coast between Lyme and Seaton, and at a place called Downlands, a quarter of a mile from the sea, it was perceived that a large portion of ground, on which there were several cottages, orchards, and a coppice, had been separated from the main-land, leaving a huge chasm in a lateral direction, between Sidmouth and Seaton, upwards of four miles long. The convulsions by which this rent was occasioned continued for three days, and a huge rock, fifty feet high, appeared in the sea, off Culverhole, close by. The rocks on the coast did not seem to have been in any way disrupted, but the whole had been bodily separated in a mass from the ground to which it was previously joined. The living (St. Matthew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, certain Trustees: pres. incumbent, E. R. Breton, 1843: contains 790 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 620: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 713: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,779: poor rates in 1837, £236.

CHARNDON, BUCKINGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Twyford—(which see for access, &c.): 51 miles from London, 7 from Buckingham, 13 from Aylesbury. Money orders issued at Buckingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Contains 1,880 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 190: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,335: poor rates in 1837, £114.

CHARNESS, STAFFORD, a township, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Eccleshall, near the river Sow—(which see for access, &c.): 151 miles from London, 4 from Eccleshall, 9 from Newcastle. Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 570 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 98.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHARNEY, BERKS, a chapelry in the parish of Longworth, north of the river Ock—(which see for access, &c.): 63 miles from London, 4 from Wantage, 7 from Farringdon. Money orders issued at Wantage: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living is a chapelry in the parish of Longworth: contains 1,220 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,282: poor rates in 1837, £214.

CHARNHAM-STREET, WILTS, a tithing in the parish of Hungerford—(which see for access, &c.): 65 miles from London, 1 from Hungerford, 7 from Marlborough. Money orders issued at Hungerford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 2,490 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 401: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 461.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Standish—(which see for access, &c.): 205 miles from London, 3 from Chorley, 8 from Wigan. Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.

Contains 1,560 acres: 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,062: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,221: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,769: poor rates in 1837, £207.

CHARNOCK-RICHARD, LANCASTER, a township in the same parish—(which see for access, &c.): 208 miles from London. Contains 2,070 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 784: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 902: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,690: poor rates in 1837, £189.

CHARSFIELD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Loes: 83 miles from London (coach road 79), 5 from Woodbridge, 10 from Ipswich. East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Ipswich to Claydon station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles. Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The church is a neat structure, with a tower, and has lately been repaired. There is a Baptist chapel here. The living (St. Peter), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £100: patron, Earl Howe: pres. incumbent, W. B. Bransby, 1833: contains 1,650 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 551: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 633: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,903: poor rates in 1837, £325. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHART AND PITFOLD, SURREY, a tithing in the parish of Frensham—(which see for access, &c.): 40 miles from London, 5 from Farnham, 7 from Godalmin. Money orders issued at Farnham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Contains 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 883: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,016.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHART-NEXT-SUTTON-VALENCE, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn: 56 miles from London (coach road 38), 4 from Maidstone, 12 from Tunbridge. Sou. East. Rail. to Marden, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 188 miles. Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The remains of the old castle, supposed to be of Saxon origin, though not extensive, are very picturesque; they are mantled with ivy, and crown the summit of a lofty hill. There is a most extensive view from the high grounds at the back of the village, over the weald of Kent, as far as the Sussex hills. The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £8. 12s. 8½d.: patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester: pres. incumbent, W. A. Vaughan, 1836: contains 2,100 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 604: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 695: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,015: poor rates in 1837, £466. On the hill is the seat of Charles Hoar, Esq., and near to it is Prospect House, the seat of John Willes, Esq.—At Sutton-Valence is Ivy Cot, the residence of Sir Alexander Morrison, M.D.—East Sutton Place is the seat of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. The family of Filmer was originally seated at Herst, in the parish of Otterden, in the reign of Edward II., where they remained until the time of Elizabeth, when Robert Filmer, Esq., a prothonotary in the Court of Common Pleas, purchased a considerable estate at East Sutton, and settled there. The grandson of that gentleman, Sir Robert Filmer, Knight, was a zealous adherent of Charles I., and

had his house plundered no less than ten times during the civil war, for his attachment to the royal cause. His son, Robert Filmer, Esq., was, in 1674, created a baronet, and from him the present baronet is the eighth in descent. Sir Edmund Filmer assumed the title and estates in 1834, on the death of his uncle, the Rev. Sir John Filmer. Sir Edmund has represented the county in parliament ever since the year 1838.—N. is Wierton House, late the seat of Thomas Fairfax Best, Esq., deceased, and now the property of William Moore, Esq., whose grandfather, James Best, Esq. of Park House, was high sheriff of Kent in 1751, and whose father, George Best, Esq. of Chilstone Park, represented Rochester in the House of Commons, in 1790. Mr. Best was formerly an officer in the 1st Foot Guards, a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

**CHART (GREAT), KENT**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford: 69 miles from London (coach road 53), 2 from Ashford, 9 from Tenterden.—Sou. East. Rail. to Ashford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 201 miles.—Money orders issued at Ashford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £25. 6s. 4d.: pres. net income, £668: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, W. R. Lyall: contains 3,190 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 714: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 821: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,960: poor rates in 1837, £372. The tithes were commuted in 1839.—Fair, first Monday in April, for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

**CHART (LITTLE), KENT**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Calehill, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford: 65 miles from London (coach road 54), 2 from Charing, 5 from Ashford.—Sou. East. Rail. to Pluckley station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 197 miles.—Money orders issued at Maidstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £13. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £298: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, J. V. Hamilton, 1838: contains 1,590 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 300: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 345: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,232: poor rates in 1837, £196.—Cale Hill.

**CHARTER-HOUSE ON MENDIP, SOMERSET**, a village in the parish and liberty of Witham friary—(which see for access, &c.): 126 miles from London, 8 from Wells, 5 from Axbridge.—Money orders issued at Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 2,410 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 99: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £482: poor rates in 1837, £35.

**CHARTER-HOUSE, MIDDLESEX**, an extra-parochial liberty in Finsbury division, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ossulston, union of Axbridge—(for which, see LONDON.)—Contains 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185.

**CHARTERHOUSE-HINTON, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wellow, union of Bath: 112 miles from London (coach road 107), 5 from Bath, 7 from Frome.—Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and

Bristol to Bath, &c., 148 miles.—Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—Contains 2,890 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 792: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 911: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,313: poor rates in 1837, £208.

**CHARTHAM, KENT**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Felborough, lathe of Scray, union of Bridge, on the river Stour: it includes Horton chapelry: 84 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from Canterbury, 8 from Faversham.—Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 216 miles.—Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—The village, which is called Certe ham in Domesday-book, is situated on a low spot on the banks of the Stour, which runs through the parish. The manor was given to the priory of Christ Church by Duke Elfrid, in 871, towards clothing the monks, who had a church here at the time of the Domesday survey. In the reign of Edward I. they had a vineyard here; and in that of his successor, they received a confirmation of the liberty of free warren. After the dissolution, it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, to whom it still belongs. The seat of the priors is now called the deanery, from having been frequently the country residence of the deans of Canterbury; but from the time of the Commonwealth, it has been generally held by other persons under lease from the chapter; and, about sixty or seventy years ago, the house, which stands on the opposite side of the river, about half a mile from the church, was greatly altered and enlarged. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, with an embattled tower at the west end; it contains a handsome monument, by Rysbrack, to Sir William Young and his lady, with several striking sepulchral brasses. Over Chartham Downs, which skirt the south side of the road from Ashford to Canterbury, there is an immense number of barrows or tumuli, called *Danes Bankes*, from which several skeletons, both male and female, have at different times been dug, together with trinkets, fibulae, and other ancient remains.—The living, a rectory, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £41. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £531: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, H. R. Moody, 1822: contains 4,590 acres: 160 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 974: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,120: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,582: poor rates in 1837, £539.—Fair, June 29.—Mystole is the seat of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, Bart., who succeeded, at the death of his father in 1822, as seventh baronet. He is lineally descended from Sir John Fagg of Wiston and Mystole, who was created a baronet in 1660, for his loyalty to Charles I. and his endeavours to bring about the Restoration; from him descended Sir Robert, who dying without issue in 1740, his title reverted to his cousin Sir William, whose son, the Rev. Sir John, rector of Chartham, was the father of the present baronet, who succeeded as above.—Chartham Park is the seat of George Leith Rompell, Esq.

**CHARTINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Rothbury: it includes Bankland township—(which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Rothbury.—Money orders issued at Morpeth:



London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —A branch of the Coquet river flows on the west of the town. —Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 66: poor rates in 1837, £38.

**CHARTLEY-LODGE**, STAFFORD, an extra-parochial liberty in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pirehill—(which see for access, &c.): 135 miles from London, 6 from Stafford, 6 from Uttoxeter. —Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —At a small distance from Chartley-Lodge, at the top of an artificial hill, stand the ruins of Chartley Castle, built by Richard Blundeville, in 1220, on his return from the Holy Land. Leland, speaking of Chartley Castle, observes—*Chartley, the olde castell, is now yn ruine; but olde yerle Randal, as sum say, lay in it when he builded Deu-lenres Abbey. This castel standeth a good fute shot from the building and goodly manor place, that now is ther as the principal house of the Ferrars, and cam to them be similitude by marriage. There is a mightie large parke.* On the death of Randle, this castle became the property of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and in the reign of Charles II., Robert Devereux, the last earl, dying without issue, the king made Sir Robert Shirley (the husband of the sister of the last earl) Lord Ferrers of Chartley. All that now remains of the castle consists of the ruins of two rounders, and a part of the wall, measuring twelve feet in diameter. The keep was circular, and was about fifty feet in diameter. A wall of brick has been erected on its foundations, and a summer-house built in it, which is now almost in ruins. It now belongs to Earl Ferrers (Washington Sewallis Shirley), Viscount Tamworth, and a baronet. He was born on 3d January, 1822. He is a descendant of Sir Ralph de Shirley, to whom, in the reign of Edward I., was given the control of the counties of Salop and Stafford, and the castle of Shrewsbury. In the same reign, he was sheriff for the counties of Derby and Nottingham. In the reign of Edward II. he was one of the justices for the county of Warwick, and afterwards sat for that county in parliament. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Shirley, Knt., who also sat for the county of Warwick. He was, it is said, famous in his time for his valour, and for the many services he rendered to the kings of England against the French. Sir Ralph Shirley, one of his descendants, distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and in the subsequent French wars. From him descended George Shirley, Esq., who was made a baronet in 1611; and whose great-grandson, Sir Robert, was committed to the Tower by Cromwell, and there died, not without suspicion of poison. His second son, Sir Robert, on the death of his elder brother, succeeded him; and, in his favour, Charles II. terminated the abeyance of the ancient baronies of Ferrers, of Chartley, Bouchier, and Louvaine, and Sir Robert thus became Lord Ferrers of Chartley, &c. He was afterwards created Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers by Queen Anne. From him descended the present earl, who succeeded as ninth earl, on the death of his grandfather, October 2, 1842; and, in 1844, married Augusta Annabella, daughter of Lord Edward Chichester. —Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 64.

**CHARTRIDGE**, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. See CHESHAM.

**CHARWELTON**, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Fawsley, union of Daventry: 97 miles from London (coach road 70), 5 from Daventry, 12 from Banbury. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Fenny-Compton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Fenny-Compton, &c., 73 miles. —Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £20. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £582: patron, Sir C. Knightley, Bart.: contains 2,770 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 227: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,575: poor rates in 1837, £123.

**CHASELEY**, WORCESTER, a parish, forming, with the parishes of Eldersfield and Staunton, a separate portion of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lower Pershore, union of Tewkesbury, bounded on the east by the river Severn: 127 miles from London (coach road 107), 3 from Tewkesbury, 7 from Upton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Tewkesbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Tewkesbury, &c., 85 miles. —Money orders issued at Tewkesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Longdon, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 14s. 7d.: pres. net income, £134: patron, Vicar of Longdon: pres. incumbent, S. J. Paris: contains 1,710 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 418: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,580: poor rates in 1837, £157.

**CHASEWATER**, CORNWALL, a hamlet, partly in the parish of St. Kea, but chiefly in the parish of Kenwyn, west division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Powder—(which see for access, &c.): 5 miles from Truro. —This is the principal detached village in the parish. There are two Independent and two Baptist chapels here.

**CHASTLETON** (or CHASTLEDON), OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Norton: 94 miles from London (coach road 82), 5 from Chipping-Norton, 15 from Banbury. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stow, &c., 111 miles. —Money orders issued at Chipping-Norton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —A severe engagement occurred here between Canute and Edmund Ironside, in which the former was defeated. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 0s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £336: patron, Sir R. Westmacott: pres. incumbent, H. Westmacott, 1838: contains 1,640 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 239: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,202: poor rates in 1837, £162.

**CHATBURN**, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Whalley, on the southern bank of the river Ribble—(which see for access, &c.): 219 miles from London, 2 from Clitheroe, 11 from Blackburn. —Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £165: patron, Hulme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, Robert Ing-

ram, 1838: contains 720 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 611: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 703: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,584: poor rates in 1837, £187.

CHATHAM, KENT, a market town and parish adjoining, or forming a suburb to the city of Rochester, but chiefly in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, union of Medway, on the south-east bank of the Medway, on the north side of Chatham Hill: 32 miles from London, 1 from Rochester. — London and Gravesend Rail. to Rochester, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 2½ p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m. and 9 p.m. — Chatham, or, as it was formerly called, *Cete-ham* or *Cetham*, was so named from the Saxon words, *Cyte*, a cottage, and *Ham*, a village, and was anciently, before the erection of its docks and fortifications, a small village, containing nothing but cottages. The lord of the manor, at the period of the Conquest, fought upon the side of Harold, and for this reason, William, when he became king, confiscated his estates, and granted them to Crevecoeur, a Norman, whom he had brought with him to England. The building of the dockyard for the royal navy, was begun by Queen Elizabeth on the spot where now stands the ordnance wharf; she also erected Upnor Castle for its defence. It was not removed to the site it now occupies until 1622, when Charles I. made several additions to it, and greatly improved it by erecting large storehouses and new docks, into which ships could float with the tide. During the war in 1667, the vice-admiral of the Dutch, Von Ghent, with seventeen light vessels and eight fire-ships, having taken and entirely dismantled Sheerness, notwithstanding it was bravely defended by Sir Edward Spragge, sailed up the river Medway with six men of war, and five fire-ships, burnt three guard-ships in his progress, and advanced as far as Chatham, but having attacked Upnor Castle, was repulsed with considerable loss by Major Scott, who defended it. Under Charles II., still further improvements were made in the dockyard. Previous to 1760, the arsenal was chiefly defended by guard-ships in the river, by the forts on its banks, of which the principal one was Sheerness (which, since 1667, had been strengthened with additional fortifications, and mounted with heavy ordnance), and by Upnor Castle, and a small fortress, built by Charles I., called Gillingham Castle. In 1758, the spacious fortifications, called the Lines, were constructed, under the provisions of an act of parliament, which was then passed, in order to provide for the perfect security of this arsenal. During the construction of these fortifications, several Roman remains were discovered. The church is a neat structure of brick, situated on a hill near the ordnance office, and contains some elegant monuments. In the fourteenth century, the original edifice was burnt to the ground, and the pope issued a bull, granting an indulgence of one year and forty days to every one who should contribute to the erection of a new one; in 1635, the increasing population, arising from the dock, made it necessary to enlarge it. In 1828, the grave-yard being found to be too small, three acres of land, not far from the church, was given by the board of

ordnance for a cemetery. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have places of worship. The streets are narrow; the older houses are mean in appearance, but several modern buildings have lately been added, by which it has been much improved. In 1772, an act was passed for paving and lighting the town, which greatly improved it. The dockyard is very extensive, being almost a mile in length. It is enclosed on every side, except on that looking to the river, by a high wall, and is defended by strong fortifications, the chief parts of which have recently been erected. The commissioner, and the principal officers of the dockyard, have handsome and commodious residences: the offices in various portions of the yard are well built and conveniently arranged. The warehouses and magazines are numerous and spacious: a vast quantity of stores of all kinds is always kept. These storehouses, one of which is 660 feet in length, contain every requisite for constructing and fitting out the largest ships, all-arranged so carefully, that, if necessary, a first-rate man-of-war could be equipped for sea in a few days. There is a mast-house, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, in which there are some masts 40 yards high and 3 feet in diameter. The rope-house extends to the length of 1,110 feet, and is 50 feet in width; cables of the largest dimensions are here twisted, some of them being 100 fathoms in length, and 25 inches in circumference. The sail-loft is 210 feet long. The largest anchors are made here, and in the smiths' shop, which contains 40 forges, the iron-work used in ship-building is also manufactured. Saw-mills, at the north-eastern portion of the dock, have been recently erected, under the direction of Mr. Brunel; the sawing-room is 90 feet square, and contains the most complete machinery of every description. To the north of the mills, where the timber is stowed, is a canal, which passes under a tunnel 300 feet long into an elliptic basin 44 feet deep, from which the timber is raised by powerful machinery. On the iron pipes laid down to supply the dockyard with water are fire-plugs, from which, by opening them, a *jet d'eau* can be made to rise higher than the highest of the neighbouring buildings. There are four capacious wet docks, and a still larger stone dock has been recently built. In these docks are six slips or launches, in which ships of the largest size may be built. The establishment for managing the dockyard is very complete, and, in time of war, employment is usually given here to above 3,000 persons. In 1811, a chapel was erected within the walls for the accommodation of the workmen, their families, and the marines in garrison. The ordnance wharf is situated to the west of the dockyard, between the church and the river, and it is still called the Old Dock. The guns of each ship are here placed in separate tiers, the name of the ship to which they belong, with their weight of metal; and the most orderly arrangement is observed in disposing of the other munitions of war, for which Chatham is a vast arsenal. A building has recently been made for the purpose of grinding paint, and rolling and smelting lead. The fortifications called the Lines extend from above the ordnance wharf, comprising an area of one mile from south to north, and half a mile from west to east, to beyond the northern

part of the dock. The church of Chatham, the village of Brompton, the barracks, magazines, &c., are included in these fortifications. Several additions were made to them during the American war, and a strong redoubt was built on the top of an eminence which commands the river. An act was passed in 1782 for the improvement of the fortifications, and they may now be considered as among the strongest and most complete fortifications in England. Pitt and Clarence forts command the upper portion of the river. They are built on the heights above the town. The former is now used as an hospital. The lower or marine barracks, adjacent to the dockyard, consist of a uniform brick edifice built round a quadrangle. The upper barracks, at Brompton, are of brick, convenient and well planned. The new artillery barracks were erected in 1804; they are a fine range of building, containing ample accommodation for 1,200 men. In 1809 the artillery hospital was erected; it is a neat edifice, containing wards for 100 patients. In 1827 a philosophical and literary institution was established for the collection of antiquities, &c. There are two subscription libraries—the United Service and the Marine. Races are held every year on the plain, outside of the Lines; the length of the course is a mile and a furlong. The Rochester and Chatham commercial and mathematical school is managed by a committee, with the assistance of a treasurer, secretary, &c.; it is situated on the Chatham and Maidstone road: its erection cost £1,600, which was paid by 100 shareholders of £15 each, who have the privilege, by paying £7 a share per annum, of sending one boy on each share to receive a classical education. There is a National School, which has a small endowment, but it is principally supported by subscription. Melville, or marine hospital, is a brick and stuccoed building, commenced in 1827, and opened the year after, built for the use of the naval department; it contains accommodation for 340 patients; the façade consists of three pavilions, but the colonnade extends along the whole front, 322 feet in length. There is an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, instituted and endowed, in 1078, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, of which the chapel only remains. The Dean of Rochester is the governor and patron; there are now four brethren, two of whom officiate as chaplains. In 1592, Sir John Hawkins founded an hospital here for decayed mariners and shipwrights, in which there are twelve pensioners, who have separate houses, a pension of 8s. per week, and a supply of coal; it is under the direction of twenty-six governors, five only of whom are elective. In 1588, a fund, called the "Chatham Chest," was established by Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, for the sufferers by the Spanish armada; it is still continued for the relief of sailors who have been disabled in the national service, the sailors of the royal navy each contributing a portion of their pay towards its support. In 1802, the chest was removed to Greenwich, and the management of the funds, formerly vested in the principal naval officers, is now under the direction of the first lord of the admiralty, the comptroller of the navy, and the governor of Greenwich hospital. One portion of Chatham is within

the limits of the city of Rochester, and partly within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and it is also within the jurisdiction of a court of requests, held at Rochester for the recovery of debts under £5. Chatham was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending one member to parliament, by the Reform Act. The number of the constituency is about 700. The town gives the title of earl to the Pitt family.—The living (the Virgin Mary) is a perpetual curacy with the curacy of St. John, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £961: patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester: pres. incumbent, Matthew Irving, 1828: contains, with the city of Rochester, 6,156 acres: 2,938 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 21,431: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 24,581: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £23,222: poor rates in 1837, £5,714.—Market day, Saturday. Fairs: May 15 and Oct. 20, for horses, bullocks, &c.. Races in August.—Bankers: Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Co.—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street; Day and Nicholson—draw on Glynn, Hallifax, & Co.—Inns: Mitre Tavern, Ship Tavern, and Sun Hotel.

CHATHILL, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Ellingham—(which see for access, &c.): 316 miles from London, 8 from Alnwick, 5 from Belford.—Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—Contains 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: poor rates in 1837, £9.

CHATLEY, ESSEX, a hamlet in the parish of Great Leighs—(which see for access, &c.): 37 miles from London, 5 from Witham, 6 from Braintree.—Money orders issued at Witham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 1,810 acres: 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 564: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 648: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,883.

CHATSWORTH, DERBY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of High Peak. (See EDENSON WITH CHATSWORTH.)—The seat of the Duke of Devonshire—(for which, see BASLOW.)

CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the northern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Witchford, Isle of Ely, union of North Witchford: 84 miles from London (coach road 68), 9 from Ely.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Cambridge and St. Ives to Chatteris station: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, &c., 101 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—There are three Baptist and one Independent chapel here. Chatteris is a franchise under the Bishop of Ely.—The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage in the diocese of Ely, and exempt from visitation, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £1,370: patron, Rev. M. A. Gathercole: pres. incumbent, M. A. Gathercole, 1845: contains 15,090 acres: 763 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,813: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,535: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £22,234: poor rates in 1837, £2,085.

CHATTERLEY, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Wolstanton—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 374: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 430.

CHATTISHAM, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and incorporation of Samford: 72 miles from London (coach road 66), 4 from Ipswich, 4 from Had-

leigh. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 204 miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Four or five of the children of this parish are educated at a school at Hintlesham, from the proceeds of a legacy of £200, left by the Rev. Thomas Warren. — The living (All Saints and St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £168: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, H. S. Dickenson, 1840: contains 2,480 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 215: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £917: poor rates in 1837, £29. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHATTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a large parish in the eastern division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale: 357 miles from London (coach road 521), 5 from Wooler, 14 from Berwick. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, Lucker station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 225 miles. — Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The river Till flows through the parish. — The living (Holy Cross), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £12. 16s. ½d.: pres. net income, £189: patron, Duke of Northumberland: pres. incumbent, M. Burrell, 1844: contains 1,630 acres: 285 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,725: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,984: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £14,910: poor rates in 1837, £811. — N.E., New Hall; Fowberry Tower.

CHAURETH. See BROXTON.

CHAWLEY, BERKS, a tithing in the parish of Cumner — (which see for access, &c.): 59 miles from London, 3 from Oxford, 5 from Abingdon. — Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — Contains 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94. — (Other returns with the parish.)

CHAWLEY (or CHAWLEIGH), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton, union of Crediton: 207 miles from London (coach road 192), 2 from Chumleigh, 8 from Crediton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Crediton, &c., 221 miles. — Money orders issued at Chumleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The river Dart flows on the south. There are several charitable bequests to this place, the proceeds of the principal one being first applied to the repair of the church, and the surplus being distributed annually among the poor of the parish. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £25. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £455: patron, Hon. N. Fellowes: pres. incumbent, P. F. Clay, 1821: contains 5,020 acres: 150 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 850: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 977: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £3,854: poor rates in 1837, £375. — Fairs: May 6, and December 11, for cattle: when either of these days fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on the Tuesday.

CHAWTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Alton, Alton north division of the county: 51 miles from London (coach road 40), 1 from

Alton, 9 from North Alresford. — Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Alton, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Alton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The village is watered by land springs, called *lavants*, which occasionally overflow the neighbouring grounds. — The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £11. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £353: patron, Edward Knight, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. B. Knight, 1837: contains 2,870 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 460: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 529: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,366: poor rates in 1837, £261. Tithes commuted in 1839. — Chawton House, a beautiful residence, is the seat of Edward Knight, Esq.; N., Theddton Grange.

CHAYLEY. See CHAILLY.

CHEADLE, CHESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Macclesfield, union of Stockport, on a branch of the river Mersey: this parish includes the townships of Cheadle-Bulkeley, Cheadle-Moseley, Hanforth, and Bosden: 185 miles from London (coach road 172), 7 from Manchester, 2 from Stockport. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Stockport, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 85 miles. — Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Manufactures of cotton and silk are carried on to a considerable extent in this parish. The parochial charities are numerous, and there is, especially, a free school, in which about twenty-five young children are instructed. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £13. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £635: patron, H. D. Broughton: pres. incumbent, C. J. Cummings, 1846: contains 6,470 acres: 1,441 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,145: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 11,666: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £18,248: poor rates in 1837, £1,696.

CHEADLE, STAFFORD, a market town and parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle, on the river Tean, and in the neighbourhood of the river Churnet, and of the Uttoxeter Canal: 163 miles from London (coach road 146), 11 from Newcastle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Draycot, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 41 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The church stands on an artificial eminence, supposed to have been raised for a place of worship by the ancient Britons, which must have been a work of immense labour. The old church was an ancient and very curious edifice, the interior roof consisting of massive wooden arches, embellished with grotesque corbels; and it contained some interesting monuments. But, in 1837, it was taken down, and a new church built on its site, which, though a plain, is a very commodious structure. In connection with the mother church at Cheadle, are the district church of St. Chad's, at Freepay, 1½ miles distant, and the chapel of Oak-moor, 3 miles distant. A free school, established here in 1685, was endowed with £20 a year for teaching six children of this parish, and six of the neighbouring parish of Kingsley. The other charities are numerous. There are an Independent, a Wesleyan New Connexion Methodist, a Primi-

tive Methodist, and a Roman Catholic chapel here. Cheadle poor-law union comprises fifteen parishes, spread over an area of 86 square miles, and has a population of about 15,000 persons. The principal trade of the place consists in the working of copper and brass, but there is a considerable quantity of tape also made here; the neighbourhood abounds with coal, in the working of which a large number of the inhabitants are employed. The ruins of Croxden abbey, founded in 1176 for Cistercian monks, stand about four miles from the town. The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £12. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £438: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Robert Watt, 1847: contains 5,730 acres: 827 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,399: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,059: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,348: poor rates in 1837, £1,070. Market day, Friday. Fairs: Jan. 7, March 25, Holy Thursday, July 4, Aug. 21, Oct. 18. Bankers, Sub-Branch of Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.—draw on Smith, Payne, & Co. Inns, Royal Oak, and Wheatsheaf.

CHEADLE-BULKELEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Cheadle—(which see for access, &c.): 172 miles from London, 3 from Stockport, 8 from Manchester. Money orders issued at Stockport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 2,100 acres: 723 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,463: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,282: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,700: poor rates in 1837, £680.

CHEADLE-MOSELEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Cheadle—(which see for access, &c.): 171 miles from London. Contains 2,350 acres: 364 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,288: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,631: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,890: poor rates in 1837, £500.

CHEAM, SURREY, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wallington, union of Epsom: 17 miles from London (coach road 12), 2 from Ewell, 5 from Kingston. Epsom Rail. to Cheam station: from Derby through London, &c., 149 miles. Money orders issued at Epsom: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The manor was given by King Athelstan to the monks at Canterbury, with a wish, politely expressed in the Latin deed, that whoever interfered with the grant might be sent to the devil. It is remarkable that, out of six successive rectors of this place, between 1581 and 1662, five became bishops. In the churchyard lie the remains of Lady Lumley, who translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the works of Isocrates, into English. The living (St. Dunstan), a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, and a peculiar, is valued at £17. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £559: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, William Bennett, 1813: contains 1,850 acres: 175 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,109: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,275: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,805: poor rates in 1837, £549. Cheam House is the seat of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., who is descended from an ancient Cheshire family, seated at Antrobus Hall in that county, a property which was alienated by one of the family in 1460, but recovered, through purchase, by the late Sir Edmund Antrobus, F.R. and S.A., who was created a baronet in 1815. The

present baronet succeeded his uncle in the title and estates in 1826.

CHEAPSIDES, EAST RIDING, YORK, an extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Howdenshire. (Returns with BLACKTOFT.)

CHEARSLEY, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, union of Aylesbury: 50 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from Thame, 7 from Aylesbury. Nor. West. Rail. through Cheddington to Aylesbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Cheddington to Aylesbury, &c., 108 miles. Money orders issued at Thame: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. This is a retired village, and is, by some authors, supposed to be the Cerdicesleah of the Saxon chronicle, where Cerdic and Cynric defeated the Britons. The living (St. Nicholas), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 15s.: pres. net income, £68: patron, Miss Grubbe: pres. incumbent, Amos Hayton, 1840: contains 1,130 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 308: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 354: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,648: poor rates in 1838, £110.

CHEBSEY, STAFFORD, a parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill, union of Stone, on the river Sow: 139 miles from London (coach road 145), 2 from Eccleshall, 5 from Stafford. Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Norton-Bridge, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Burton and Stafford to Norton-Bridge, &c., 43 miles. Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. In the churchyard stands a lofty pyramidal-shaped stone, resembling those at Draycot and Leek. These stones are generally considered to be shafts having once carried crosses; but Dr. Plot is of opinion, that they are Danish monuments, from their similarity to such erections both in Denmark and England. The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £5. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £211: patron, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, L. Panting, 1838: contains 3,760 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 442: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 508: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,834: poor rates in 1837, £124.

CHECKENDON, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Langtree, union of Henley: 50 miles from London (coach road 40), 6 from Henley, 6 from Wallingford. Gt. West. Rail. through Reading to Goring station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Banbury, and Oxford, to Goring, &c., 120 miles. Money orders issued at Henley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. This is a small village, situated under the Chiltern hills; and its church is a Norman structure of great antiquity. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £19. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £555: patron, University College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, William Crabtree, 1820: contains 2,800 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 398: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 458: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,306: poor rates in 1837, £241. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHECKLEY WITH WRINEHILL, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Wybunbury—(which see for access, &c.): 162 miles from London, 7 from Nantwich, 8 from Sandbach. Money

orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 1,630 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 213: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,455: poor rates in 1837, £126.

**CHECKLEY AND TEAN, STAFFORD**, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle, on the river Tean: it includes the townships of Madeley-Holme, Nether Tean, and Upper Tean: 152 miles from London (coach road 140), 4 from Uttoxeter, 5 from Cheadle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Uttoxeter, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 30 miles. — Money orders issued at Uttoxeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — In the churchyard are three pyramidal stones, which Gough conjectures to be Danish funeral monuments. The middlemost is the highest, but has no figure attached to it, as have the other two: the figures are rude and unmeaning. The local tradition runs—that they are the effigies of three bishops who fell in a great battle here, fought between the Danes and the English, in which the latter were victorious, though their soldiers were unarmed. Camden takes the trouble to remark, that he could not find any historical record of this event. There is a charitable bequest of £3,000, left in 1810, by John Phillips, and another of £1,000 afterwards by his widow; the interest of it to be applied to the poor of the parish, tape weavers having priority of right to it. There are also one or two other small endowments. — The living (St. Mary and All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £20. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £576: patron, Rev. W. Hutchinson: pres. incumbent, W. Hutchinson, 1839: contains 5,710 acres: 444 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1831, 2,322: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,670: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,425: poor rates in 1837, £814. — Fairs, April 10 and Nov. 12, for pedlery.

**CHEDBURGH, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Risbridge, union of Thingoe: 101 miles from London (coach road 68), 6 from Bury St. Edmund's, 7 from Clare. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Bury, &c., 166 miles. — Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living (All Saints) is a rectory in the diocese of Ely: patron, Marquis of Bristol: pres. incumbent, George Ingram, 1839: contains 550 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 284: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £645: poor rates in 1837, £62. — Baggondestfield Hall.

**CHEDDER, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, at the foot of the Mendip hills: it includes, for ecclesiastical purposes, Nyland: 148 miles from London (coach road 129), 2 from Axbridge, 8 from Wells. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 161 miles. — Money orders issued at Wells, Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The parish extends from the middle summit of the Mendip hills, a considerable way into the moors. The village is situated at the foot of the Cheddar cliffs, at the mouth of a deep gorge or ravine, which ex-

tends two or three miles. From the hills issue several copious streams of remarkably pure water, which unite and form the river Cheddar, which name is supposed to be derived from *Ced*, a conspicuous brow or height, and *dor*, water. This stream is of considerable importance at its very source, for within a few hundred yards it supplies power to several paper-mills, and some grist-mills, after which, it winds over the level ground at the foot of the hills, till it falls into the Axe. In 1839, the proprietor of one of the mills, in clearing away some portion of the side of the hill to enlarge his premises, opened into a series of caverns, until then unknown, which are very remarkable for the beauty of the calcareous incrustations which cover their sides, and of the stalactites and stalagmites on the roofs and floors. The proprietor having taken great pains in the preservation of them, and having made the access to the caverns convenient and easy, it would perhaps be impossible to obtain a view of these striking and beautifully fantastic effects of nature's mysterious operations, equal to that which may be seen here. The poor of this place have the benefit of a rich bequest left by Sarah Comers in 1752, producing, according to the return made to the House of Commons, £181. 11s. 4d. per annum. Every epicure in the kingdom knows the name of *Cheddar*; for this place has long held the reputation for its cheese, which it still maintains. Camden says of it—that it is *famous for the excellent and prodigious great cheeses made there, some of which require more than one man's strength to set them on the table*. In olden times, Cheddar had a considerable market; but it has been long discontinued. — The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Wells, is valued at £23. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £203: patron, Dean and Chapter of Wells: pres. incumbent, Richard a'Court Beadon, 1836: contains 6,690 acres: 393 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,434: poor rates in 1837, £397. — Froglands, the residence of T. Gilling, Esq. — The House, the seat of Samuel Birch, Esq.

**CHEDDINGTON, BUCKINGHAM**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottisloe, union of Leighton-Buzzard: 37 miles from London (coach road 39), 2 from Ivenhoe, 6 from Leighton-Buzzard. — Nor. West. Rail. to Cheddington: from Derby, through Rugby to Cheddington, 95 miles. — Money orders issued at Tring: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £15. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £233: patron, Countess of Bridgewater: pres. incumbent, J. Weighell, 1845: contains 1,170 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 439: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 505: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,602: poor rates in 1837, £239.

**CHEDDLETON (or CHEDLETON), STAFFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle, intersected by the Caldon Canal: it includes the townships of Basford and Cunsall: 166 miles from London (coach road 150), 3 from Leek, 5 from Cheadle. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Hanley station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Hanley, &c., 46 miles. — Money orders issued at Leek: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.

—It is mentioned in Doomsday-book as belonging to William, who held it of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, &c., and that it belonged to Wersley in Alstonfield. In the time of William Rufus, it was held by one Sisardus, whose descendant in the fourth generation assumed the name of Sisard of Chettleton, and his descendants retained that name. In the time of King John, William de Chettleton gave the lordship of *Cunsell* to Philip Draycot. Cunsall is a township in this parish. The manor afterwards passed, by marriage, into the Egerton family. —The living (St. Edward), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £7. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £160: patron, Rev. Edward Powys: pres. incumbent, Edward Powys, 1816: contains 9,080 acres: 304 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,824: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,098: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,778: poor rates in 1837, £556.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton: 166 miles from London (coach road 139), 3 from Taunton, 7 from Bridgewater. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 180 miles. —Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £13. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £584: patron, Rev. F. Warre: pres. incumbent, Francis Warre, 1800: contains 1,050 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 357: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 410: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,227: poor rates in 1837, £173.

CHEDGRAVE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, on the north bank of the small river Thirn, a branch of the river Yare: 142 miles from London (coach road 103), 8 from Beccles, 12 from Norwich. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Norwich to Reedham station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 182 miles. —Money orders issued at Beccles: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £231: patron, Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. H. Beauchamp, 1843: contains 900 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 348: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 400: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,904: poor rates in 1837, £108. —N.E., Langley Park—(for which see *LANGLEY*.)

CHEDINGTON, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Beaminster, Forum, and Redhone, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county: 159 miles from London (coach road 132), 4 from Beaminster, 9 from Chard. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 248 miles. —Money orders issued at Beaminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —It stands very high, overlooking the surrounding country. —The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £128: patron, Wil-

liam T. Cox, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John C. Cox, 1846: contains 2,690 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 186: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,584: poor rates in 1837, £109. —Chedington Court.

CHEDISTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 111 miles from London (coach road 100), 2 from Halesworth, 9 from Bungay. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Haughley Road station to Palgrave, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Palgrave, &c., 203 miles. —Money orders issued at Halesworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The town estate, called Chesten Town Farm, has been in trust since the time of Henry VII., for the repairs of the church, and the payment of other charges incidental to the office of churchwarden. —The living (the Virgin Mary) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with the rectory of Halesworth, and having jointly a pres. net income of £450: patron, Mrs. Jos. Badeley: pres. incumbent, J. C. Badeley, 1839: contains 1,910 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 433: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 498: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,421: poor rates in 1837, £360. Tithes commuted in 1839. —Chediston House.

CHEDWORTH, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rapsgate, union of Northleach: 102 miles from London (coach road 86), 5 from Northleach, 7 from Cirencester. —Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cirencester, &c., 119 miles. —Money orders issued at Northleach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —On this place was formerly grounded the title of baron on the Howe family; the barony is now extinct. —The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £302: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Arthur Gibson, 1828: contains 4,890 acres: 223 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 983: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,130: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> 4,727: poor rates in 1837, £449.

CHEDZOY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Petherton, union of Bridgewater: 154 miles from London (coach road 133), 3 from Bridgewater, 10 from Glastonbury. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 168 miles. —Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £38. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £480: patron, Rev. G. H. Nutting: pres. incumbent, G. H. Nutting, 1847: contains 1,570 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 507: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 583: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,761: poor rates in 1837, £330.

CHEESEBURN-GRANGE, NORTHUMBRIA, a township in the parish of Stanfildham—(which see for access, &c.): 284 miles from London, 11 from Newcastle, 11 from Morpeth. —Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 12 p.m. —Before the dissolution, it belonged to Hexham priory: it afterwards passed through the hands of the Swinburne family, to the Widdingtons, from whom it de-



scended, in the female line, to Ralph Riddell, Esq., the grandfather of the present owner, E. Riddell, Esq. Contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 56: poor rates in 1837, £28. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CHEETHAM, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester—(which see for access, &c.): 188 miles from London, 2 from Manchester, 9 from Bolton. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Smedley Hall, an ancient mansion here, was the residence of the Chetham family, who long lived here; the last member of it died in 1768. Of this family was Humphrey Chetham, who is mentioned by Fuller among his "Worthies of England." He was a younger son of the owner of the Crumpsal estate, in the parish of Manchester, and, embarking in the cotton trade, made a large fortune. Fuller says, he was a diligent reader of the Scriptures and of the works of sound divines, a respecter of such ministers as he accounted truly godly, upright, sober, discreet, and sincere. He was high sheriff of the county of Lancaster, A.D. 1635, discharging that office with great honour, insomuch that very good gentlemen of birth and estate did wear his cloth at the assize, to testify their unfeigned affection to him, &c. He also tells us, with regard to Mr. Chetham's family, that it is thought, on good grounds, to descend from Sir Jeffrey Chetham of Chetham, a man of much remark in former days, and some old writings, in the hands of worshipful persons not far remote from the place, do evidence as much. Mr. Humphrey Chetham left large property to found an institution for forty boys, to be selected from several of the neighbouring towns (the number is now eighty); and also for the foundation of the fine library and college which adorn Manchester. He further bequeathed £200 to purchase "Godly English Books," to be chained upon desks in the churches of Manchester and Bolton, and the chapels of Turton, Walmesley, and Gorton. His will is dated 16th December, 1651, and his trustees were made a body corporate by charter of Charles II. Contains 1,110 acres: 727 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,082: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,994: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,651: poor rates in 1837, £914.

CHELBOROUGH (EAST), DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Tollerford, union of Beaminster, Dorchester division of the county: 126 miles from London, 6 from Beaminster, 8 from Sherborne. (For access, see following article.) Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Within the parish, on a hill, is the site of an ancient castle, which is visible from a great distance. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £242: patron, Rev. B. Cooper: pres. incumbent, B. Cooper, 1809: contains 1,450 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 96: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,922: poor rates in 1837, £21. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHELBOROUGH (WEST), DORSET, a parish in the same hun<sup>d</sup>, union, and county: 158 miles from London (coach road 128), 17 from Dorchester, 4 from Beaminster. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 17 miles: from

Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 247 miles. Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The Rev. B. Cooper, the incumbent of East Chelborough, is lord of the manor of both East and West Chelborough. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £4. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £88: patron, Lord Rolle and J. Bragge, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Francis Duncan, 1840: contains 590 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 58: poor rates in 1837, £32. Tithes commuted in 1839. E., Melbury House—(for which, see MELBURY STAPLEFORD.)

CHELDON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Witheridge, union of South Molton, on the southern bank of the Dart river: 208 miles from London (coach road 181), 3 from Chumleigh, 9 from Crediton. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Crediton, &c., 222 miles. Money orders issued at Chumleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £4. 18s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £114: patron, Hon. N. Fellowes: pres. incumbent, Richard S. Bryan, 1844: contains 1,610 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 90: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £601: poor rates in 1837, £30.

CHELFORD, CHESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury—(which see for access, &c.): 169 miles from London, 7 from Macclesfield, 4 from Knutsford. Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £12. 19s. 11d.: pres. net income, £135: patron, T. Dixon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. J. Granville, 1839: contains 290 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,129: poor rates in 1837, £82.

CHELL, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Wolstanton—(which see for access, &c.): 153 miles from London, 4 from Newcastle, 8 from Leek. Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 602: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 692.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHELLASTON, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Repton and Gresley, union of Shardlow, near the Grand Trunk and Derby Canal: 134 miles from London (coach road 124), 6 from Derby, 9 from Burton. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Spondon station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, to Spondon, &c., 7 miles. Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living (St. Peter) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £80: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, Joseph Deans, 1830: contains 810 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 461: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 531: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,315: poor rates in 1837, £106.

CHELLESWORTH, SUFFOLK, a parish in the

hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Cosford, on the river Bret: 74 miles from London (coach road 61), 4 from Hadleigh, 5 from Lavenham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Hadleigh, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 206 miles. — Money orders issued at Hadleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The church is a beautiful structure of about the fourteenth century, and contains a curious monument, supposed to be that of the founder, probably Sir John Howard, who had a moated castle near the church, and large possessions in this neighbourhood. A very valuable fresco painting was discovered here, and restored in 1849, at the expense of Sir Henry, who has also renovated the interior of the edifice. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, is valued at £8. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £266: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, Fred. Calvert, 1831: contains 610 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 284: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,319: poor rates in 1837, £85. — The manor formerly belonged to the Howards, and afterwards to the family of Vere. In 1737 it became, by purchase, the property of Robert Pocklington, Esq., who erected Chellesworth Hall, a handsome mansion, now the residence of Sir Henry E. Austin, Knt., who married, in 1843, the widow of the late Sir Robert Pocklington. To this lady the estate and manor now belong.

CHELLINGTON, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Willey, union of Bedford, bounded on the north and west by the river Ouse: 70 miles from London (coach road 57), 6 from Olney, 7 from Bedford. — Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, &c., 109 miles. — Money orders issued at Newport-Pagnell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Chellington and Carlton, with which the living is consolidated, are two villages separated only by the road. Carlton church is an old stone building recently repaired. Chellington church is also a stone building, with a tower and spire. The Baptists have a chapel here. — The living (St. Nicholas) is a rectory, united in 1769 to that of Carlton—(which see): contains 610 acres: 25 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £622: poor rates in 1837, £14.

CHELMARSH, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth, bounded on the east by the river Severn: 142 miles from London (coach road 137), 4 from Bridgenorth, 10 from Market-Wenlock. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 71 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Hereford, is valued at £6. 5s. 8d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.: pres. incumbent, C. W. Blathwayt, 1847: contains 3,190 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 495: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 569: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,694: poor rates in 1837, 209. — N., Woodlands House. Chelmarsh House is the seat of John Nichols, Esq.

CHELMERTON, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell—(which see for access, &c.): 158 miles from London, 4 from Tideswell, 5 from Bux-

ton. — Money orders issued at Bakewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The Wesleyans and Presbyterians have places of worship here. — The living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Bakewell, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £7. 15s. 4d.: pres. net income, £78: patron, Vicar of Bakewell: pres. incumbent, James Coates, 1815: contains 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 238: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,773: poor rates in 1837, £102.

CHELMONDISTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and incorporation of Samford, on the east bank of the river Orwell, near its mouth: 73 miles from London (coach road 68), 5 from Ipswich, 9 from Stratford. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 205 miles. — Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 10s.: pres. net income, £312: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Henry Clissold: contains 1,840 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 564: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 648: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,639: poor rates in 1837, £141. — N., Woolverstone Park—(for account of which, see WOOLVERSTONE)—is the seat of the Rev. H. D. Berners, lord of the manor of this parish, and also of Woolverstone, which latter is also entirely his property.

CHELMSFORD (anciently CHELMERSFORD), ESSEX, a parish, market and county town, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Chelmsford: it includes the hamlet of Moulsham, and is well situated near the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Can: 29 miles from London, 8 from Billericay. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Chelmsford station: from Derby, through London, &c., 161 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.: post closes 11.35 a.m. and 10 p.m. — The name of Chelmsford, which is situated not far from the *Cesaromagus* of the Romans, is derived from an ancient ford on the river Chelmer, near where that river falls into the Can. The Bishops of London had it in their possession under Edward the Confessor, and also at the period of the Norman survey; and it would appear to have been either sometimes, or perhaps permanently, their place of abode, from the names of two buildings, still called Bishop's Hall and Bishop's Mill. It was otherwise an insignificant place, until the time of Henry I., in whose reign, Maurice, Bishop of London, erected a stone bridge over the river Can, and at the same time made Chelmsford the thoroughfare to Suffolk and Norfolk and the eastern portions of the country, by changing the direction of the road, which, before that time, passed through Writtle. Since then the town has gradually improved, and, in the reign of Edward III., it had grown to such importance as to send four representatives to a grand council, held at Westminster. At a very ancient period there was here a convent for Black or Dominican friars. At the dissolution, it had a revenue of £9. 6s. 5d. Thomas Langford, one of its members, was distinguished in that early period of modern literature as the author of a Universal Chronicle from the creation to the age in which he lived. The site of the convent only is now visible. The town is lighted

with gas, well paved, and the houses, some of which have gardens extending as far as the edge of the river, are most of them modern erections. A plentiful supply of water is conveyed from a spring about half a mile distant, by means of pipes, into a reservoir, which is covered by an elegant dome, with six columns of the Doric order as its supports. The church is a stately edifice in the modern style of English architecture; the body has been recently rebuilt, the old one having fallen down in 1800, owing to some workmen undermining two of the pillars whilst digging in a vault. The cost of rebuilding was £15,000. It is surmounted by a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, over which is a lofty spire. The archdeacon holds his court in this church, and the wills and records of grants of administration are kept in an office above the south porch. Dr. Plume of Maldon presented a collection of books for the use of the neighbouring clergy, which is deposited in the chancel, in the east of which is a beautiful stained-glass window. An elegant iron bridge was not long since erected over the river Chelmer; and, in 1787, a stone bridge of one arch was constructed over the river Can, in the place of an old bridge, built by Bishop Maurice, to connect the town with the hamlet of Moulsham, which had latterly been found too narrow. The theatre is a commodious building. There are every year assemblies and concerts in the shire-hall. Towards the end of July, races, which last for three days, take place on Galleywood Common, a capital course, about two miles from the town. There is a free grammar-school, which Edward VI. founded and endowed in 1552, in which the classics are taught, with a course of English education. It is under the control of four hereditary trustees, and has an exhibition of £6 per annum to Caius College, Cambridge, in common with the schools at Maldon and Brentwood. In 1782, R. Benyon, Esq., rebuilt the school-house, on the site of that formerly erected by Sir John Tyrrell. In this establishment were educated Philemon Holland, who translated Camden's Britannia; John Dee, a famous mathematician; Sir Walter Mildmay, Bart., who founded Emanuel College, Cambridge; and Dr. Plume, the archdeacon of Rochester. In 1713, a charity school was founded for the education of fifty boys, and, in 1714, a similar one for twenty girls. A national school has lately been erected for 400 children. In 1565, six almshouses were founded by Sir Thomas and Lady Mildmay in the hamlet of Moulsham, which were rebuilt in 1758. In 1520, four almshouses were erected in Baddow Lane, from the sale of a barn given by William Davis, and two others added by the parish. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions for the division every Tuesday and Friday. The constables and other officers are chosen at a court-leet, held by the lord of the manor, who sometimes also holds a court-baron here. The assizes and sessions for the county are also held here. The shire-hall is an elegant building, with a façade of Portland stone and a rustic basement, upon which are four handsome Ionic pillars, supporting a triangular pediment; appropriate figures of Wisdom, Justice, and Mercy, in basso-relievo, adorn the upper portion of

the front. The accommodations provided for the public business are ample, and there is an assembly-room in the upper story, which runs the whole length of the building. Chelmsford is a polling-place for South Essex. The county jail is in Moulsham. The house of correction, which was built in 1806, adjoins the jail; it is exclusively used for female convicts. The new convict jail at Springfield Hill, on the road to Colchester, is an extensive and well-built edifice; it is adapted for the reception of 254 prisoners, 218 of them in separate cells. A bridewell has recently been built for the reception of vagrants, capable of holding 48 prisoners. The Independents, Quakers, and Methodists have places of worship here, and at New-hall there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The trade of Chelmsford is chiefly in corn, the greater portion of which is carried to London. The traffic through the town, in consequence of its position on a great thoroughfare, constitutes also an important element of its prosperity. In 1796, a navigable canal to the river Blackwater, twelve miles distant, was dug, which greatly contributes to the commercial advantages of the place. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £31. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £588: patron, Lady St. John Mildmay: pres. incumbent, C. A. St. John Mildmay, 1826: contains 1,750 acres: 987 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,789: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,807: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>t</sup>. £14,935: poor rates in 1837, £2,701. Market day, Friday. Fairs, May 12, and November 12, for cattle. Bankers: Sparrow & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Co.—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street. Inns: Black Boy, Saracen's Head, and White Hart.

CHELSEA, MIDDLESEX, a parish in the Kensington division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Ossulstone, union of Kensington: 4 miles from London, 2 from Kensington. London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. five times each way daily. Its name was formerly spelt *Chelcheth*, or *Chelchith*, which it most probably derived from the two Saxon words *Ceol*, or *Cesol*, and *Hythe*, a harbour. One of the most ancient particulars we know concerning it, is the holding of a synod, in the year 785, by the legates of Pope Adrian, for the purpose of reforming religion in England. From being so pleasantly situated on the Reach of the Thames at its widest point above London bridge, it has always been a favourite spot for the residence of persons of distinction; it was at one time called "the Village of Palaces." At the upper extremity of Cheyne Walk was a palace, which belonged to the bishops of Winchester, which was taken down in 1824, under an act, by which the bishop was enabled to alienate it from his see. There was also a palace here belonging to Queen Elizabeth, and it was occasionally the residence of Sir Robert Walpole. The mansion and grounds of the Earl of Ranelagh, after they had long been the resort of fashion as a public place of amusement, were closed in 1805, and dwelling-houses were erected on the site. In Chelsea is comprehended the old town, consisting of the houses built by the side of the Thames, and the houses which have been erected since 1777, known as Hans Town, so called from

Sir Hans Sloane, formerly lord of the manor. There is a bridge of wood, called Battersea Bridge, over the Thames, leading to Battersea, in Surrey. The houses in Cheyne Walk are well situated, commanding a good view of the river and the scenery of Surrey. At the Upper hand there is a handsome suspension pier, called Cadogan Pier, after Lord Cadogan, who has much property about here. It is the principal landing-place on this part of the Thames, for the numerous steam-boats which ply upon the river. Sloane Street, in the new town, extends nearly a mile in length, and consists of well-built, handsome houses. All the streets are paved, well lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by the Chelsea Water Works Company, incorporated in 1724. The Botanical Gardens were established by the Apothecaries' Company, in 1673, on four acres of ground on the banks of the river, granted for that purpose by Sir Hans Sloane at a quit rent of £5 per annum. They contain hot-houses, green-houses, a library of natural history, and a valuable collection of medicinal plants of almost every kind. A beautiful statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrach, stands in the middle of the garden, and there are two fine cedars of Lebanon opposite the river. A demonstrator delivers lectures to students at stated periods. In 1807, a second botanic garden was established near Sloane Street, upwards of six acres in extent, arranged according to the Linnæan system; lectures are also delivered here every May and June. The building of the royal hospital for veteran soldiers, was commenced under James I., and was originally intended by him to be a controversial college, principally for discussing the points at issue between the churches of Rome and England; but he proceeded but ill with it, and it was not finished until the time of William III. It was constructed from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, at a cost of £150,000, of which Sir Stephen Fox, the projector, the grandfather of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, paid £13,000. It is a large and handsome edifice, with decorations of columns, quoins, and cornices of stone. The buildings consist of a spacious quadrangle, which has a beautiful bronze statue of Charles II. in the middle. In the centre of the northern part, there is a spacious vestibule, surmounted and lighted by a beautiful dome, on one side of which is the large hall, used as a dining-room for the pensioners, and on the other the chapel, a lofty and handsome structure. On the south, the quadrangle is open to the river. The infirmaries and other offices form smaller quadrangles. Open grounds, about thirteen acres in extent, lie before the front towards the north. The in-pensioners are about 500 in number, but the out-pensioners are only limited by the means of the establishment. The expenses are from £700,000 to £800,000. The college contains a place for the reception of wounded soldiers from foreign stations, who are sheltered until there is a vacancy in the royal college—it is called York Hospital. The royal military asylum was founded in 1801, by his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, for the purpose of instructing and maintaining the orphan children of soldiers, and those children whose fathers are absent on foreign stations. It contains 700 boys and 300 girls. When at an

age to quit the asylum, the boys, if they themselves consent, enter the army, and the girls are apprenticed. The building is a beautiful structure of brick, with stone decorations. Every Tuesday a petty session for the hundred is held in Chelsea by the county magistrates; and, at the court held for the manor, four head-boroughs, nine constables, and other officers, are chosen. Chelsea, which was formerly but one parish, has been recently divided into two separate parishes. The church of St. Luke's was built in 1824, at a cost of £40,000. It is a splendid edifice, in the ornamented and modern style of English architecture, with a lofty square tower—the west front is magnificent; the east end is adorned with minarets; and the effect produced by the interior is grand and impressive. The church of the parish of Upper Chelsea was built in 1830, at a cost of £5,849. 17s. 4d. It is situated in Sloane Street, and is a handsome building. The old church is of brick, and was rebuilt in the early part of the sixteenth century; it is a small building, now used as a chapel. In it are the monuments of Sir Thomas More, Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, who wrote the "Present State of England," Thomas Shadwell, the poet laureate of William and Mary, Sir Hans Sloane, and some other distinguished persons. There are schools with small endowments, but chiefly supported by the existing generation. There are also a few charity bequests, but not to any amount. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, all have chapels here. This was the birth-place of John King, A.M., who edited some of the tragedies of Euripides; and of Dr. Thomas Martin, Regius Professor of Botany at Cambridge, and famous for his works on botany. —Contains 780 acres: 4,635 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 40,179: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £126,467: poor rates in 1837, £11,790.

CHELSEFIELD, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley: 21 miles from London (coach road 17), 7 from Bromley, 10 from Dartford. —London and Brighton Rail. to Croydon, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 153 miles. —London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> four times each way daily. —There is a small endowment for the repairs of the church and for the benefit of the poor; also, six almshouses, and six acres of parish land. —The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory with the curacy of Farnborough, in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £24. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £876: patron, All Souls College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. E. Tarleton: contains 3,330 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 861: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 990: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,174: poor rates in 1837, £477. —N., Lullingston Park, the seat of Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart. —(for which, see LULLINGSTON.)

CHELSHAM, SURREY, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Tandridge, union of Godstone: 18 miles from London (coach road 14), 6 from Croydon, 7 from Westerham. —Brighton Rail. to Stot's Nest, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 150 miles. —London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> four times each way daily. —The living (St. Leonard) is a curacy to the vicarage of Warlingham, and having jointly a pres. net income

of £471: patron, A. W. Wigsell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Dalton, 1829: contains 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 347: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 300: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. 2,018: poor rates in 1837, £192.—Cheltenham Lodge.

CHEL TENHAM, GLOUCESTER, a market town and parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. and union of Cheltenham: 121 miles from London (coach road 99), 10 from Gloucester.—Gt. West. Rail. to Cheltenham station: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, 85 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 3½ p.m.: post closes 7½ a.m. and 9 p.m.—The name of Cheltenham is derived from the small river Chelt, which takes its rise at Dowdeswell, not far from the town, through which it passes, before it flows into the Severn. The manor was the property of Edward the Confessor. Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, held it by a grant in 1199, but gave it to King John, in exchange for other lands. The abbey of Feschamp, in Normandy, next owned it, and it was afterwards given to the nunnery of Sion, in Middlesex; and when the nunnery was dissolved, it again returned to the crown. This place is famous for its mineral springs, to which it owes much of its importance; the oldest known was spoken of in 1716, since which several have been discovered which contain chalybeate aperient salts, principally sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and oxyde of iron, held in solution by carbonic acid, all in various proportions; they are used in jaundice and other disorders of the liver, also for dyspepsia, and in cases where the debilitating influence of hot climates has been injurious. The old well, or spa, is south of the town. In 1738, Captain Henry Skillicorn built above it a pavilion of brick, with four arches, erected a pump-room, and constructed walks for the visitors. In 1780, there were only thirty lodging-houses here; but since 1788, when George III. with the queen and princesses paid it a visit, Cheltenham has considerably improved, and has become a favourite place of resort for rank and fashion. In the course of the season it is generally visited by upwards of 15,000 persons. The situation of the town is on a large plain, protected on the north and east by the Cotswold hills; there are in it a great number of beautiful streets, the principal one upwards of a mile and a half long; its buildings are elegant and modern; sometimes, however, an older one is seen. The places of worship connected with the establishment are St. Mary's, a perpetual curacy: patrons, certain trustees: incumbent, Rev. Francis Close, 1826: income, about £688. St. John's, a perpetual curacy: patron, Rev. W. Spencer: incumbent, Rev. W. S. Phillips: income, £250. Holy Trinity Chapel: incumbent, Rev. John Browne: income, £305. St. Paul's, a perpetual curacy: patron, the Incumbent of St. Mary's: incumbent, Rev. C. H. Brouby, 1846: income, £150. St. James, a perpetual curacy: patrons, trustees: incumbent, Rev. F. D. Gilby, 1843: income, £250. Christchurch: patrons, trustees: incumbent, Rev. A. Boyd, 1842: income, £400. St. Peter's, a perpetual curacy: patrons, trustees: incumbent, Rev. W. Hodgson, 1841: income, £150. In 1823, the masonic hall was finished. It is a fine building, situated in Portland Street, in the style of a Roman

mausoleum, decorated with the insignia of the order of freemasonry. Under the provisions of several acts of parliament, passed for the respective purposes, the town is well paved and lighted, supplied with water, and provided with good sewerage. The church is an ancient edifice, cruciform, with a lofty octagonal spire at the intersection. On the east side of the north transept is a very fine circular window, 15 feet in diameter; there are other works of great beauty, amongst them is an antique altar-piece, presented by the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The church of the Holy Trinity, a beautiful modern edifice, stands in Portland Street; it was partly built by subscription, but completed by Lord Shelburne. The present incumbent erected the church of St. John's in Berkeley Place, at his own cost. In 1831 a new free church was finished; it is of the Grecian Ionic order, and has a portico and tower. In 1839, Christchurch was completed. It stands in the centre of the Lansdowne estate, and, from the loftiness of its tower, is visible from twenty miles' distance. In 1823, Lord Shelburne, at his own expense, erected a fine and commodious market-house, the approach to which is by an arcade from the High Street. The Montpelier spa is situated about half a mile towards the south of the town; the façade of the pump-room, which is a fine large rotunda, is composed of a grand colonnade, surmounted in the centre by a lion couchant; a long room with a veranda adjoins it, and a conservatory is fitted up in another part of the building. Some fine houses have been erected near this spa; and P. Thompson, Esq., has, at his own expense, constructed a new road, to render the access to the town easier. The Imperial spa is an elegant structure of the Grecian order, and is in the same direction as the Montpelier spa, but nearer the town. The façade of the pump-room is a portico of the Ionic style, in imitation of a temple on the banks of the Ilissus at Athens, surmounted in the centre by a colossal statue of Hygieia, the goddess of health. The old spa was enlarged in 1803, by the addition of a new pump-room. The old chalybeate spa was opened in 1802, the Cambray chalybeate spa in 1807, and the Alstone spa in 1809. Pittville is on the north of Cheltenham. Joseph Pitt, Esq., has here planned a splendid new town; the pump-room, commenced on the 4th May, 1825, is a superb building; there are spacious gardens in the front, and a handsome sheet of water, with an elegant bridge at either end, at the foot of the eminence on which it is built. There are here every kind of baths, supplied with every accommodation, first-rate hotels, and elegantly furnished lodging-houses. There are libraries, reading-rooms, and musical repositories, periodical concerts, and assemblies during the season, and every year races on the adjacent hill. There are several good endowments for educating the poor, and numerous charitable institutions and associations, supported by subscriptions, so that those who come here in search of health, do not forget the need of those about them. There is also a savings bank. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session for the division on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. At the court leet of the lord of the manor, a high bailiff and constables are chosen,

and commissioners appointed. An act has passed, confirming an ancient manorial custom, that land descends as by common law, but the eldest female inherits solely. In 1814, the new jail near St. George's Square was built. This town is a polling-place for the eastern division of the shire. The chief trade is in malt and various medicinal salts. Cheltenham was constituted a borough by the 2d of William IV., and returns one member to parliament, elected by the £10 householders. The limits of the borough are the same as those of the parish. At the first election, the number of registered voters was 919. The Baptists, the Society of Friends, the followers of the late Countess of Huntingdon, Independents, Wesleyan, and other Methodists, have chapels here. The Baptist chapel has a burial-ground, and a fund of £95 per annum to divide among their own poor. Contains 3,740 acres: 4,013 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 31,411: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £35,637: poor rates in 1837, £4,273. Market day, Thursday. Fairs: second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, August 5, September 12, December 7, 18. Bankers: Branch of Gloucester Banking Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.; Cheltenham and Gloucester Bank—draw on London and Westminster Bank; County of Gloucester Bank—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co.; National Provincial Bank of England—draw on London Joint Stock Bank. Hotels: Plough, Lansdown, Royal, Bellevue, George, Imperial, and Queen's.

CHELVESTON (or CHELSTON), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Higham-Ferrers, union of Thrapston: it includes the hamlet of Caldicot: 85 miles from London (coach road 60), 2 from Higham-Ferrers, 7 from Thrapston. Nor. West Rail. through Northampton to Higham-Ferrers, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Northampton to Higham-Ferrers, &c., 96 miles. Money orders issued at Higham-Ferrers: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. Chelveston-with-Caldicot possesses a charity school, endowed with a small estate, producing £24 per annum. There are several other small charities for the benefit of the poor of this place, some of them conjointly with the parish of Raunds. It is a small straggling village, and its inhabitants are exclusively engaged in agriculture. The church, an ordinary stone building, stands quite detached from the village. The living (St. John the Baptist) is a curacy, with Caldicot, to the vicarage of Higham-Ferrers, in the diocese of Peterborough, and having jointly a p<sup>rg</sup>. net income of £365: patron, Earl Fitzwilliam: pres. incumbent, G. Malinn, 1837: contains 1,730 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 372: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 427: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. 1,907: poor rates in 1837, £190.

CHELVEY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, union of Bedminster: 127 miles from London (coach road 128), 8 from Bristol, 9 from Pensford. Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 139 miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living (St. Bridget), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £4. 9s.

7d.: pres. net income, £142: patron, J. Cooke, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Matthew, 1831: contains 320 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 54: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £622: poor rates in 1837, £30.

CHELWOOD, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Keynsham, union of Clutton: 115 miles from London, 2 from Pensford, 8 from Bath. Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 151 miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The village is situated in a very beautifully wooded hilly country. There is a small Independent chapel endowed. The living (St. Leonard) is a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £275: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, Richard Warner: contains 1,130 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,972: poor rates in 1837, £122. N., Houndstreet Park: S., Chelwood House.

CHENEYS (or CHENIES), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Burnham, union of Amersham: 28 miles from London (coach road 27), 3 from Amersham, 7 from Beaconsfield. Nor. West. Rail. to King's Langley, thence 7 miles: from Derby through Rugby to King's Langley, &c. 118 miles. Money orders issued at Amersham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. This is a pretty rural village, situated on the brow of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Chess, one of the numerous mill-streams which intersect Bucks and Herts. The church is a plain structure, but is an object of much interest, for the mausoleum chapel of the Russell family, containing some very interesting monuments of the Bedford family, especially a fine marble mural monument to the Lord William of such deep historic interest, which occupies the west end. There is a recent erection, a very chaste statuary tablet, to the memory of the late Lady Ribblesdale, first wife of Lord John Russell, bearing a sweetly simple emblem, an elegantly-chiselled plucked flower. In niches of the wall are two mutilated stone figures, said to be effigies of two Barons Chonies, who held the manor before it came to the Bedford family. The remains of the old manor-house, their residence, stand near the church; and on the other side of the church is the residence of Lord Wriothsley Russell, the present incumbent, who has effected great improvements in the place, not only in the appearance of the dwellings, but also in the characters of the rising generation of the village, their future occupants. The Bedford almshouses, ten in number, form a highly pleasing and picturesque group of buildings, in the style which prevailed in domestic edifices under the Tudors. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £12. 16s. ½d.: pres. net income, £380: patron, Duke of Bedford: pres. incumbent, Lord W. Russell, 1829: contains 229 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 625: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 719: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,400: poor rates in 1837, £414. N. Latimers, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish.

CHEPSTOW, MONMOUTH, a parish, port, and market town, in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Caldicot, union of Chepstow: 128 miles from Lon-

don (coach road 135), 12 from Monmouth. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 128 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6.20 p.m. — The present name of Chepstow is derived from the Saxon words, *Chepe*, a market, and *Stow*, a town. There is nothing to indicate that it was, as supposed by some antiquaries, a Roman town. Leland says of it—*A great likelihood ys, that wen Cairgent (Cærwent), began to decay, then began Chepstow to florish; it standeth far better as upon Wy, there ebbing and flowing by the rage cumming out of Severn. So that to Chepstow may come greateshippes.* In the neighbourhood may be traced several old encampments, which, very probably, the Romans originally occupied. It is called, in Doomsday-book, *Castellum de Estrighoiel*, which name it took from the Earls of Pembroke, its owners at the Conquest, who were called lords of Striguil, from a castle of that name in the vicinity being their residence. William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, possessed it after the Conquest, and it was most probably he who erected the castle. For his good service at the battle of Hastings, William granted him large possessions, and appointed him justiciary of the northern part of the kingdom, and also made him joint marshal of England with Roger de Montgomery. It afterwards fell into the possession of the Earls of Clare, and then belonged successively to the Plantagenets, the Herberts, and the Somersets, to which latter family it now belongs. During the civil war, both parties possessed it by turns, and its occupation was greatly valued by either of them. The town was also defended by strong walls of great extent, of which some remains are still visible. Soon after the Conquest, a priory was founded at Chepstow for Benedictine monks, named Strigule, or Striguil monastery, which was made a cell to the abbey of Corneille, in Normandy. The town is situated partly in a deep hollow, and partly on the rise of a hill, immense perpendicular cliffs rising abruptly from the rapid current of the Wye, which are surmounted by the vast ruins of the castle, wreaths of deep green ivy clambering up the walls, and hanging in long deep festoons down the face of the rock, so that it is sometimes difficult to perceive where the line is drawn which separates the works of man from the production of nature, giving a singularly romantic air to the whole scene, which is often rendered even terrible by the onward rush of the tidal waters of the river, to the height of between forty and fifty feet above the usual level. The castle is principally Norman in its architecture, but presents evidence of many additions during subsequent eras. On the land side it was defended by an unusually large moat, and a wall flanked by two huge bastion towers. The grand entrance, which is on the east, and displays a fine specimen of Norman architecture, is a lofty circular arch between two round towers leading into the first court, in which were the large hall, kitchen, and other apartments, some of which are still inhabited by a family who have a lease of the premises. A gate by the side of a round tower leads into the second court, which is now used as a garden, and another into a third, in which the roofless chapel stands.

At the southern extremity of the third court, also converted into a garden, a winding staircase leads to the battlements, and formerly a communication went from this into the fourth court, which is now entered by a sally-port. But the chief object of interest in the castle in modern times, is a round tower at the south-eastern angle, called Martin's Tower, where Henry Martin, one of the judges of Charles I., was confined for upwards of thirty years. It was for a long time represented that he was confined in a dark dismal dungeon, separated from all intercourse with his kind, and debarred the light of day; and Southey, with his spirit pressed, and full of poetic feeling, wrote—

"For thirty years secluded from mankind,  
Here Martin lingered. Often have these walls  
Echoed his footsteps, as with even tread  
He paced around his prison. Not to him  
Did nature's fair varieties exist;  
He never saw the sun's delightful beams,  
Save when through yon high bars he poured a sad,  
A broken splendour —"

The truth appears, that, though kept in close confinement within the castle, Mr. Martin was allowed many indulgences. His prison was in the first story of the tower, and was an apartment of spacious dimensions, occupied by himself and his wife, over which were rooms for his servants. Martin continued a stern republican to his death, firmly convinced of the mischief of that royalty which he had always detested. The present parish church is the chapel once belonging to the monastery, and its architecture is a proof of its great antiquity. It contains a fine monument of Henry, second Earl of Worcester, who died in 1549. The streets of Chepstow are well paved, spacious, and lighted with oil, but the inhabitants are obliged to procure water at a distance of one mile and a half from the town. There is a theatre, a national school, an hospital for thirteen aged persons, and Powis' almshouse for six men and six women. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, all have chapels here. Within two miles of the town, there is a bridge over the Severn, partly in Monmouth, and partly in Gloucester, with stone piers in Monmouth, but wooden ones in Gloucester. On the banks of the Wye are docks for ship-building. The principal trade is in navy-timber, oak-bark, and iron. Chepstow is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and the petty sessions for the division are held here. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £6. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £178: patrons, E. Bevan, Esq., and Mrs. Burr, alternately: pres. incumbent, J. B. Gabriel, 1845: contains 1,020 acres: 685 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,366: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,870: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,280: poor rates in 1837, £784. — Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. On the last Monday in every month, there are markets for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and wool. Fairs: Friday in Whitsun-week, Saturday before June 20, August 1, and October 29, for cattle. — Bankers: Bromage, Snead, and Snead—draw on London and Westminster Bank: Branch of Monmouth and Glamorgan Banking Co.—draw on London Joint Stock Bank. — Beaufort Arms, and George Inn.

CHERRILL, WILTS, a chapelry in the parish



and hun<sup>d</sup> of Calne—(which see for access, &c.): 85 miles from London, 3 from Calne, 9 from Marlborough. Money orders issued at Calne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m. post closes 8½ p.m. This village, also called *Cherrol*, *Chiriel*, or *Kirriel*, came to the crown as part of the confiscated possessions of the Earl of Warwick, called the "king-maker," who fell at Barnet on the side of Henry VI. Although Edward IV. confiscated all the estates, Henry VII. gave the life-rent of them to the Countess of Warwick, but retained them in fee. Cherhill has been at different times assigned as part of the revenues of the Prince of Wales, and was part of the lands assigned to Prince Henry, A.D. 1610. In this parish is the white horse, cut in the turf, on the highest ground between London and Bath. It was executed under the direction, and at the expense, of Christopher Allsop, Esq., a physician at Calne, and is visible at twenty or thirty miles' distance. The living (St. James) is a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Calne, in the diocese of Sarum: pres. net income, £80: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, George Farley, 1844: contains 2,370 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 422: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 485: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,917: poor rates in 1837, £167.

CHERINGTON, WARWICK, a parish in the Brailes division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kington, union of Shipston-on-Stour, south of the river Stour: 94 miles from London (coach road 80), 4 from Shipston, 8 from Chipping-Norton. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Moreton-le-Marsh, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Worcester to Moreton, &c., 102 miles. Money orders issued at Shipston-on-Stour: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £11. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £259: patron, Dan. Turner, Esq.: pres. incumbent, P. Turner, 1841: contains 890 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 340: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 391: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,719: poor rates in 1837, £182. Cherington Hall, the seat of William Dickens, Esq.

CHERITON, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Folkstone, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, situated in a very pleasing and picturesque neighbourhood: 85 miles from London (coach road 70), 2 from Folkstone, 2 from Hythe. Sou. East. Rail. to Folkstone, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 212 miles. Money orders issued at Folkstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Martin), a rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Newington, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £16. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £657: patron, Rev. T. Brockman: pres. incumbent, Rev. Robt. Fraser, 1849: contains 1,790 acres: 213 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 340: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 391: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,332: poor rates in 1837, 533. Beechborough is the seat of the Rev. Tatton Brockman.

CHERITON, GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Swansea, South Wales, delightfully situated on the river Bury: 203 miles from London (coach road 220), 14 from Swansea, 3 from Llangenydd. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 100 miles: from Derby, through Birming-

ham to Stonehouse, &c., 203 miles. Money orders issued at Swansea: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 5½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. There is at all times six feet of water on the bar, but the entrance to the harbour is not very safe, from the constant shifting of the sands. The living, a rectory in the diocese of St. David's, is valued at £9. 7s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, W. L. Collins, 1840: contains 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £816: poor rates in 1837, £46.

CHERITON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Fawley, union of Alresford, Fawley division of the county: it includes the tithing of Beaworth: 73 miles from London (coach road 58), 3 from Alresford, 6 from Winchester. Sou. West. Rail. to Winchester, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Winchester, &c., 160 miles. Money orders issued at Alresford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The living (St. Michael), a rectory, with the curacies of Kilmestone and Titchbourn, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent, is valued at £62. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £1,192: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, H. Hubbard, 1826: contains 2,980 acres: 97 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 719: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 827: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,484: poor rates in 1837, £223. Cheriton Lodge.

CHERITON-BISHOP'S, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wonford, union of Crediton: 205 miles from London (coach road 186), 6 from Crediton, 11 from Oakhampton. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 219 miles. Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £22. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £321: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, W. Mallock, 1844: contains 5,150 acres: 140 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 848: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 975: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,110: poor rates in 1837, £217.

CHERITON (NORTH), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Horethorne, union of Wincanton: 135 miles from London (coach road 110), 3 from Wincanton, 7 from Bruton. Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 188 miles. Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £8. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Rev. T. Gatehouse: pres. incumbent, T. Gatehouse, 1824: contains 1,290 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 290: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,662: poor rates in 1837, £210.

CHERITON-FITZPAINE, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of West Budleigh, union of Crediton, near a branch of the river Crudy: it includes the tithings of Bradley and Fulford: 170 miles from London, 5 from Crediton, 12 from Chumleigh. (For access and postal arrangements, see *CHERITON-BISHOP'S*.) There are several endowed charities, amounting together to about £65 per annum. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of

Exeter, is valued at £37. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £710: patron, Rev. W. H. Arundel: pres. incumbent, W. H. Arundel, 1824: contains 4,770 acres: 188 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,156: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,329: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,135: poor rates in 1837, £602.

CHERRINGTON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Longtree, union of Tetbury: 94 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Minchinghampton, 8 from Cirencester. —Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Tetbury Road station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Tetbury Road, &c., 118 miles. —Money orders issued at Tetbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £176: patron, Rev. W. George: pres. incumbent, W. George, 1841: contains 1,880 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 220: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,096: poor rates in 1837, £114. 17s. —W., Gatcombe Park, the seat of David Ricardo, Esq.

CHERRINGTON, SALOP, a township in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradford South, and parish of Edmond —(which see for access, &c.): 144 miles from London, 5 from Newport, 9 from Drayton. —Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —Contains 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 189: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,527.

CHERRY-BURTON. See BURTON-CHERRY.

CHERRY-HINTON, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Flendish, union of Chesterton: 61 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from Cambridge, 6 from Linton. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 129 miles. —Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —It derives its name from being formerly celebrated for the number of cherry trees which grew here, and is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Gogmagog hills. In the chalk pits, fossil teeth and the vertebrae of fish have been found. Saffron is cultivated here. The church lands produce £31. 12s. per annum. There is a school founded by a late vicar, the Rev. Bewick Bridge, with an annual income of £35, being the interest of £1,000 stock; the scholars, of whom there are about 100, also pay 1d. per week each. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £9. 14s. 7d.: pres. net income, £164: patron, Peter-house, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, William Nind, 1838: contains 2,043 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 654: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 752: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,876: poor rates in 1837, £406. 18s.

CHERTSEY, SURREY, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Godley and Chertsey, union of Chertsey, on the western bank of the Thames: 22 miles from London (coach road 20), 13 from Guildford. —Sou. West. Rail. to Chertsey station: from Derby, through London, &c., 154 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Chertsey, situated near the banks of the Thames, over which there is a stone bridge of seven arches, connecting it with the county of Mid-

dlesex, is a place of considerable antiquity, being traceable high into the Saxon times; its name appearing at that time to have been *Coertesya*, which gradually became corrupted, as Bede calls it *Ceroti insula*, whence it is conjectured that the district about here has undergone some of those geological changes of which the evidences are so numerous in England, as Chertsey is now anything but an island. At the early period just spoken of, the town principally derived its consequence from a Benedictine abbey, which was founded here in 666, by Frithwold, governor of Surrey, under Wulphar, king of Mercia, whose original grant is still in existence, and exhibits a curious instance of the intellectual condition of the highest nobility at that time. Modernised, it is as follows:—*I beseech those names are annexed to subscribe themselves witness, that I, Frithwold, who am the giver, together with the Abbot Erkenwald, on account of my ignorance of letters, have expressed with the sign of the cross.* The abbey was dedicated to St. Peter, but was pillaged and burnt by the Danes. It was rebuilt by King Edgar, who conferred upon it various privileges, and it has indeed been asserted that the superior of Chertsey Abbey had a seat in parliament, as one of the twenty-nine abbots who held of the king *per baroniam*; but this is very much doubted, as there is reason to believe that, though he held the rank, and had the title of baron, he had no seat. Certainly he was a man of great power and influence, being esteemed, as Salmond says, “as a little prince hereabouts.” It was in the church of this abbey that the body of Henry VI. was first interred without any funeral pomp, and remained there until it was removed by Henry VII., and buried with suitable pomp at Windsor. At the general dissolution, the annual revenues of the abbey amounted to £659, according to Dugdale, or to about £285 more than that, according to Speed. A few fragments of stone walls are all that remain of the edifice, on the site of which an excellent mansion, called the Abbey House, was built by Sir Nicholas Carew, master of the buckhounds to Charles II. That house was erected with the materials of the old abbey, but it was taken down some few years ago, and a barn, in building which the old monastic stones have again been used, occupies its place. The church is a handsome stone building, with an embattled tower, erected upon the site of the old one in 1804. It contains several monuments, and among them a cenotaph to the great statesman and orator, Charles James Fox. A charter for a market was granted by Queen Elizabeth, on condition that the tolls and other profits arising from it and from the Lent fair, should be distributed among the poor. Two bequests of Miss Mary Giles, one producing £23 per annum, and the other the interest of £3,000 consols, were also applied for the benefit of the poor. A fund of about £400 per annum is employed for the instruction of 130 boys, and the same number of girls, 30 each of both sexes being also clothed. The neighbouring parishes of Thorp, Egham, and Chobham, participate in this benefit. There is a Wesleyan chapel here. Petty sessions are held here twice a month, and on Whit-Tuesday a court-leet is held, at which the headborough and other

officers are appointed. There are a literary and scientific institution, a savings bank, and two agricultural societies here. The union workhouse can accommodate 180 inmates. The principal trade of the place is in flour, malt, brooms, and sticks. In the street leading south, stands the Perch House, once the residence of the poet Cowley, and the place where he died in 1667, in his 49th year. Over the porch is inscribed--

"Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue."

Abraham Cowley, long eminent as a poet, from the elegance of his versification, but whose fame has of late years greatly declined, from the inanity which it covers, was born in London in 1618. He was the posthumous son of a grocer, but his mother made sufficient interest to get him admitted as a king's scholar at Westminster; and he afterwards evinced considerable poetical talents, publishing a volume entitled "Poetical Blossoms," in his seventeenth year, which procured for him considerable reputation. The next year he was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he resided until 1643, when he was ejected by the parliamentary commissioners. He was distinguished as a royal partisan, and when the Queen Henrietta Maria left the country, Cowley accompanied her, and was the main agent afterwards in conducting the correspondence between her majesty and the king. In 1656 he returned to England, and soon afterwards published most of his best poems. He was, however, on suspicion, thrown into prison, but was released on the bail of Dr. Scarborough. On the Restoration he was for some time neglected. At length, through the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, he received the lease of a farm at Chertsey, which produced him about £300 a year, to which he retired, but lived only a short time to enjoy his property, dying in 1667. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. St. Anne's Hill, about a mile from the town, is a conical formation, about 240 feet in height, commanding on the east a splendid view of the river and valley of the Thames as far as Richmond, and on every side scenes of the most exquisite beauty; on its southern slope there is a grove-secluded mansion, which was for some time the residence of the great statesman spoken of above, Charles James Fox. Not far from it are the remains of an ancient chapel.---The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £13. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £307: patrons, Haberdashers' Company as Trustees: pres. incumbent, Charles Cotton, 1837: contains 10,020 acres: 896 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,347: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,149: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £18,022: poor rates in 1837, £2,225. 6s.---Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: First Monday in Lent, May 14, August 6, September 25, horses.---Bankers: La Coste & Son---draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co.: Mangels Brothers---draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.---Inns: Crown, and Swan.---The mansions and villas of the gentry around Chertsey are numerous; among the principal are Lyne Grove, the seat of the Hon. Capt. George John Cavendish, brother of Lord Waterpark.---Fox Hill is the residence of John Isatt Briscoe, Esq.; Botley's Park,

of R. Gosling, Esq.; and Ottershawe Park, of Richard Crawshaye, Esq.

CHESELBORNE, Dorset, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Whiteway, union of Cerne, Cerne division of the county: 149 miles from London (coach road 111), 9 from Blandford-Forum, 8 from Dorchester.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 238 miles.---Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £18. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £254: patron, Lord Rivers: pres. incumbent, T. W. Birch, 1822: contains 1,850 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 346: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 398: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,795: poor rates in 1837, £243. 10s.

CHESHAM, BUCKINGHAM, a market town and parish in the first division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Burnham, union of Amersham: it includes the hamlets of Ashley-Green, Billington, Chartridge, and Lattimer: 40 miles from London (coach road 26), 8 from Tring.---Nor. West. Rail. to Tring, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Tring, &c., 108 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7.10 p.m.---The river, which gives its name to the place, rises at two spring heads, one in the Bury Park, which belongs to William Lowndes, Esq., the other in Higham Mead, the property of Mr. Hepburn. It turns several mills in this parish, and flows down the valley between the high and beautifully wooded chalk hills, through Latimers' Park, the domain of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish. The church stands on an elevated spot adjoining the town, and close to it is the Bury House. The market is principally for corn; but the staple of Chesham is straw-plait, which is made to a considerable extent, and which rivals, if it does not surpass, the tuscan. A great quantity of coarse wooden turnery is made here, the lathes employed being of the most primitive description, consisting of a long springy pole overhead, from the end of which a cord passes round the mandril, which holds the bowl or other article in course of manufacture; the lower end of the cord is fastened to the treadle; thus, as the cord works up and down, the lathe has an alternating motion, instead of a continuous twirl in one direction. There are also here two breweries, a tan-yard, and a silk manufactory: a large number of light beech and cherrywood chairs are sent to London. The parish is of very considerable extent, the greater part being high land on the chalk hills which surround the town; the lower parts of which, along the waterside, are very unhealthy. Latimers is a very fine domain, well wooded, and stocked with deer. The house is a large Elizabethian mansion, on the brow of the hill, overlooking the stream flowing through the grounds; and, beyond it, the road runs along the foot of the opposite ridge, which is crowned with a fine beech wood. In the meadows below the park stand the ruins of Flaundon church, which some few years back was desecrated; the Hon. C. Cavendish having built one near the village, from which this is two miles distant. There is also in this parish

Woburn Hall, the seat of Benjamin Fuller, Esq. Weedon's almshouses, founded in 1624, are endowed with land in Hundridge hamlet, producing £75 per annum. There are also thirty-five acres of land, of which the rent is distributed among the poor, eight church houses inhabited by the poor, a gift of bibles and catechisms, and other small charitable bequests. The inhabitants are chiefly dissenters, mostly Baptists, who have three chapels here. — The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £13. 1s. 5d.: pres. net income, £453: patron, Duke of Bedford: pres. incumbent, A. F. Aylward, 1847: contains 11,880 acres: 1,052 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,593: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,432: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £15,656: poor rates in 1837, £2,848. 10s. — Market days: Wednesday, for corn; Saturday, for plait, &c. Fairs: April 21, July 22, and September 28. — Bankers: Thomas Butcher and Son—draw on Drewett & Fowler. — Inns: Crown, and George.

CHESHAM-BOIS, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Burnham, union of Amersham: 26 miles from London, 1 from Chesham, 2 from Amersham. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Money orders issued at Chesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — A little village on the road from Chesham to London, surrounded by woodland. The church is a pretty little ancient building. The inhabitants have the privilege of sending their sons to Lord Cheyne's charity school at Amersham. — The living (St. Leonard), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £117: patron, Duke of Bedford: pres. incumbent, C. Blackman: contains 810 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £218: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,186: poor rates in 1837, £46. 2s.

CHESHUNT, HERTFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hertford, union of Edmonton: it includes Cheshunt-Street, Waltham-Cross, and Woodside: 16 miles from London (coach road 12), 8 from Chipping-Barnet. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Cheshunt station: from Derby, through London, &c., 148 miles. — Money orders issued at Waltham-Cross: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Cheshunt is an extensive and pleasant village, extending principally along both sides of the high road, but having many respectable detached dwellings out of the main street, with their gardens and shrubberies about them. In Domesday-book it is called *Cestrehunt*,—an appellation which, from its position with respect to London, the remains of an ancient camp in a field to the west of the village, and a military way leading from that to the great road of Ermine Street, induced Salmon to fix upon this place as the Duroilitum of Antoninus; but Mr. Gough questions this opinion, and suggests that Durnford or Turnford, a little village at the north-end of Cheshunt, by Cheshunt Wash, was the true site of Duroilitum. Whether that be so or not, certainly Salmon's opinion is countenanced by the fact, that several Roman coins of the Emperors Hadrian, Claudius, and Constantine, which were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Sawyer in 1724, have been discovered here. The parish of Cheshunt comprises not less than five

manors, the principal of them, from which the others have branched off since the Domesday survey, was given by William the Conqueror to his nephew Earl Alan, surnamed the Red, who commanded the rear of his army at the battle of Hastings, and was rewarded with the earldom of Richmond, and the whole of Richmondshire, to which this manor was an appanage. It descended through various hands, some royal, some private, being at different periods divided, until at the present day there are, as stated above, five manors in the parish, the property of different gentlemen. Cheshunt-Paramount belongs to Sir George William Prescott, Bart.; Theobald's, to Thomas A. Russell, Esq.; St. Andrew-de-la-Motte, to Charles Mayo, Esq.; Rectory, to Samuel Dendy, Esq., and Beaumont-Perriers to Matthew Munt, Esq. The church of Cheshunt, which is a handsome fabric, was built in the time of Henry VI. by Nicholas Dixon, who was for thirty years rector of the parish, and who lies buried in the chancel. It contains several fine monumental brasses. Near the church is the house, the demesne of which was called Cheshunt Park, which was originally the property and occasional residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards the dwelling of Richard Cromwell, who, for a short time after the death of his father, swayed the sceptre of the realm as Lord Protector. After his abdication, he was allowed to retire quietly abroad, where he remained till the year 1680. On his return, he took up his residence at Cheshunt, under the name of Clark, and appears still to have retained something of the authoritative deportment to which he had been partially bred, and had for a little while used. His acquaintances fell in with his humour, and seldom contradicted him in his fancies. Among others, was one of reverting to his past greatness. On one occasion, a new associate, of the name of Windus, was introduced to the circle, and, after dinner, the wine having for some time circulated freely, Richard, all at once, snatched up his glass and the candle, and all the rest, but the new comer, knowing to what this was a prelude, followed his example. He led them up a back narrow staircase to a place little better than a closet, at the top of the house, and dragging an old brown chest out of a corner into the middle of the room, sat astride upon it, and drank to the "Prosperity of Old England!" Each of the guests did the same, without remark, until at last it came to the turn of Mr. Windus, when Richard exclaimed, "Sit light upon that chest, sir, for it contains the lives and fortunes of all England." The visitor naturally, with an astonished air, looked for an explanation, when his host, opening the box, showed to him an immense number of musty documents, which he assured him were what he had represented. The explanation was, that immediately after Richard succeeded his father in the protectorate, addresses from all parts of England poured in upon him, assuring him of affection and attachment, stating that he was their country's salvation, and placing their lives and fortunes at his disposal. When his fall came, not a hand was stretched out to help him, and, when he left Whitehall, he took all these addresses with him, carefully preserved them abroad, and brought them back with him to England, and thus showed them to his friends with ridicule and laughter.

The house is now the property of some of his female descendants. There is a chapel and college at Cheshunt, instituted by the Countess of Huntingdon, which is now a portion of the university of London; the principal is the Rev. Dr. Harris, and the education provided is of the first class. There are almshouses for ten widows at Turner's Hill. Petty sessions are held every fortnight at the Green Dragon Inn, in Churchgate. The living (the Virgin Mary), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £26: pres. net income, £401: patron, Marquis of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, M. M. Preston, 1826: contains 8,430 acres: 956 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,212: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £22,204: poor rates in 1837, £2,242. 19s.

CHESLYN-HAY, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Cannock—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 774: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 890: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,146: poor rates in 1837, £139. 13s.

CHESSINGTON, SURREY, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cophthorne, union of Epsom: 18 miles from London (coach road 13), 3 from Ewell, 3 from Epsom. Sou. West. Rail. to Esber station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 150 miles. Money orders issued at Epsom: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Malden, in the diocese of Winchester, and having jointly a pres. net income of £417: patron, Merton College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. Trevelyan, 1834: contains 1,230 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 226: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,368: poor rates in 1837, £131. 8s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHESTER, CHESHIRE, a city and county of itself, locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Broxton: 183 miles from London, 16 from Liverpool. Nor. West. Rail. through to Chester station, 178 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 78 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 5½ p.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. and 8 p.m. The name of Chester, or West Chester, as it was formerly called, to distinguish it among the many places which have the name Chester, with some addition, is undoubtedly the Latin *Castrum*, which is found affixed in different forms to so many names, sometimes as *Chester*, at others, *Cais-tor*, and *Caster*. The Romans called it *Deva*, or *Devana*, from the sweep of the river on which it is placed. The monk Ranulph affirms that it was of British origin, but this is not clear: it certainly was a Roman military station in the time of Agricola, for when he made his expedition into Scotland, this was the head-quarters of the 20th legion. Chester is situated on a rocky eminence on the north bank of the Dee: it is walled round, the walls being two miles in circumference and of great thickness, so that, at the narrowest part, two persons can walk abreast; they form a delightful promenade, affording fine views of the estuary of the Dee and the opposite mountains of Wales. The four principal streets form a cross, pointing to the cardinal points of the compass, each terminating in an arched gate. The streets are cut down in the solid rock several feet, which gives the city a remarkable character. The lower stories of the

houses opening into the street are warehouses, and the shops are on the first floor, a balustraded balcony running the whole length each side of the way across the entrances of the cross streets; these are called rows, and are used by the foot-passengers, who are never seen in the street, except to cross over, for which purpose there are flights of steps at convenient distances. Pennant considers these rows to have had their origin in the Roman construction, he says—*They appear to me to have been the same with the ancient vestibules, and to have been a form of building preserved from the time that the city was possessed by the Romans. They were the places where dependents waited for the coming out of the patrons. Plautus, in his Mostella, thus describes them:—*

"Vide n' vestibulum ante odes et ambulacrum ejus modi."

The shops below them were the *cryptæ* and *apothecæ*, magazines for the various necessities of the owners of the houses. The place abounds in Roman antiquities, which our limits will not permit us to particularize. When the 20th legion was withdrawn to Bath, Chester was left in the keeping of the Roman colonists, who had intermarried with the Britons, till the year 607, when Ethelfrith, the Saxon, pillaged it, and left it to the Britons, who, it appears, retained it till it was wrested from them by Egbert, about the year 828. Towards the close of that century, the Danes, having suffered a severe defeat by Alfred the Great, pushed across to the west of England, and seized on Chester before he could overtake them: however, he got possession of it the next year. It was repaired by Ethelfreda, the renowned daughter of Alfred, and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, who was a woman of superior mind and Amazonian prowess: the most splendid actions of her brother Edward were the fruits of her talent. On the birth of her first child she separated from her husband, being deterred by the pangs and dangers of parturition from hazarding its recurrence, observing that it was beneath the daughter of a king to pursue any pleasure attended with so much inconvenience. She afterwards performed such prodigies of valour, that the titles *Lady*, or *Queen*, were deemed inadequate, and she was styled *Lord*, or *King*. In 973, King Edgar made the port a station for the Saxon navy. It subsequently fell into the hands of Canute, being part of the Mercian dominions ceded to him by Edmund Ironsides. It afterwards reverted to the Earls of Mercia, who possessed it till the Conquest, when it was given to Hugh Lupus by the Conqueror in person, who visited Chester within three years of his landing in England. From Doomsday-book, it appears there were 431 houses taxable, and 56 belonging to the Bishop: and it had a *guild mercatory*, equivalent to a corporation, and a chief magistrate, called *præsitus regis* or *provost*. Lucian, the monk, who lived about this time, speaks of its having a very considerable trade. He says—*The beautiful river on the south side serves as an harbour for ships from Gascoigne, Spain, Ireland, and Germany; who, by the guidance of Christ, and the industry and prudence of the merchants, supply and refresh the heart of the city with abundance of goods: so that, through the various consolations of divine favour, we have wine*

in profusion from the plentiful vintages of those countries. At the close of the twelfth century, Giraldus, who accompanied the Archbishop Baldwin when preaching a crusade, gives the following notice:—that *Constance, Countess of Chester, kept a herd of milch hinds, made cheeses of their milk, and presented three to the Archbishop. And that he saw here an animal, a compound of an ox and a stag; a woman born without arms, who could sew as well with her feet as others with their fingers; and, finally, that he heard of a litter of whelps got by a monkey.*" Very important observations, truly! Chester was the head-quarters of the military operations carried on against Wales. Llewelyn ravaged the neighbourhood, and destroyed everything up to the walls. Two years afterwards, Henry III. summoned his nobility here to revenge himself on Llewelyn, and it was here Llewelyn was summoned to do homage to Edward I. in 1275; but refusing, the war was begun which ended in his destruction. During the wars of the Roses, it was twice visited by the heroic Margaret. In 1506, again in 1517, and again in 1604, Chester was ravaged by the pestilence. We are compelled to pass on in our narrative to the time when England again saw her sons waging civil war. The bishop and his son, Orlando Bridgman, who was afterwards knighted and made keeper of the seals, induced the inhabitants to defend it on behalf of the king. On the 20th June, 1643, the Parliamentarians, under Sir W. Brereton, attacked it unsuccessfully. A few months afterwards he again summoned the governor, Sir Abraham Shipman, who replied, that *he was not to be intimidated by words, and that Sir William must win it to wear it.* At one time the king was here in person, but left immediately after the battle on Rowton-heath, which is two miles east of the city. It ultimately surrendered, after a most gallant defence of twenty weeks. Chester was one of the five bishoprics of the Mercian kingdom; but, about the year 785, it was incorporated with Lichfield. Shortly after the Conquest, one bishop of Lichfield made Chester the episcopal seat, and made the church of St. John his cathedral; but his successor returned to Lichfield, and Chester remained without a bishop till after the suppression of the monasteries: it was one of the six sees then formed, and the church of the dissolved abbey of St. Werburgh was converted into the cathedral. Tanner considers all the accounts of this abbey in early times, to be fictions of later writers. The first tolerably probable account of it is, that it was ruined, in common with the city, by the Danes in the time of Alfred, and restored by Ethelfleda in the time of Athelstane, as above mentioned. After the Conquest it flourished under the Earl of Chester, and at the dissolution its revenues were valued at £1,073. 17s. 7d. Various remains of the buildings are standing; among others, the vast room in which is held the school founded by Henry VIII., which was the refectory. The bishop's palace was erected in 1753, on the ancient residence of the abbots. Although the cathedral, a spacious, irregular, and heavy pile, was formed out of the church of the old abbey, very little of it was the old church of the abbey, for most of the present structure was built in the time of Henrys VII. and VIII., "all the la-

hours of the Saxons, and most of those of its re-founder, Hugh Lupus, are lost." The bishop's throne stands on a stone base, of a rectangular form, richly ornamented with Gothic sculptures: round the top are arranged a number of little images, designed to represent the kings and saints of the Mercian kingdom. They were much mutilated by the misguided zeal of the puritans; and in restoring them, about a century ago, a very curious effect has been produced, by the workman (artist?) employed not being a physiognomist—the female figures have male faces, and *vice versa*. This is generally called St. Werburgh's shrine; but Pennant considers it only the base on which the shrine was placed. The chapter-house, a beautiful building, stands in the east cloister: in it were deposited the remains of all the Earls of Chester of the Norman line, except one drowned at sea. In 1724, the remains of the first earl, Hugh Lupus, were dug up; they were wrapped in leather, in a stone coffin; at the head was a stone shaped like a T, with his cognizance, a wolf's head, on it. Willis quotes an old manuscript epitaph of him:—

"Although my corps it lies in grave,  
And that my flesh consumed be,  
My picture here now, that you have,  
An Earle somtyme of this city:  
Hugh Lupe by name,  
Sunn of the Duke of Brittainne,  
Of Chivalrie then being flower,  
And sister's sonne to William Conquerour,  
To the honour of God I did edifie  
The foundation of this monastery.  
The ninth year of this my foundation  
God changed my life to his heavenly mansion,  
In the year of our Lord being gone,  
A thousand one hundred and one,  
I changed this life verily,  
The xvii date of July.

Till the middle of the last century, the Duttons of Chester had an hereditary right over the *minstrels*, or, in modern matter-of-fact phraseology, the *vagrants* of the county. They received a toll of every *meretrix*, "*officium suum exercente*," which was recognised in all vagrants acts passed even up to the time of George II. It originated in a service rendered by Ralph Dutton, son-in-law to Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester under Hugh Lupus, who, with all the "*vagrants*" collected at the feast of St. Werburgh, marched to the relief of the earl when hard pressed by the Welsh; for which service he was invested "*magisterium omnium locatorum et meretricum totius, Cestreshire*." This patronage of minstrels and strollers will account for Chester being celebrated for the performance of *mysteries*, or religious plays, which were originally performed in Latin, in the early part of the fourteenth century. They are mentioned in a proclamation of the clerk of the "Pentice," temp. Henry VIII., Harl. MSS. 2013. Pennant mentions the performance of one of them by the twenty-five companies in 1600, the poetry and language being altered to suit the time. *On this occasion the drapiers enacted the creation. Adam and Eve appeared literally naked, and were not ashamed, till after the fall, when they proposed, according to the stage directions, to make themselves subligacula a foliis quibus tegamus pudenda, and made their appearance with aprons of fig-leaves.* The place of performance was the church. (*Proh pudor!*) The castle, which is within the walls, on the south-west side of the city, seems to have been rebuilt by the Normans,

and to occupy more space than the Saxon structure. The greater part of the old buildings were taken down some years ago, to make room for the county gaol, law courts, barracks, &c., which were built under the directions of Mr. Harrison. The gaol is one of the most complete in the kingdom: the armoury is very extensive. The diocese of Chester comprehends the counties of Chester and Lancashire, and part of those of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Denbigh, and Flint. The rectory of Waverton is annexed to the see, and a prebend in Durham Cathedral is held in commendam. The corporation consists of a dean and six prebendaries; there are also six minor canons; besides the castle and the liberties of the cathedral, which are extra-parochial, there are eleven parishes within the city. In the patronage of the Bishop are St. Bridget, a rectory, income, £75; St. Martin's, a rectory, £80; St. Michael, a curacy, £84; St. Olave's, a curacy, £89; St. Peter's, a disch<sup>d</sup> curacy, £120. The Marquis of Westminster is patron of St. John the Baptist, a vicarage, income, £237; and St. Mary-on-the-Hill, £406. The mayor and corporation have the patronage of St. John the Little, a curacy, income, £164. St. Oswald, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, income, £245. The church of St. Thomas is in ruins; and the presentation to the Holy Trinity, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, income, £310, is in the hands of the Earl of Derby. The endowed charities of Chester are very numerous. We must not load our pages by copying the "Charity Commission" report: suffice it to say, that the facts revealed in that report are very discreditable to the members of the corporation in time past. It was found that, of the charities under the control of the corporation, no separate account had been kept; but that they were all carried into the general corporation funds, out of which certain small sums were annually paid, "regulated in some instances by the rent which the property produced when it first came into their possession, and in other instances, arbitrarily fixed at a considerably less amount. In many cases, both land and houses had been granted in perpetuity, subject to fee-farm rents bearing no just proportion to their real value; and, in such instances, the grants were almost always made to members of the corporate body; and, again, many of these rents had been sold at twenty or twenty-five years' purchase, for the purpose of raising sums of money to discharge the city debts." These endowed charities amounted, at the time of the report, 1836, to £2,000 and upwards per annum. The infirmary is supported at an expense of £3,000 per annum. In the Marquis of Westminster's school, 400 to 450 boys and girls are educated. The Presbyterian chapel, in Crook Street, has endowed charities amounting to £150 per annum; and the various denominations of dissenters have places of worship here, and schools. Chester has been governed under various charters given at different times, the earliest of them by Earl Ranulph, in the beginning of the 13th century; but under the Reform Act and Municipal Corporation Act, it returns two members to parliament, which is the same as it did before. The boundaries of the borough remain the same as formerly, except that they have been in one place extended, to include part of the township of Great

Boughton. It is divided into five wards, and its income is about £6,000 a year. It has had granted a commission of the peace, and a court of quarter sessions, presided over by a recorder. There is also a "pentice court," held four times a year, for the recovery of debts, and for other purposes twice a-week. The rise of Liverpool, and the bad state of the navigation of the Dee, has made the port of Chester of small importance. It has a trade with Ireland. There are good markets, well attended, for the local supply of necessaries. Chester being an important station on the North-Western Railway, and the point where the Holyhead Railway branches off with the Irish traffic, it cannot fail to be greatly benefited by the passing of such a stream of communication as will be drawn through it by the completion of the connection between Chester and Holyhead, when the Britannia Bridge is finished. (We have given plates of that wonderful engineering work, and the great station at Chester.)—Contains 3,016 acres; 4,096 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 23,115: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 26,565: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £55,960: poor rates in 1837, £7,732. 4s. 1½d.—Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: last Thursday in February, April 25, July 5, September 5, October 10, November 28.—Bankers: Dixon & Wardell—draw on Jones, Loyd, & Co.: Williams & Co.—draw on Robarts, Curtin, & Co.: North and South Wales Bank—draw on London and Westminster.—Inns: Albion Hotel: Feather's Hotel: Royal Hotel.

CHESTER (LITTLE), DERBY, a township in the parish of St. Alkmund—(which see for access, &c.): 128 miles from London, 2 from Derby, 12 from Alfreton.—Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 415: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £974: poor rates in 1837, £39. 18s.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHESTERBLADE, SOMERSET, a chapelry in the parish of Evercreech, and (though locally in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whitestone) hun<sup>d</sup> of Wells-Forum—(which see for access, &c.): 114 miles from London, 2 from Shepton Mallet, 8 from Frome.—Money orders issued at Shepton Mallet: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living is a chapelry to the vicarage of Evercreech.

CHESTERFIELD, DERBY, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale, union of Chesterfield, on the side of a hill: it includes the hamlets of Calow, Newbold, Dunston, and Pilaley, the townships of Hasland, Temple Normanton, Tupton, and Walton, and the chapelry of Brimington: 156 miles from London (coach road 150), 23 from Derby.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Chesterfield station: from Derby, through Ambergate to Chesterfield, 24 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m. and 5½ p.m.: post closes 8 and 9½ p.m.—Chesterfield is a large town on the west side of the river Rother, near the middle of the Scarsdale hundred. Its Saxon name was *Cæster*; and it is supposed by the Rev. Mr. Pegge to have been originally a Roman station, on the road from Derby to York. He says:—*As to the site of Chesterfield, it lies so under the Castle Hill, at Tupton, or Tupton, that*



when it became a place of note, it would rationally be called the field of Chester or Castle. At the time of the Norman survey, it was called *Cesterfield*, and is noticed only as a bailiwick to Newbold, which is now a small hamlet north of the parish. William Rufus built a church here, and gave it to Lincoln Cathedral. King John incorporated it, gave it an annual fair and two weekly markets, and granted it to William de Briwere, or Bruere. It has since then passed through several hands, and it is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. In 1266, a battle was fought here between Henry, the nephew of Henry III., and Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. The latter was completely defeated; and, after endeavouring to escape by concealing himself in the church, was taken prisoner, and sent in irons to Windsor, where he was confined for three years, and afterwards deprived of his titles and estates. During the civil wars, a battle was fought here, in which the Earl of Newcastle entirely routed some of the parliamentary troops. The streets are well lighted with gas, and well paved. The houses are irregularly built; they are constructed of brick, with stone roofs, and are plentifully supplied with water, brought from Holme, two miles west of the town, by pipes. Here is a spacious cruciform church. The spire is 230 feet in height, covered with lead, twisted in so curious a manner, that, if viewed from any direction, it appears to lean considerably on one side. In the chancel are two large altar tombs, and several inscriptions, to the memory of the family of the Foljambes, who are buried here. Trinity church was completed in 1838. It is at the north-west part of the town. There is a canal running to the Trent, 46 miles long, passing beneath two tunnels, one nearly three quarters of a mile in length. There is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and is endowed with £100 yearly. It is now managed by trustees. There are 80 boys, 40 of them free. In the Victoria schools (so named from the visit of her Majesty, in 1843, to Chesterfield and Chatsworth house,) founded and supported by the vicar, 150 boys and girls are educated, 50 of each sex being also clothed. There are, besides the above, National schools, a British school for boys, a school of Industry for girls, and an Infant school, all supported with munificence. The union workhouse, opened in January, 1840, contains accommodation for 300 paupers, besides the master's house. There are also a theatre, subscription library, dispensary, and assembly-rooms at the Castle Inn. The town-hall overlooks the market-place. A new council-house was erected in 1849. There are numerous almshouses and charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor, and several ancient religious establishments formerly existed here. The Roman Catholics, and the different denominations of dissenters, have chapels in this parish. The principal trades are in lace and broad net manufacture. There are two large manufactories of the latter, also three mills for silk, cotton, and merino, and various other manufactories. In the neighbourhood are some ironstone and coal mines, and foundries, in which upwards of 300 men are employed. The management of the local affairs is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who hold a petty session for the divi-

sion, at the town-hall, every other Saturday. It is a polling-place for the northern division of the county under a recent act. The Stanhopes derive their title of earl from Chesterfield.---The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £15. 0s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £204: patrons, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, Thomas Hill, 1822: contains 13,160 acres: 2,177 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 11,231: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £39,621: poor rates in 1837, £3,220. 10s.---Market day, Saturday. Fairs: Jan. 27, Feb. 28, first Saturday in April, May 4, July 5, Sept. 25, and Nov. 25. Races in autumn.---Bankers: Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Banking Company—draw on Smith, Payne, & Co.; Crampton, Newton, & Co.—draw on Smith, Payne, & Co.; Robinson and Brodhurst—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.---Angel Inn, and Commercial Hotel.

CHESTERFIELD, DERBY, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 1,208 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,618: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,610: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £17,488: poor rates in 1838, £1,820. 19s.

CHESTERFORD (GREAT), (anciently CAMBORICUM), ESSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Uttlesford, union of Saffron Walden: 47½ miles from London (coach road 47), 4 from Saffron Walden, 2 from Linton.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Chesterford station: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Chesterford, 136 miles.---Money orders issued at Saffron Walden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The village is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Granta, which, in this part of its course, divides Essex from Cambridgeshire, and is generally called the Cam. Chesterford was unquestionably a Roman station, as is shown by the remains which have at different times been discovered here, as well as also from the bounds of an encampment, which, till within a very late period, might be completely traced, and portions of which are still visible in various places. Its name, however, has been much contested among the antiquaries. Horsley calls it the *Isiani*, a station which Salmon refers to Colchester, while Dr. Stukeley and Baxter consider it to be the *Camboricum* of Antoninus, an opinion in which Mr. Gough coincides. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor was the property of Earl Edgar, but at the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to the king, and had the privileges of a royal demesne. It was afterwards in the possession of several noble families. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. bestowed it upon Lord Chancellor Audley, from whose family it passed to the present Lord Braybrooke. The church is an ancient and interesting structure, and had formerly a chantry attached to it. In the certificate of the chantry lands the place is called *a great towne and populous, having in yt the number of 500 houseling people and more*. Great Chesterford is the junction station of the Newmarket branch of the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the rectory of Little Chesterford, in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £427: patron, Marquis of Bristol: pres. incumbent, Lord C. A. Hervey, 1839: contains 3,030 acres: 186

houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 917: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,054: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,362: poor rates in 1837, £554. 18s. —Fair, July 5, for horses.

CHESTERFORD (LITTLE), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Uttlesford, union of Saffron Walden: 45 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Great Chesterford: contains 1,260 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 229: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,777: poor rates in 1837, £144.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM, a parish, partly in the middle division of Chester ward, and partly in the north division of Easington ward, union of Chester-le-Street: it includes the townships of Beamish Edmonale, Harraton, Hedley, Kibblesworth, Lambton, Lumley Great, Lumley Little, Pelton, Plawsworth, Ravensworth, Urpeth, Ouston, and Waldrige, and the chapelries of Birtley, Lints-green, Chester-le-Street, and Lamesley: 293 miles from London (coach road 265), 6 from Durham. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Durham, to Pensher station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 161 miles. —(For the livings in this parish, see the chapelries of Chester-le-Street and Lamesley): contains 31,260 acres: 2,824 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16,359: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 18,812: poor rates in 1838, £3,717. 2s. —S. E., Lumley Castle—(for which, see LITTLE LUMLEY.)

CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM, a chapelry in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.): 293 miles from London (coach road 265), 6 from Durham. —Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The Saxon name of Chester-le-Street was *Cun-ceastre* or *Cuneagestre*, and Camden supposes that it was on the Roman military way to Newcastle, and was the *Condercum* of the Romans, but nothing has been found which is any proof of that assertion. It is situated in a pleasant valley, west of the river Wear. It became the episcopal see of Durham about 883, when Eardulph, the bishop, removed hither the remains of St. Cuthbert from Crake-Minster, and erected a church to receive them. Elgeric, fourth bishop of Durham, rebuilt the church on a more magnificent scale. The bishop transferred the large amount of treasure which was discovered during the work, to Peterborough monastery, in which he had been a monk. In 995, the see was removed to Durham, and this church continued parochial, until Bishop Antony Beck, in 1286, made it collegiate, establishing a dean, seven prebendaries, five chaplains, three deacons, and other members. It continued thus until the dissolution, when its revenue was £77. 12s. 8d. The present church is a handsome structure of stone, with a nave, side aisles, and a tower, which has a square basement, but is octagonal above the roof, and is surmounted by a fine spire, 156 feet in height, one of the most handsome in the north of England. The interior is in good preservation, and in the north aisle is an interesting arrangement of fourteen altar tombs, with effigies of the ancestors of the noble family of Lumley of Lumley Castle, from the Conquest to the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1771, the village of Chester-le-Street was much injured by an inunda-

tion of the Wear, by which much property was destroyed. In 1821, a bridge was built over the river, which is navigable up to this part. The Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor, holds a court-leet here twice every year for the recovery of small debts; and a coroner, specially chosen, holds the petty sessions for Chester ward every other Thursday. By a recent act, this is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. Nails, ropes, and tiles, are extensively manufactured here, and there is a large quantity of coal in the neighbourhood. Independents and Primitive Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. In 1718, Mrs. Tewart bequeathed £6 for the teaching of twelve children, also £3 for apprenticing poor children, and £5. 5s., which, with £20 per annum, paid by the Earl of Durham (some portion as a donation, and some as the supposed interest of charities which his grandfather, Gen. Lambton, held in trust), is yearly divided among the poor, in bread. This parish has also a share of about £16. 16s. in the Longstock estate under Harry Smith's charity. —The living (Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert) is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £377: patrons, H. Jolliffe, Esq., and Lady Byron, alternately: pres. incumbent, T. H. Ripley, 1828: contains 2,940 acres: 323 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,599: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,989: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,455: poor rates in 1838, £529. 10s. —Not far from Chester-le-Street stands Lambton Castle, formerly known as Harraton Hall, once the seat of the D'Arcys, and now the residence of the Earl of Durham. The castle, built by Bononi, is a modern structure. It contains a spacious library, with a handsome gallery running round it, in which, besides a good collection of works by some of the best authors, are a few family paintings, and amongst the latter is a beautiful full-size portrait of the late Gen. John Lambton, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Attached to the castle there are extensive pleasure grounds, with a beautiful hanging wood on the southern bank of the Wear. There is a tradition extant, that one of the Lambtons, by means of a coat of razors, destroyed an immense worm or serpent, which here infested the river, and there is a mutilated statue, or effigy, still pointed out to corroborate the story, and there is also an eminence in the vicinity, called Worm-hill, but no real proof of the truth of the story is anywhere to be seen. George Frederick D'Arcy Lambton, Viscount Lambton, and Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and of Lambton Castle, on the death of his father in 1840, succeeded him as second Earl of Durham: The following passage concerning the noble family of Lambton, occurs in Surtees' History of the county of Durham. *No earlier owners of Lambton are on record, than the ancient and honourable family which still bears the local name. The regular pedigree can only be traced from the twelfth century, many of the family records being destroyed in the civil wars; but the previous residence of the family is well proved by attestations of charters and incidental evidence, from a period very nearly approaching the Norman Conquest. Robert de Lambton, feudal lord of Lambton Castle, died in 1350, and from him lineally descended, the twelfth in succession, William Lambton, Esq., colonel of in-*

fantry under Charles I., who was knighted in 1614, and whose son, William, was killed in the king's service. From him was descended John Lambton, Esq., major-general in the army, colonel of the 68th foot, who sat for Durham in six parliaments; and from him descended John George Lambton, Esq. of Lambton, born in 1792, who represented the county of Durham, and in 1828 was created a peer as Baron Durham, and elevated to the viscounty of Lambton and earldom of Durham in 1833. His lordship was ambassador to St. Petersburg, lord privy seal from 1830 to 1833, and afterwards governor-general of British North America. He was G.C.B., knight of the foreign orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Anne, and the White Eagle of Russia, Leopold of Belgium, and the Saviour of Greece; a privy councillor, and high steward of Hull. In 1812, his lordship married Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, the issue of which marriage is the present earl, who succeeded as is stated above.

CHESTERS (EAST OF LITTLE), (anciently VINDOLANA), NORTHUMBERLAND, in the parish of Haltwhistle, in the west division of Tyndale ward: 14 miles from Hexham.

CHESTERS (WEST OF GREAT), (anciently ÆSICA), NORTHUMBERLAND, in the parish of Haltwhistle, west division of Tyndale ward: 17 miles from Hexham.

CHESTERTON, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Chesterton, on the river Cam: 59 miles from London (coach road 52), 1 from Cambridge, 10 from St. Ives. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>d</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 127 miles. —Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The church is a spacious edifice. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The union workhouse, erected by the parliamentary commissioners, is capable of accommodating 300 inmates. There was formerly a nunnery in the village; the remains of the chapel have been converted into a dairy. The Chesterton poor-law union comprises 38 parishes. —The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £10. 12s. 3d.: pres. net income, £206: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, E. A. Smedley, 1836: contains 3,080 acres: 238 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,617: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,859: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,694: poor rates in 1838, £491. 18s.

CHESTERTON, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Norman-Cross, union of Peterborough, bounded on the south by the river Nen: 108 miles from London (coach road 82), 5 from Stilton, 5 from Peterborough. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>d</sup> Rail. to Peterborough, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Stamford to Peterborough, &c., 88 miles. —Money orders issued at Stilton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £17. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £430: patron, Marquis of Huntley: pres. incumbent, Lord G. Gordon, 1819: contains 1,440 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 129: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,331: poor rates in 1838, £39. 8s.

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CHESTERTON, OXFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ploughley, union of Bicester, on a branch of the river Ray: 73 miles from London (coach road 56), 2 from Bicester, 8 from Woodstock. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Oxford, &c., 105 miles. —Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, New College, Oxford: contains 2,850 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 393: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 452: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,104: poor rates in 1838, £206. 10s.

CHESTERTON, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Wolstanton—(which see for access, &c.): 152 miles from London, 2 from Newcastle, 2 from Burslem. —Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —Contains 196 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,207: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,368. —(Other returns with the parish.)

CHESTERTON, WARWICK, a parish in Warwick division, hund<sup>d</sup> of Kington, union of Southam, on a branch of the river Avon: 100 miles from London (coach road 83), 5 from Kington, 7 from Warwick. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Southam, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Southam, &c., 68 miles. —Money orders issued at Kington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. —The living (St. Giles), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £82: patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke: pres. incumbent, Charles Palmer, 1843: contains 2,968 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 192: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,876: poor rates in 1838, £299. 8d.

CHESWARDINE, SALOP, a parish in Drayton division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bradford (North), union of Market-Drayton: 149 miles from London (coach road, 147), 7 from Newport, 4 from Drayton. —Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Norton Bridge, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Lichfield to Norton Bridge, &c., 54 miles. —Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —The living (St. Swithin), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £245: patron, Egerton W. Harding: pres. incumbent, J. H. Bromby, 1821: contains 6,070 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,015: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,167: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,167: poor rates in 1838, £348. 4s.

CHESWICK, DURHAM, a small village in the parish of Kyoce, in the above county, though locally in Northumberland—(which see for access, &c.): 332 miles from London, 5 from Berwick, 12 from Coldstream. —Money orders issued at Berwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post close 5½ p.m.

CHETNOLE, DORSET, a chapelry in the parish of Yetminster—(which see for access, &c.): 124 miles from London, 7 from Sherborne, 9 from Beaminster. —Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Yetminster, in the diocese of Sarum, and having jointly

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a pres. net income of £277: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, B. Cooper, 1807: contains 1,340 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 222: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,758: poor rates in 1838, £144. 1s.

CHETTISHAM, CAMBRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, city of Ely—(which see for access, &c.): 69 miles from London, 2 from Ely, 2 from Littleport. Money orders issued at Ely: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The living is a curacy not in charge: pres. net income, £79: patron, Dean and Chapter of Ely: pres. incumbent, G. Millers, 1800: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 90.

CHETTLE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Monckton-up-Wimborne, Shaston division, union of Wimborne and Cranborne: 125 miles from London (coach road 99), 7 from Blandford, 6 from Cranbourne. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wimborne, &c., 214 miles. Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There are two barrows in the neighbourhood. The living (the Virgin Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £8. 2s. 9d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, H. Chambers, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. R. Prother, 1846: contains 1,510 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 122: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £945: poor rates in 1838, £45. 13s. S.W., Eastbury Park.

CHETTON, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth: it includes the chapelry of Loughton: 145 miles from London (coach road 143), 4 from Bridgenorth, 7 from Market-Wenlock. Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverhampton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 74 miles. Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. Giles), a rectory, consolidated with the curacy of Loughton and the rectory of Deuxhill and Glazeley, in the diocese of Hereford, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £772: patron, T. W. W. Browne, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Vickers, 1813: contains 7,140 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 693: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 797: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,708: poor rates in 1838, £340. 9s.

CHETWOOD (or CHETWODE), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: 63 miles from London (coach road 59), 5 from Buckingham, 8 from Winslow. Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, &c., 101 miles. Money orders issued at Buckingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. There was formerly a priory here of Augustine monks, which was dissolved in 1460, on account of its poverty, and annexed to the abbey of Nutley. There was also a hermitage here, dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Lawrence, founded by one of the Chetwode family, the representative of which claims suit and service by prescriptive right over this place and the neighbouring townships and hamlets of Barton, Tingewick, Preston, Cowley, Hillesden, Gawcot, Lenborough, and Buck Prebend-end, and accordingly requires the constables of all these places, which

are said to be included in the limits of the ancient forest, of a thousand acres, called Rockwood, to be sworn at the court which he holds here at Easter. Sir John Chetwode, Bart., is the present lord of the manor. The church was made parochial in 1480, and has been remarkable for some beautiful specimens of painted glass in its eastern windows, but part of them having been stolen, the remainder were removed to the window of the south chancel. The living (St. Mary and St. Nicholas) is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the diocese of Oxford, returned with Burton-Hartshorne: contains 1,200 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,424: poor rates in 1838, £31. 7s.

CHETWYND, SALOP, a parish in Newport, south part of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradford, union of Newport: 146 miles from London (coach road 141), 2 from Newport, 9 from Drayton. Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Newport, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Lichfield, Stafford, &c., 51 miles. Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, is valued at £10. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £505: patron, B. Borough, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Whateley, 1837: contains 3,330 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 740: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 851: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £5,095: poor rates in 1838, £220. 4s.

CHETWYND-ASHTON, SALOP, a township in the parish of Edgmond: 144 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 385: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 443: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £4,486: poor rates in 1838, £52. 13s.

CHEVELEY, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cheveley, union of Newmarket: 68 miles from London (coach road 62), 2 from Newmarket, 12 from Cambridge. Nor. and East. Co<sup>o</sup> Rail. through Chesterford to Newmarket, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Newmarket, &c., 138 miles. Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. A free grammar-school was endowed here, in 1588, by John Rave, which, including an augmentation by Lord Dover, has now an income of £80 a year. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £16. 8s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £522: pres. incumbent, James T. Bennett, 1832: contains 2,489 acres: 109 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 645: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 741: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £2,386: poor rates in 1838, £410. 17s. Tithes commuted in 1839. Cheveley Park, a seat of the Duke of Rutland.

CHEVELEY, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Faircross, union of Newbury: it includes the chapelries of Leckhamstead and Winterbourne, and the tithings of Oare, Courage, and Snelsmore: 58 miles from London, 5 from Newbury, 10 from Hungerford. Gt. West. Rail. to Newbury, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Newbury, &c., 144 miles. Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. There is an endowed school here, besides several minor charities.

—The living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Lockhampstead, Oare, and Winterbourne, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £26. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £1,460: patron, T. T. Wasey, Esq., and another, alternately: pres. incumbent, J. E. Robinson, 1837: contains 9,410 acres: 391 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,930: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,226: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,917: poor rates in 1838, £1,268. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHEVENING, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Seven Oaks: 38 miles from London (coach road 21), 3 from Seven Oaks, 9 from Bromley. —Sou. East. Rail. to Edenbridge station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 170 miles. —Money orders issued at Seven Oaks: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —There are several charities in this parish, the principal of which are a bequest of £48 a year by the Countess of Stanhope, for apprenticing poor children; and two of £100 each by Mrs. Strode, the first for the same object as the Countess's, and the second for setting up poor girls in trade. It was at his seat in this place that the late Earl Stanhope displayed his mechanical genius, especially in perfecting that press which so materially promoted the progress of the noble art of printing. —The living (St. Botolph), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, and a peculiar, is valued at £21. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £607: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, John Austen, 1813: contains 3,550 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,003: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,153: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,178: poor rates in 1838, £361. 19s. —Chevening Park is the seat of Frederick Perkins, Esq.

CHEVERELL (GREAT), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Swanborough, union of Devizes: 118 miles from London (coach road 91), 4 from Devizes, 8 from Westbury. —Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 178 miles. —Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £353: patron, Rev. R. M. Atkinson: pres. incumbent, R. M. Atkinson, 1841: contains 1,840 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 557: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 640: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,893: poor rates in 1838, £390. 7s. —S.E., Earl Stoke Park—(for which, see EARL STOKES.)

CHEVERELL (LITTLE), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Swanborough, union of Devizes: 118 miles from London (coach road 92), 1 from East Lavington, 5 from Devizes. —Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 178 miles. —Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £11. 7s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £405: patron, Earl of Radnor: pres. incumbent, J. R. Fishlake, 1823: contains 1,930 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 295: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,659: poor rates in 1838, £121. 10s.

CHEVETT, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Royston—(which see for access,

&c.): 175 miles from London, 3 from Barnsley, 11 from Huddersfield. —Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —Contains 850 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 52: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,505: poor rates in 1837, £43.

CHEVINGTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Thingoe: 101 miles from London (coach road 66), 6 from Bury-St.-Edmund's, 9 from Newmarket. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Newmarket, &c., 145 miles. —Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £20 a year. —The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £16. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £396: patron, Rev. J. White: pres. incumbent, John White, 1819: contains 2,240 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 624: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 718: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,681: poor rates in 1837, £552. 14. —N.E., Ickworth Hall is the seat of the Marquis of Bristol—(for which, see ICKWORTH.)

CHEVINGTON, (EAST), NORTHUMBERLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Warkworth—(which see for access, &c.): 298 miles from London, 6 from Alnwick, 10 from Morpeth. —Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes at noon. —The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Warkworth, not in charge: contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 189: poor rates in 1838, £81. 8s.

CHEVINGTON (WEST), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Warkworth—(which see for access, &c.): 296 miles from London. —Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 67: poor rates in 1837, £47. 15s.

CHEW-MAGNA (or BISHOP-CHEW), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chew and Chewton, union of Clutton, on a branch of the Avon: it includes the tithings of Bishops-Sutton, Knowle, Knighton-Sutton, North-Elm, and Stow: 125 miles from London (coach road 121), 7 from Bristol, 10 from Axbridge. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 138 miles. —Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —It was called Chew-Magna, from being larger than any other place of the same name, and sometimes Bishop's Chew, from being the property of the Bishop of Wells. The church is a massive building, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by an open balustrade. It contains some monuments of interest, particularly of Sir John Lee and his lady; the former of gigantic size, and having his legs crossed, to show that he had served in the holy land. In the south aisle there is the effigy of Sir John Hautvil in armour, cut out of one solid piece of Irish oak; the figure is in a peculiar but not unpleasing position. He was remarkable for his great strength, and it is said that Edward I., having requested to see some proofs of his prowess, the knight undertook to convey three of the stoutest men in England to the top of Norton Tower, in a neighbouring parish. He took one under each arm, and one in his teeth. He accom-

plished his purpose, but the two in his arms making some resistance, were squeezed to death; the one in his teeth escaped harmless. This place was formerly a borough, and had an extensive woollen manufactory. — The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage, with the curacy of Dundry annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £30. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £634: patron, the Bishop, and others, in turn: pres. incumbent, E. A. Ommanney, 1841: contains 4,490 acres: 329 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,096: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,410: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £70,070: poor rates in 1838, £1,070. 4s.

**CHEWSTOKE, SOMERSET**, a parish in the same hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Clutton: 122 miles from London, 4 from Pensford, 9 from Axbridge. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — A free school was established here by subscription in 1718, the income of which is now about £90 a year; the boys, besides being taught, are supplied with books. A girl's school is also supported out of the income. The other parochial charities produce about £33 a year. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £305: patron, Rev. W. P. Wait: pres. incumbent, Wm. P. Wait, 1819: contains 1,910 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 825: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 949: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,691: poor rates in 1838, £253. 3s.

**CHEWTON-MENDIP, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chewton, union of Wells, among the Mendip hills: 120 miles from London (coach road 123), 6 from Wells, 6 from Pensford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 153 miles. — Money orders issued at Wells: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — About the year 1745, part of the common was enclosed, and set apart for the support of a day school, the rent of which is now about £20 a year: and in 1759, Mr. John Dory bequeathed £100 for the support of a girl's charity school; the income is now about £10. 10s. a year; the girls are taught to read, write, and knit stockings. Lead ore and caliminaris have been found near the village. — The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the chapels of Emborrow, Farrington, Gournay, Paulton, and Stone Easton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £29. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £420: patron, W. Kingsmill, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. J. Groves, 1846: contains 7,020 acres: 278 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,216: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,398: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,124: poor rates in 1838, £464. 5s. — The Priory.

**CHICH.** See OBYTH-ST.-CHICK.

**CHICHELEY, BUCKINGHAM**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnel, on a branch of the river Ouse: 60 miles from London (coach road 53), 3 from Newport-Pagnel, 4 from Olney. — Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Wolverton, &c., 85 miles. — Money orders issued at Newport-Pagnel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. Lawrence), a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £8: pres. net

income, £66: patron, Charles Chester, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. T. Townsend, 1830: contains 1,620 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,993: poor rates in 1838, £123. 7s. — Chicheley House is the seat of the Rev. Anthony Chicheley.

**CHICHESTER, SUSSEX**, a city and county of itself, locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, western division of the county: 79 miles from London (coach road 62), 9 from Arundel. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Chichester station: from Derby, through London, &c. 211 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. and 9½ a.m. — According to the earliest authentic account of Chichester, it was most probably in existence prior to the Roman invasion, and was the capital of the Regni. Horsley asserts that it was the *Regnum* of the Itinerary, which is not unlikely. That it was most certainly a considerable station of the Romans, is evident from the inscriptions, coins, and other remains that have been discovered here, which gives it the latter portion of its name; the former it derives from *Cissa*, the son of Ella, who, in the fifth century, took it from the Britons and rebuilt it. In the time of Egbert it was an important and flourishing city, but it afterwards greatly decreased, owing, in a great measure, to the incursions of the Danes. Milton, speaking of the valour and patriotism of the inhabitants in the time of Alfred, says — *The Danes returning by sea from the siege of Exeter, and, in their way, landing on the coast of Sussex, the men of Chichester sallied out, and slew of them many hundreds, taking also some of their ships.* In the reign of the Conqueror, the episcopal see was transferred from Selsea to this city, and Hugh de Montgomery held it, together with Arundel, by a grant from William, and took from it his title of earl. It then regained much of its former importance, and has gradually improved until the present time; the only drawback being the siege which it sustained under Charles I., with whom, notwithstanding he had levied on it the sum of £77. 7s. 8d., as ship-money, it sided in the civil war. It was besieged by the parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller, who met with a most obstinate resistance, but at length compelled it to surrender. The town consists of four principal streets, which meet at right angles in the centre of the town, and are named from the four cardinal points of the compass. This is a mark of Roman construction, and is similarly applicable to Chester and other places. In the centre is a most beautiful octagonal cross, in the decorated style of English architecture. Chichester is still surrounded by a stone wall, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the houses are plentifully supplied with water. The town is situated on a small eminence, with the stream of the Lavant flowing round its base. The cathedral, the principal structure in the city, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Stigand, chaplain of the Conqueror, was the first bishop of Chichester, but although Hugh de Montgomery granted him the whole south-west corner of the city to build a church or palace for himself and his successors, yet at his death the work was

not even commenced. In the time of Henry I., Ralph, the then bishop, commenced it, and it was completed in 1108, but was burnt down in May, 1114. Ralph rebuilt it, and completed the second before his death, in 1123. It is said that the whole city was destroyed by fire in 1187; but it may be gathered from Hovenden, and other chroniclers, that this fire only destroyed the roof and injured the interior of the cathedral. The walls within are covered with a thin case of stone, with supports of pillars of Petworth marble, in the style of the thirteenth century. Jeffrid, the second of the name, was the bishop at the time of the fire, and repaired the cathedral. It was still further repaired, and other buildings added, by Bishop Aquila and Bishop Poore. The window in the west transept was inserted by Bishop Langton, and, in elegant tracery and just proportions, is equal to any other work of the kind in England, and is truly called by Bishop Shurborne, *magnam et sumptuosam fenestram*. It was glazed with painted glass, which was destroyed in the civil war. Bishop Langton also erected the chapter-house. Edward I., in 1293, appointed him Lord Chancellor; and in 1310 he was chosen to be one of those near the person of Edward II., to advise on the government of the kingdom. He died in 1337, and is buried under the great window in the south transept. Some remains of the rich ornaments of his tomb may still be seen. William de Sancto Leofardo, Langton's predecessor, built the lady chapel. It is a handsome structure, containing book-cases, in which are numerous works of great value. An extensive vault, the property of the ducal family of Richmond, is beneath it. Over the entrance is the inscription "*Domus ultima*," on which the late Rev. Mr. Clarke, one of the prebendaries, wrote—

"Did he who thus inscribed this wall  
Not read or not believe St. Paul?  
Who says there is—where'er it stands—  
Another house not made with hands.  
Or may we gather from these words,  
That house is not a 'House of Lords?'"

Near this tomb are several others of imposing appearance. The fittings-up of the choir are magnificent. On the north of the transept are paintings of all the kings of England from the Conquest to George I.; on the south is a line of paintings of the bishops, but some years back a picture restorer (?), in "doing them up," painted all the faces from one pattern. There are many other tombs and sepulchral stones, from which the brass was stripped during the civil war. In the nave is the tomb of the unfortunate poet William Collins, who was born at Chichester. He came to London in 1744, and suffered greatly from poverty. His uncle, Colonel Martin, at his death, left him a legacy of £2,000, which somewhat relieved his sufferings, but he died in 1756, after lingering for a few months in a state of mental alienation. Some of his odes are the most beautiful in the English language, but when first written were entirely unnoticed. His monument, by Flaxman, was erected by public subscription, and consists of a figure of the poet, in a reclining attitude, just recovering from one of those fits of frenzy to which he was subject, with one of his poems neglected on the ground. Beneath it are the following lines:—

"Ye who the merits of the dead revere,  
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,  
Regard this tomb, where Collins, hapless name!  
Solicits kindness with a double claim.  
Though nature gave him, and though science taught  
The fire of fancy and the reach of thought,  
Severely doomed to penury's extreme,  
He past in madd'ning pain life's feverish dream;  
While rays of genius only served to show  
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.  
Ye walls that echoed to his frantic moan,  
Guard the due record of this grateful stone;  
Strangers to him, enamoured of his lays,  
This fond memorial of his talents raise;  
For this the ashes of a bard require,  
Who touched the tenderest notes of pity's lyre,  
Who joined pure faith to strong poetic pow'rs,  
Who in reviving reason's lucid hours,  
Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,  
And rightly deemed the book of God the best."

William Chillingworth, a celebrated divine, who flourished in the 17th century, and was a champion of the Church of England against that of Rome, is buried in the cloisters. The parliamentary forces took him prisoner at Arundel, and brought him to Chichester, where he died, in the episcopal palace. The following is his epitaph:—

"Virtuti sacrum.  
Spe certissima resurrectionis,  
Hic reducem expectat animam,  
GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH,  
A.M.  
Oxonii natus et educatus,  
Collegii Sanctus Trinitatis;  
Socius, Decus et Gloria;  
Omni literarum genere celeberrimus;  
Ecclesie Anglicanae adversarius Romanam  
Propugnator invictissimus;  
Ecclesie Salisburyensis Cancellarius dignissimus.  
Sepultus Januarii mense, A.D. 1643,  
Sub hoc marmore requiescit,  
Nec sentit damna sepulcri."

The north transept is dedicated to Saint Peter, and is used as a parish church. The stone spire is 297 feet high. It was built about the middle of the 13th century. In 1721 it was struck by lightning, and a number of stones fell, but without doing any harm. The damage was soon repaired. The length of the cathedral, from east to west, together with the lady chapel, is 410 feet, the transepts from north to south 227, are in the shape of a quadrangle. There are six parish churches within the city—St. Peter the Great, sometimes called the sub-deanery, within the cathedral, St. Peter the Less, St. Olaves, St. Martin's, St. Andrew's, and All Saints. The bishop's palace was repaired in 1725, when some Roman coins of Nero and Domitian, and a Roman pavement, were discovered. It contains a handsome chapel, built in the thirteenth century, and also gardens. There is here a guildhall, once a chapel, council-room, assembly-rooms, market-house, theatre, custom-house, union workhouse, infirmary, barracks, and every building generally met with in a populous city. There are several benevolent institutions in Chichester; also a grammar-school, a free school, two charity schools, St. Mary's hospital for indigent persons, and a bequest of £635 per annum, left by Mr. John Hardman, in 1772, to *ease the inhabitants in their poor rates for ever*. The inhabitants of the city are incorporated by a charter of James II. Since the time of Edward I., it has returned two members to parliament. By several acts of parliament recently passed, the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the franchise has been extended to the £10 householders of a district incorporated



with the borough, which now comprises 604 acres. The city is divided into ten wards. The mayor, the late mayor, and three of the senior aldermen annually chosen, are justices of the peace, and exercise exclusive jurisdiction for the city and liberties, except the Close, which is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The corporation hold quarter sessions for the city and liberties. A court of record, at which the mayor presides, for the recovery of debts, is held every Monday. This town is a polling-place, and principal place of election for the western division of Sussex. Chichester was the birth-place of William Juxon, born in 1582. He was educated at the Merchant-Tailors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford. In 1633, through the influence of his patron, Laud, he was made Bishop of Hereford; in the same year he was also Bishop of London, and in 1635, lord high treasurer of England, which office he held for six years, when he resigned it. He followed the king to imprisonment, and afterwards to the scaffold, when Charles presented him with his diamond George, telling him to forward it to his son. The parliament imprisoned him, because he would not tell them his conversation with the king. He was soon released, and at the Restoration was raised to the see of Canterbury, and died in 1663. The Pelham family derive their title of earl from Chichester. Contains 1,680 acres: 1,514 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,512: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,789: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £22,015: poor rates in 1837, £35,890. 8s. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Every Wednesday fortnight, a market is held for black cattle, sheep, &c. Fairs, Old Michaelmas day, and Sloe fair, 10 days after. Bankers: Dendy, Cowper, & Co.—draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co; Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Co.—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street. Inns: Anchor, Fleece, Globe, and Dolphin Hotel.

CHICKEREL (West), Dorset, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Collifordtree, union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of the county: it includes the chapelry of Herringstone: 149 miles from London (coach road 125), 4 from Weymouth, 8 from Dorchester. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 138 miles. Money orders issued at Weymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £8. 16s. 0½d.: pres. net income, £320: patrons, Duke of Cleveland, and Dowager Countess of Sandwich: pres. incumbent, Wm. Marshall, 1830: contains 1,780 acres: 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 531: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 611: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,126: poor rates in 1838, £110. 10s.

CHICKLADE, Wilts, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dunworth, union of Tisbury: 122 miles from London (coach road 96), 1 from Hindon, 7 from Warminster. Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 182 miles. Money orders issued at Warminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and

diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7. 5s. 3d.: pres. net income, £230: patron, Marquis of Bath: pres. incumbent, John C. Faber, 1839: contains 1,000 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,092: poor rates in 1838, £102. 4s.

CHICKNEY, Essex, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Dunmow: 41 miles from London (coach road 38), 3 from Thaxted, 7 from South Walden. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Elsenham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London to Elsenham, &c., 173 miles. Money orders issued at Dunmow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. The living (the Virgin Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £164: patron, Mrs. Cranmer: pres. incumbent, H. Howard, 1843: contains 680 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 59: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £773: poor rates in 1838, £95. 8s.

CHICKSANDS-PRIORY, Bedford, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clifton, on the river Ivel: 64 miles from London (coach road 42), 6 from Amptill, 2 from Shefford. Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, &c., 102 miles. Money orders issued at Amptill: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Pain du Beauchamp, about the year 1150, founded a priory here, of which the two quadrangles and cloisters are yet entire, and have been converted into a modern mansion, which is now the residence of Sir John Osborne, Bart.—Sir John Osborne, Bart., of Chicksands-Priory, born in 1772, married in 1809 to Frederica Louisa, daughter of the late Sir Chas. Danvers, Bart., lineally descended from Peter Osborne, Esq., son of Richard Osborne, of Tyld Hall, in the reign of Edward VI., to whom he was privy purse, had a grant of the office of treasurer's remembrancer to himself and his heirs, and from him descended Sir Peter Osborne, Knight, lord treasurer's remembrancer, and twenty-eight years governor of the island and castles of Guernsey, under James I. and Charles I., from whom descended Henry Osborne, admiral of the white, and Sir Danvers Osborne, M.P. for the county of Bedford, from whom descended Sir George Osborne, father of the present baronet, who was a general officer in the army, and groom of the bedchamber to George III. Contains 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 60.

CHICKWARD (PEMBER'S-OAK, AND LILWALL), Hereford, a township in the parish of Kingston, (which see for access, &c.): 157 miles from London, 3 from Presteign, 20 from Hereford. Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes noon. Contains 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 380: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 437.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHIDDEN. See HAMBLEDON.

CHIDDINGFOLD, Surrey, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Godalming, union of Hambledon: 43 miles from London (coach road 38), 3 from Haslemere, 7 from Godalmin. Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Godalming, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 175 miles. Money orders issued at Haslemere: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory, with Haslemere curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £26. 6s. 7d.:

pres. net income, £522: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, James L. Hesse, 1838: contains 5,590 acres: 201 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,135: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,305: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,929: poor rates in 1837, £700.

**CHIDDINGLY** (or **CHITTINGLEIGH**) **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, union of Hailsham: 58 miles from London (coach road 53), 5 from Hailsham, 8 from Lewes. — Brighton Rail. to Lewes, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 190 miles. — Money orders issued at Hurst-Green: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £6 a year. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £158: patron, Earl Amherst: pres. incumbent, James H. Vidal, 1847: contains 5,200 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 930: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,070: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,344: poor rates in 1838, £672. 7s.

**CHIDDINGSTONE**, **KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Somerden, union of Seven Oaks, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, near the source of the Medway: 35 miles from London (coach road 29), 3 from Edenbridge, 6 from Tunbridge. — Sou. East. Rail. to Edenbridge station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 167 miles. — Money orders issued at Edenbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (Virgin Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, a peculiar, is valued at £28. 9s. 4d.: pres. net income, £650: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, A. C. Payler, 1836: contains 3,200 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,405: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,616: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,264: poor rates in 1838, £1,180. 16s. — Chiddingstone is the seat of Henry Streatfield, Esq., a descendant of Robert Streatfield of Chiddingstone, from whom descended Henry Streatfield, Esq. of Chiddingstone, who, in 1679, rebuilt High Street House, the ancient seat of the Streatfields. His descendant, Henry Streatfield, Esq., was high sheriff for Kent in 1792. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by his son, the present Henry Streatfield, Esq., who is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Kent. — Highfield Park.

**CHIDEOCK**, **DORSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, union of Bridport, Bridport division of the county: 159 miles from London (coach road 137), 2 from Bridport, 7 from Axminster. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 248 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Giles) is a curacy to the vicarage of Whitchurch Canonicorum, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, and having jointly a pres. net income of £739: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, Wm. Palmer, 1846: contains 2,240 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 826: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 950: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,188: poor rates in 1838, £341.

**CHIDHAM**, **SUSSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourne: 84 miles from London (coach road 67), 5 from Chi-

chester, 13 from Petersfield. — Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Chichester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 216 miles. — Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £114: patron, Rev. H. Smith: pres. incumbent, Henry Smith, 1846: contains 1,200 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 374: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,850: poor rates in 1838, £151. 11s.

**CHIDLOW**, **CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Malpas—(which see for access, &c.): 169 miles from London, 6 from Malpas, 16 from Chester. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — Contains 1,400 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 12: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £219.

**CHIEVELEY**. See **CHEVELEY**.

**CHIGNAL** (St. JAMES and St. MARY), **ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Chelmsford, on the river Chelmer: 32 miles from London (coach road 31), 3 from Chelmsford, 7 from Dunmow. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued at Chelmsford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living, a rectory, united with that of Mashbury, in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10. 14s. 7d.: pres. net income, £430: patron, Rev. J. G. Milne: pres. incumbent, J. G. Milne, 1836: contains 930 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,111: poor rates in 1838, £121. 4s.

**CHIGNAL-SMEALY**, **ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Chelmsford: 30 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The parochial charities produce about £4 a year. — The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £120: patrons, F. Austin and James Cook, Esqrs., alternately: pres. incumbent, J. T. Lawton, jun., 1838: contains 1,050 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 94: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £349: poor rates in 1838, £133. 15s.

**CHIGWELL**, **ESSEX**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ongar, union of Epping, bounded on the west by the river Roding: 13 miles from London (coach road 10), 6 from Ilford, 7 from Epping. — East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Ilford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 145 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — A neat district church was erected in 1847, at Buckhurst Hill in this parish, near Woodford. There is an Independent chapel here. In 1629, two schools were erected here by Archbishop Harsnet, in which the youth of this and the adjoining parishes might be taught Latin and Greek, besides the ordinary branches of education. The income is now about £340 a year, besides the interest of three exchequer bills of £100 each. The minor parochial charities produce, from various sources, about £66 a year, besides the interest of £132 in the consols, and a rent charge of £4 for an almshouse. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £60: pres. net income, £520: patron, Vicar of

Chigwell: pres. incumbent, John Smith, 1848: contains 5,360 acres: 324 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,057: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,365: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £13,807: poor rates in 1837, £644.

CHILBOLTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Buddlesgate, union of Andover, Fawley division of the county: 66 miles from London (coach road 63), 4 from Stockbridge, 8 from Winchester. —Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Andover Road, &c., 155 miles. —Money orders issued at Stockbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, a peculiar, is valued at £26. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £430: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, A. L. Lambert, 1848: contains 2,830 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 359: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 412: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,309: poor rates in 1838, £142. 7s.

CHILCOMBE, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Fawley, union of Winchester, Fawley division of the county: 69 miles from London (coach road 64), 2 from Winchester, 10 from Romsey. —Sou. West. Rail. to Winchester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Winchester, &c., 158 miles. —Money orders issued at Winchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £8. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £167: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, James Hodges, 1826: contains 2,390 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 269: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,908: poor rates in 1837, £169. 6s.

CHILCOMBE, Dorset, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Uggescombe, union of Bridport, Dorchester division of the county: 152 miles from London (coach road 129), 5 from Bridport, 8 from Beaminster. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 241 miles. —Money orders issued at Bridport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £4. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £53: patron, Devises of Rev. E. Foyle: pres. incumbent, D. Clemiston, 1833: contains 860 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 53: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £479.

CHILCOMPTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chewton, union of Clutton: 117 miles from London (coach road 113), 6 from Shepton-Mallet, 8 from Wells. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 151 miles. —Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —In 1681, Mr. Henry Werreit laid out £100 in the four per cent. stocks, the interest of which is applied in apprenticing the poor children of this parish. There is also a benefaction of £32. 7s. 6d., the interest of which is given to the poor. —The living (St. John the Baptist) is a perpetual curacy, and one of seven peculiars belonging to the Dean of Wells: pres. net income, £129: patron, H. S. W. Tooker, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. T. Attree, 1846: contains 1,140 acres: 96

houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 618: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 710: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,097: poor rates in 1838, £190. 7s.

CHILCOTE, DERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent—(which see for access, &c.): 122 miles from London, 8 from Tamworth, 10 from Lichfield. —Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Clifton-Campville, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: contains 1,300 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 162: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,209: poor rates in 1837, £42. 18s.

CHILDERDITCH, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chafford, union of Billericay: 21 miles from London (coach road 18), 3 from Brentwood, 6 from Romford. —East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Brentford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 153 miles. —Money orders issued at Brentwood: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (All Saints and St. Faith), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £160: patron, Lord Petre: pres. incumbent, J. H. Lewis, 1840: contains 900 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 247: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,965: poor rates in 1838, £101. 5s. All the tithes were commuted in 1839. —N., Thorndon Hall.

CHILDERLEY, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chesterton, union of Chesterton: 63 miles from London (coach road 56), 6 from Cambridge, 6 from St. Ives. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Cambridge, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 132 miles. —Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The church is desecrated. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Ely, is valued at £6. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £20: patron, N. Calvert, Esq.: pres. incumbent, N. R. Calvert, 1832: contains 1,050 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 54: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,080: poor rates in 1838, £23. 7s.

CHILDER-THORNTON. See THORSTON-CHILDER.

CHILD-OKEFORD, Dorset, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Redlane, union of Sturminster, Sherborne division of the county: 130 miles from London (coach road 105), 6 from Blandford, 6 from Shaftesbury. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wimborne, &c., 219 miles. —Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £316: patron, Rev. C. E. North: pres. incumbent, C. E. North, 1815: contains 2,100 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 648: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 745: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,765: poor rates in 1838, £370. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1839. —S.W., Ranstone Hall—(for which, see IWERNE COURTNEY.)

CHILDREY, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Wantage, close on the Berks and Wilts Canal: 62 miles from London, 2 from Wantage, 10 from Highworth. —Gt. West. Rail. to the Wantage Road station, thence 2 miles: from Derby,

through Rugby, Oxford, and Didcot, to Wantage Road station, &c., 114 miles. Money orders issued at Wantage: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. There is an allotment of land for the benefit of the poor of the parish, which, with other benefactions, produces about £19 a year. The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £33. 14s. 7d.: pres. net income, £604: patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, S. Whittingham, 1840: contains 2,850 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 546: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 628: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,036: poor rates in 1838, £409. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1772.

CHILDS-ERCALE, SALOP, a parish in the Drayton division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradford North, union of Market-Drayton, east of the river Tern: 151 miles from London (coach road 146), 7 from Newport, 7 from Drayton. Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Newport, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Stafford, &c., 62 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Drayton, being the post town: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £69: patron, Richard Corbet, Esq.: pres. incumbent, B. E. Johnson, 1844: contains 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 471: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,116: poor rates in 1838, £188. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1839. Childs-Ercale Hall, belonging to Richard Corbet, Esq., occupied as a farm-house.

CHILDS-WICKHAM, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate, union of Evesham: 100 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Chipping-Camden, 4 from Evesham. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Chipping-Camden, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Chipping-Camden, &c., 97 miles. Money orders issued at Broadway: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7. 16s. 10d.: pres. net income, £105: patron, Rev. T. Marsden: pres. incumbent, T. Marsden, 1843: contains 2,040 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 469: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 539: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,289: poor rates in 1837, £148. 18s. The tithes were commuted in 1763.

CHILDWALL, LANCASTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of West Derby: it includes the townships of Allerton, Childwall, Halewood, Speke, Little Woolton, and Much Woolton, and the chapels of Garston, Hale, and Wavertree: 199 miles from London (coach road 195), 5 from Liverpool, 4 from Prescott. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Warrington to Broad Green station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 99 miles. Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £5. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £456: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, Aug. Campbell, 1824: contains 14,580 acres: 1,260 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,714: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 12,321:

ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £42,920: poor rates in 1838, £1,142. 2s. Childwall Hall.

CHILDWALL, LANCASTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access and postal arrangements.) Contains 880 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 182: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 209: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,336: poor rates in 1838, £133. 14s. Childwall Hall is a seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, for whose family history and genealogy, see Hatfield House, his principal residence.

CHILFROOM, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tollerford, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county, on the river Frome: 150 miles from London (coach road 126), 9 from Dorchester, 8 from Beaminster. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 239 miles. Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The children of this parish have a right of admission to a free school at Toller Porcorum. A number of Bibles are distributed occasionally to the poor of this parish, in compliance with the wills of John Hall, Bishop of Gloucester, and Dr. Sloper. The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, diocese of Bristol, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £180: patrons, Sir G. Rampfylde, and W. Fryer, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Wm. C. Frith, 1824: contains 970 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 128: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £741: poor rates in 1838, £64. 5s.

CHILHAM, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Felborough, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, west of the river Stour: 87 miles from London (coach road 50), 6 from Canterbury, 5 from Faversham. Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 219 miles. Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The church is cruciform, with an embattled tower, and contains a splendid mausoleum of the Colebrooke family. Chilham was anciently a market town, and there is still an annual cattle fair on the 8th of November. The castle is a very ancient fabric, now a venerable mass of ruins mantled with ivy. The village is very pleasantly situated on the road from Canterbury to Ashford, having the church and vicarage to the north, and the castle and park of Chilham on the south, just opposite to which there is a delightful view over the whole of the vale of Ashford. This place was in early times the scene of many sanguinary contests, and seems to have been made an important station by the Romans, as an immense number of the relics of that people have been discovered here. The old English kings kept possession of the fortress, and made it a place of great strength, and Withred, king of Kent, towards the close of the seventh century, for some time resided here. There is a curious custom at Chilham, observed on 1st May, when two young men and two maidens, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four, run a tye at Old Wives Lees, and the young man and maiden who get first to the goal, receive £10 under the will, dated in 1638, of Sir Dudley Digges. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, with the curacy of Moldash, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canter-

bury, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net. income, £698: patron, J. B. Wildman, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Rd. O. Tylden, 1809: contains 4,230 acres: 190 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,165: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,339: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,951: poor rates in 1838, £476. 3s.

CHILHAMTON. See NEWTON (South).

CHILLAND. See MARTTROWORTHY.

CHILLENDEEN, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine: 89 miles from London (coach road 68), 4 from Wingham, 8 from Canterbury.---Sou. East. Rail. to Canterbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 221 miles.---Money orders issued at Wingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £130: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, John Hallowell, 1844: contains 180 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 137: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>, with Knowlton, £809: poor rates in 1838, £19. 5s.---N., Goodstone Hall, the seat of Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart.---(for which see GOODSTONE.)---S., St. Alban's Hall---(for which see ST. ALBAN'S.)---E., Knowlton Park, the residence of G. H. D'Aeth, Esq.---(for which see KNOWLTON.)

CHILLESFORD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Plomesgate, at an estuary near Oxford Raven: 83 miles from London, 3 from Oxford, 7 from Woodford.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 215 miles.---Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £295: patron, Rev. J. Dewing: pres. incumbent, J. Dewing, 1838: contains 1,420 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 220: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,514: poor rates in 1838, £96. 1s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHILLINGHAM (anciently CHEVELINGHAM), NORTHUMBERLAND, a small parish in the eastern division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, on the river Till: it comprehends the townships of Chillingham, Hibburn and Newton: 363 miles from London (coach road 317), 5 from Wooler, 7 from Belford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Lucker station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 221 miles.---Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £340: patron, Bishop of Durham: pres. incumbent, Luke Yarker, 1833: contains 4,980 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 459: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 527: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,978: poor rates in 1837, £206. 17s.---Chillingham Castle is the residence of the Earl of Tankerville, who inherited it from the noble family of Grey, barons of Wark. It is a large square structure, four stories high in the wings, and three in the centre, rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth. The castle is nobly furnished, and contains several very fine portraits. The park is extensive and varied, and contains a large herd of deer, and a herd of wild cattle, the only one in England, the breed of which

is distinguished as the "White Scottish bison." *They are, says Pennant, in his northern tour, of a middle size, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned; the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noses are black, but the bulls have lost the names attributed to them by Boethius.* They are very shy, wild, swift, and savage, but in severe winters sometimes venture to visit the outhouses in search of food. The Earl of Tankerville derives his descent from Richard Bennet, Esq., whose brother, Sir Thomas, was sheriff of London, and lord mayor in 1603. The grandson of Mr. Bennet, Sir John Bennet, Knt., LL.D., was a distinguished member of parliament in the time of Elizabeth, and was put into commission during her reign, with Lord Keeper Egerton and Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, for the suppression of heresy. He was afterwards chancellor to Anne, queen consort of James I., and held, besides, other distinguished appointments. The grandson of that gentleman was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Ossulton, and was advanced to the dignity of the earldom of Tankerville, on the decease of his father-in-law in 1714. From that nobleman the present noble earl is the fifth in descent. His lordship succeeded to the title and estates in 1822. Several members of the family, in different generations, distinguished themselves in the various branches of the public service.

CHILLINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish.

CHILLINGTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the southern division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Petherton, union of Chard: 178 miles from London (coach road 135), 4 from Crewkerne, 3 from Ilminster.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 192 miles.---Money orders issued at Crewkerne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £60: patron, Earl Powlett: pres. incumbent, W. J. Russell, 1832: contains 890 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 321: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 369: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,500: poor rates in 1838, £107. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1839.---E., Hinton Park---(for which, see HINTON ST. GEORGE.)

CHILLINGTON. See BARWOOD.

CHILMARK, WILTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Dunworth, union of Tisbury: it includes the tithing of Ridge: 109 miles from London (coach road 93), 4 from Hindon, 8 from Wilton.---Sou. West. Rail. through Basingstoke to Salisbury, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Basingstoke, to Southampton, &c., 196 miles.---Money orders issued at Wilton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £19. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £426: patron, Earl of Pembroke: pres. incumbent, Charles Tower, 1843: contains 3,210 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 593: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 682: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,035: poor rates in 1837, £308. 10s.---Fair, July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese.---W., Fonthill Park.

CHILSON, OXFORDSHIRE, a chapelry in the par-

ish of Charlbury, on the river Evenlode: it includes Shorthampton and Padlicote—(which see for access, &c.): 76 miles from London, 5 from Chipping-Norton, 10 from Woodstock.—Money orders issued at Chipping-Norton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 1,010 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 287: poor rates in 1838, £208. 6s.

CHILSWELL, BERKS, a liberty in the parish of Cumnor—(which see for access, &c.): 56 miles from London, 4 from Oxford, 5 from Abingdon.—Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—Contains 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 12.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CHILSWORTH, OXFORDSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Great Milton, on the river Thame—(which see for access, &c.): 51 miles from London, 3 from Tetworth, 9 from Oxford.—Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 1,100 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 93: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,647: poor rates in 1838, £107. 15s.

CHILTERN-ALL-SAINTS, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Heytesbury, union of Warminster: 118 miles from London (coach road 96), 5 from Warminster, 8 from Westbury.—Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 178 miles.—Money orders issued at Warminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, united with that of Chiltern-St. Mary, in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £7. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £325: patron, the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, alternately: contains 4,500 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 408: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 463: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,657: poor rates in 1837, £216.

CHILTERN-ST. MARY, WILTS, a parish in the same hun<sup>d</sup> and union, on a branch of the Wiley river: 95 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The living (St. Mary) is a curacy, united to the vicarage of Chiltern-All-Saints: contains 2,150 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 180: poor rates in 1838, £113. 19s.

CHILTHORNE-DOMER, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Stone, union of Yeovil: 171 miles from London (coach road 122), 3 from Ilchester, 3 from Yeovil.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 185 miles.—Money orders issued at Ilchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £5. 7s. 1d.: pres. net income, £235: patron, Rev. J. Baily: pres. incumbent, W. B. Leach: contains 1,190 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 291: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,772: poor rates in 1838, £146. 5s.

CHILTINGTON (EAST), SUSSEX, a chapelry in the parish of Westmeston, on a branch of the river Ouse: 54 miles from London (coach road 46), 4 from Lewes, 11 from Steyning.—Brighton Rail. to Lewes, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 186 miles.—Money orders issued

at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living is a curacy to the rectory of Westmeston, in the diocese of Chichester, and having jointly a pres. net income of £326: patron, Trustees of B. Chapman, Esq.: pres. incumbent, B. Chapman, 1829: contains 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 271: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,645: poor rates in 1838, £58. 15s.

CHILTINGTON (WEST), SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of West-Easwirth, rape of Arundel, union of Thakeham: 47 miles from London (coach road 38), 9 from Petworth, 7 from Steyning.—Brighton Rail. to Horsham, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 179 miles.—Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £12. 16s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £491: patron, Earl of Abergavenny: pres. incumbent, William Barlee, 1830: contains 3,690 acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 747: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 859: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,331: poor rates in 1838, £465. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHILTON, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Compton, union of Wantage: 57 miles from London (coach road 54), 3 from Ilsley, 8 from Abingdon.—Gt. West. Rail. to Didcot, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford to Didcot, &c., 109 miles.—Money orders issued at Ilsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £13. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, Hancage, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Chas. Gaisford, 1803: contains 1,500 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 309: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 355: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,357: poor rates in 1837, £227. 17s.

CHILTON WITH EASINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, union of Thame: 53 miles from London (coach road 48), 4 from Thame, 8 from Aylesbury.—Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Cheddington to Aylesbury, &c., 113 miles.—Money orders issued at Thame: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—In 1639, Sir George Croke founded an almshouse at Studley, in Oxford, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £90, chiefly for the behoof of the poor of Chilton and Studley. Besides this, Almond's benefaction to the poor produced, in 1833, £37. 10s. There are other charities, amounting to £2. 15s.; also, five tenements for the occupation of poor families. Chilton is the birth-place of Sir George Croke, who, in the reign of Charles I., opposed the levying of ship-money without authority of parliament. He was descended from the ancient family of Le Blount, who, during the wars of the Roses, concealed themselves under the name of Croke, and on the accession of Henry VII. still retained that name. Sir George was for many years lord chief justice of the King's Bench, previous to the civil war, and filled that office with the greatest integrity. He died in 1641. The church contains some ornamental monuments of the Blount or Croke family. Easington is a large hamlet of this parish. Chilton House was once the seat of the Carters.—The living (St. Mary), a perpetual

curacy in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £10. 8s.: pres. net income, £67: patron, C. S. Ricketts, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Chetwode, 1829: contains 2,080 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 418: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,633: poor rates in 1838, £383. 11s. — Chilton Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart., also of Llantrythid, Glamorganshire. In the time of Elizabeth, Vincent, Windsor herald, compiled a pedigree of the Aubrey family, which commences thus—*Saint Aubrey, of the blood royal of France, came into England with William the Conqueror, anno 1066, as the Chronicles of All Souls' College testify, which are there to be seen tied to a chain of iron.* Sir Reginald Aubrey was the son of him who came over with the Conqueror, and assisted Bernard de Newmarch to subjugate Wales, for which he acquired the lands of Abercynfigg and Slough. From him was lineally descended William Aubrey, LL.D., regius professor of law at Oxford, one of the council for the marches of Wales, and one of the masters of requests to Queen Elizabeth. His younger son, Sir Thomas Aubrey, by marriage, acquired the estate of Llantrythid. His son, Sir John Aubrey, who succeeded him, was created a baronet in 1660. From him descended Sir John Aubrey, D.C.L., who represented the county of Buckingham in parliament, and afterwards sat for various boroughs. In 1782, he was appointed a lord of the Admiralty, and a lord of the Treasury in 1783, which latter office he resigned in 1789. At the time of his death, in March, 1826, he was the father of the House of Commons; and although he married twice, he died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present baronet, in 1826.

CHILTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Sudbury, bounded on the west by the river Stour: 76 miles from London (coach road 56), 2 from Sudbury, 9 from Hadleigh. — East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Hadleigh, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 208 miles. — Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £5. 6s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £208: patron, W. H. Wyndham, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. C. Freeland, 1838: contains 1,090 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 98: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> with Great Waldingfield: poor rates in 1838, £130. Tithes commuted in 1839. — Chilton Lodge is the seat of Thomas Fenn Addison, Esq., a colonel in the army, who, in 1821, succeeded his father, John Addison, Esq. of Sudbury, banker, who died in August, 1821.

CHILTON, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Merrington—(which see for access, &c.): 250 miles from London, 9 from Durham, 10 from Stockton. — Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 2,350 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 189: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,871: poor rates in 1838, £48. 17s.

CHILTON-CANTILO, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, though locally situated in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Horethorne, union of Yeovil, on the river Yeo: it includes the chapelry of Nether-Adber: 170 miles from London (coach road 123), 3 from Ilchester, 6 from Sher-

bourne. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 185 miles. — Money orders issued at Ilchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9. 11s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £260: patron, — Goodford, Esq.: pres. incumbent, M. J. G. Hawtrey, 1848: contains 540 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 134: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,888. — Chilton-Cantilo is the seat of Henry Goodford, Esq., a descendant of Samuel Goodford, Esq., whose grandson, John Old Goodford, Esq. of Yeovil, was sheriff of Somerset, and was succeeded by his son, John Goodford, Esq. of Chilton-Cantilo, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somerset, and high sheriff in 1816, who died in 1835, and was succeeded by the present Henry Goodford, Esq.

CHILTON-FOLIAT, WILTS, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kintbury-Eagle, county of Berks, but chiefly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford, in the above county, on the river Kennet: it includes the tithing of Leverton: 63 miles from London (coach road 66), 2 from Hungerford, 8 from Marlborough. — Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Hungerford, &c., 149 miles. — Money orders issued at Hungerford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £14. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £994: patron, E. W. L. Popham: pres. incumbent, J. L. Popham, 1835: contains 3,740 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 727: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 836: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,379: poor rates in 1838, £516. 10s. Tithes commuted in 1809. — Chilton Lodge; 8 E., Erington House; 8., Littlecot Park.

CHILTON-TRINITY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Petherton, union of Bridgewater, near the mouth of the Parrot river: anciently this parish was a hun<sup>d</sup> of itself: it is divided into the manors of East Chilton, West Chilton, or Chilton-Trivet, Idstoke-Inverne, and Hunstile: 152 miles from London (coach road 138), 1 from Bridgewater, 10 from Taunton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 166 miles. — Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (the Holy Trinity) is a perpetual curacy, united with the vicarage of Bridgewater: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Bridgewater: pres. incumbent, J. De la Hooke, 1845: contains 1,250 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,835: poor rates in 1838, £51. 15s. Tithes, exclusive of the hamlets of Idstoke and Beer, commuted in 1839.

CHILTON-UPON-POLDEN, SOMERSET, a hamlet in the parish of Moorlinch—(which see for access, &c.): 135 miles from London, 5 from Bridgewater, 10 from Somerton. — Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £120: patron, Rev. R. J. Luscombe: pres. incumbent, R. J.



Luscombe, jun., 1847: contains 1,790 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 425: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 489: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £3,314: poor rates in 1838, £120. 1s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHILVERS-COTON, WARWICK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hemlingford, Atherstone division, union of Nuneaton, intersected by the Coventry Canal: Chilvers-Coton includes the hamlets of Grift and Ardbury: 97 miles from London (coach road 105), 1 from Nuneaton, 8 from Coventry. — Nor. West. Rail. to Nuneaton, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Burton and Tamworth to Nuneaton, &c., 111 miles. — Money orders issued at Nuneaton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There was at one time an Augustine monastery here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, at the dissolution, was valued at £122. 8s. 6d. In 1538, it was granted to Charles Braudon, Duke of Suffolk, and in the reign of Elizabeth it was sold to Sir Edmund Anderson, who demolished the building, and, with the materials, erected Ardbury Hall, the splendid seat of the Newdegate family. Chilvers-Coton is now a ribbon-weaving parish, connected with the county and city of Coventry, but the extent of the manufacture cannot well be ascertained, as the returns of the place are mixed up with those of Coventry and Nuneaton. The free school and other charities, chiefly the contributions of the Newdegate family, now realise upwards of £250 a year, which are spent in liberal distributions of clothes and money among the poor, and in the education of their children. The other charities produce about £11 a year. The schools for the poor are numerous. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 4s.: pres. net income, £106: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Henry Hake, 1844: contains 3,750 acres: 523 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,508: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,884: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £6,020: poor rates in 1838, £1,038. 4s. The tithes were commuted in 1764. — Chilvers Coton is the seat of Henry Richard Harpur, Esq.

CHILWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Attenborough—(which see for access, &c.): 126 miles from London, 5 from Nottingham, 16 from Mansfield. — Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 1,930 acres: 184 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 772: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 887: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £3,523: poor rates in 1837, £364. 10s. — Chilwell Hall is the seat of Thomas Broughton Charlton, Esq. The Charltons of Chilwell are supposed to be a younger branch of the Charltons of Apley Castle, Salop. In the fifteenth century they resided in St. Austin's parish, Watling Street, London. Early in the sixteenth century they were in Sandiacre, county of Derby; and the earliest direct ancestor who can well be traced, is Thomas Charlton, Esq. of Sandiacre, from whom descended Thomas Charlton, Esq., high sheriff of Notts in 1666. His descendant, William Charlton, Esq. of Chilwell, was high sheriff of Notts in 1824, and died in 1831, and was succeeded by his son, the present Thomas Broughton Charlton, Esq. of Chilwell, who was born 15th August, 1815; he is a magistrate for Nottinghamshire.

CHILWORTH, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Mansbridge, union of South Stoneham, Fawley division of the county: 77 miles from London (coach road 71), 4 from Romsey, 8 from Winchester. — Sou. West. Rail. to Bishopstoke, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Bishopstoke, &c., 164 miles. — Money orders issued at Romsey: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The church, erected at the sole expense of John Fleming, Esq., is a handsome Gothic structure of stone and blue brick, with a stone tower, and pretty octagonal spire, jetted with slate. The chancel window is adorned with four full-sized figures of the evangelists, in stained glass. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £53: patron, John Fleming, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James Davies, 1839: contains 1,400 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 177: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £556: poor rates in 1838, £66. 1s. — Chilworth House is the seat of Sir Edward Butler; S. E., Stoneham Park, the seat of John Fleming, Esq.—(for which, see NORTH STONEHAM.)

CHILWORTH, SURREY, a chapelry, extra-parochial and extra-judicial, in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Blackheath, north of the river Wey—(which see for access, &c.): 32 miles from London, 3 from Guildford, 8 from Dorking. — Money orders issued at Guildford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Martha) is a donative curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £25: patron, W. Tinkler, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. S. Cole, 1824: contains 930 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 193: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,490: poor rates in 1838, £153. 16s.

CHIMNELL. See HOLLYHURST.

CHIMNEY, OXFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Bampton—(which see for access, &c.): 66 miles from London, 6 from Witney, 10 from Burford. — Money orders issued at Witney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 620 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 36: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £884.

CHINEHAM, HANTS, a tithing in the parish of Monk's-Sherborne—(which see for access, &c.): 46 miles from London, 2 from Basingstoke, 8 from Overton. — Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 520 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 19.

CHINGFORD, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Waltham, union of Epping: 10 miles from London (coach road 9), 4 from Woodford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Marsh Lane station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 142 miles. — London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> three times each way daily. — The name of this place was anciently written Congeford, meaning King's-ford, from a ford over the Lea, which bounds the parish on the west. From the earliest times there have been two manors in this parish. One belonged to the church of St. Paul before the Conquest; it was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1544. Edward VI. made a grant of it, but it again reverted to the crown; and, in 1553, was granted by Mary to Susan, widow of Thomas Tongue, clarenceux king of arms; it now belongs to Mr. Hodson. The other manor, Chingford Comitis, was, at Domesday

survey, held by Orgar the Thane, under Robert Gernon; it was surrendered to Henry VIII., and was granted by Mary, together with the other manor, and is now in the possession of the Rev. R. B. Heathcote. These two manors were granted by letters patent enrolled in the Court of Exchequer, and have attached to them part of Epping Forest, which is the cause of so much controversy with the crown and the neighbourhood. The grant conveys, besides the right of free-warren, *the land, ground, and soil, together with the woods, underwoods, and trees, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample a manner, as the said manors came, or ought to have come, and on our hands now are or ought to be.* Portions of the waste have been enclosed, under grants from the manor, and the crown claims forest right over the reclaimed as well as over the waste land. In Chingford is an old farm-house, called Pumphall, a hunting-lodge of King James I., at which he was residing when he visited Sir Thos. Boothby, and made the event memorable by knight-ing the sirloin of beef.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Essex, and diocese of London, is valued at £14. 5s. 5d.: pres. net income, £538: patron and pres. incumbent, R. B. Heathcote, 1829: contains 3,000 acres: 194 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 971: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,116: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,426: poor rates in 1838, £408. 15s.---Great Friday Hall, Rev. R. B. Heathcote; the Mount, Captain Hamilton, R.N.; White Hall, J. Dean, Esq.

CHINLEY-BUGSWORTH, and BROWNSIDE, DEXBY, a chapelry in the parish of Glossop---(which see for access, &c.): 170 miles from London, 7 from Glossop, 3 from Chapel-le-Frith.---Money orders issued at Glossop: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is an Independent chapel here, which anciently belonged to William Bagshawe, an eminent nonconformist divine, who was called "the Apostle of the Peak."---Contains 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 996: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,145: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,838: poor rates in 1838, £267. 5s.---(Other returns with the parish.)

CHINNOCK (EAST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil: 182 miles from London (coach road 124), 3 from Yeovil, 7 from Ilchester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 196 miles.---Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 7s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £140: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. S. Coxwell, 1840: contains 2,090 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 735: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 845: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,810: poor rates in 1837, £243. 15s.

CHINNOCK (MIDDLE), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil, on the Parrot river: 181 miles from London (coach road 125), 4 from Crewkerne, 5 from Yeovil.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 195 miles.---Money orders issued at Crewkerne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The benefactions here principally consist of lands,

which produce about £30 a year, part of which is spent in the support of a free school, and the remainder in the relief of the poor.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 9s 7d.: pres. net income, £189: patron, Earl of Ilchester: pres. incumbent, F. P. Voules, 1841: contains 280 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 222: poor rates in 1838, £72. 10s.

CHINNOCK (WEST), SOMERSET, a parish in the same hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Yeovil: 126 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living (St. Mary), a curacy to the rectory of Chisleborough, not in charge: contains 600 acres: 92 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 561: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 645: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,466: poor rates in 1838, £184. 4s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHINNOR, OXFORDSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lewknor, union of Wycombe: it includes the liberty of Henton: 38 miles from London (coach road 42), 5 from Tetworth, 8 from Thame.---Gt. West. Rail. to High Wycombe, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford to Abingdon Road station, 102, thence 15 miles.---Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £26. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £509: patron, Sir J. Musgrave, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. A. Musgrave, 1816: contains 2,760 acres: 239 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,561: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,795: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,277: poor rates in 1838, £860.

CHIPCHASE. See GUNNERTON.

CHIPPENHAM, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Staploe, union of Newmarket: 62 miles from London (coach road 56), 5 from Newmarket, 5 from Cambridge.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Cambridge, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 131 miles.---Money orders issued at Newmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Lord Oxford endowed a school here with £20 a year. The annual aggregate of several other charities is about £25 a year.---The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £11. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £240: patron, John Thorp, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Aug. James Thorp: contains 4,500 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 666: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 766: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,547: poor rates in 1838, £441. 3s.

CHIPPENHAM, BUCKINGHAM, a liberty in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Burnham: it forms part of the ancient demesnes of the crown: 24 miles from London, 2 from Eton, 3 from Maidenhead.---Money orders issued at Eton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.

CHIPPENHAM, WILTS, a parish, borough, and market town, in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Chippenham, situated on the south bank of the Avon, on the great road from London to Bath: it includes the tithings of Allington, Tytherton, Stanley, and Nethermore: 94 miles from London (coach road 93), 13 from Bath.---Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham station: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Bath, to Chippenham, 157

miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 2½ p.m.: post closes 8.40 a.m. and 10 p.m. — Chippenham, the name of which is derived from the Saxon word *Cyppanham*, a market-place, is a town of great antiquity, and in the time of the Saxons appears to have been of some importance, as, by the most ancient writers, it is always styled *Villa Regia*, and most probably some of the West Saxon monarchs had a residence here. It is certain that, in 853, King Ethelwulf remained here some time after making an excursion against the Welsh, for all the ancient authors assert that this was the place where he celebrated the marriage of his daughter Athelswitha, with Buthred, king of Mercia. During the concealment of Alfred in the forest of Selwood, Chippenham was the head-quarters of the Danes. On quitting it they marched to Ethandune, where they learned that Alfred, having left his concealment, was preparing to attack them. On their defeat, they again returned to Chippenham, where Alfred and Guthrum, their monarch, negotiated a treaty; and we are told, that after they had been baptized at Aubre, the Danes left this town for Cirencester. On the death of Alfred, that monarch bequeathed the lordship and palace of the town to his daughter Elfrida. There is no record of how long the palace existed after this time; but we find, in the Doomsday-book, that the lordship was held by Edward the Confessor, and after the Conquest it remained in the possession of the crown. In the reign of Richard II. it was the property of the Hungerfords; and after passing through several hands, in the reign of Henry VII., it again passed to the Hungerfords. In the reign of Charles I., £30 was levied upon Chippenham as ship-money. The church is a large building of great antiquity, and, from the various styles of architecture, erected at different times, some part of it evidently as early as the twelfth century: it contains several curious and interesting monuments. Within the parish, at Tytherton-Lucas, there is a chapel of ease. The town is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the south bank of the Avon, which is very wide at this place, and over which is a beautiful stone bridge of twenty-two arches, ornamented with balustrades; for the repairing of which, and of a stone causeway, nearly three miles long, from Chippenham Cliff to Wick Hill, Maud Heath, in 1474, bequeathed an estate amounting to about £8 per annum. The principal street is half a mile in length, but there are some smaller ones; and, in 1834, the town was much improved under the provisions of an act for lighting, watching, cleansing, and paving it. There is a tolerable supply of water from the river. There are numerous charities of the annual value of £200; also, free, British, and national schools, the two latter for the education of poor children. Chippenham was incorporated by the municipal corporations act. It is a borough, by a charter obtained from Mary; but first returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The local government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The petty sessions for the division are held here; also, a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s., by commissioners, whose jurisdiction extends over the hundreds of Chippenham, Calne, North Damer-

ham, and the liberty of Corsham. It is held on the Tuesday in every sixth week. There is a literary institution, town-hall, and market-house. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels here. There are a few grist-mills and tanneries, and the town is connected by a short branch with the Wilts and Berks Canal. In the parish are two chalybeate springs, formerly much frequented; one of them is now sometimes used, but the other is closed up. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacy of Tytherton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £18. 19s. 4d.: pres. net income, £284: patron, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Lewis Purbrick, 1837: contains 9,100 acres: 765 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,438: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,254: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £20,143: poor rates in 1838, £1,098. 7s. Tithes commuted in 1839. — Market day, Saturday. Fairs: May 17, June 22, Oct. 29, and Dec. 11, for horses, cattle, and sheep. — Bankers: North Wilts Banking Co.—draw on Drewett & Fowler; Branch of Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.—draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co. — Angel Inn.

CHIPPING, LANCASTER, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Blackburn, union of Clitheroe, on a branch of the river Hodder: it includes the townships of Chipping, and Thoraley with Wheatley: 221 miles from London (coach road 226), 15 from Preston, 14 from Lancaster. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Thoraley, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 121 miles. — Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Cotton manufacture is, to a certain extent, carried on within the parish. A free school was endowed here in 1683, by Mr. John Drabin, who bequeathed certain properties for that purpose, apprenticing scholars, and other objects of a benevolent nature; the income derived from the estate is now about £60 a year. There is another estate, the annual rents of which are devoted to the apprenticing of poor children, the income of which averages £61 a year. Besides these, the parochial charities amount in the whole to about £84 per annum. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £36. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, E. Wilkinson, 1816: contains 8,990 acres: 311 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,675: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,926: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £6,885: poor rates in 1837, £523. 13s. Tithes commuted in 1839. — Fairs, April 2, and August 24.

CHIPPING, LANCASTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 6,010 acres: 224 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,534: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,764: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. 4,449: poor rates in 1838, £378. 3s.

CHIPPINGHURST, OXFORDSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Cuddesden—(which see for access, &c.): 51 miles from London, 5 from Abingdon, 6 from Oxford. — Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 140 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £896: poor rates in 1838, £36. 1s.

CHIPPING-NORTON. See NORTON-CHIPPING.

**CHIPPING-ONGAR.** See **ONGAR-CHIPPING.**  
**CHIPPING-SODBURY.** See **SODBURY-CHIPPING.**

**CHIPPING-WARDEN, NORTHAMPTON,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chipping-Warden, union of Banbury: 92 miles from London (coach road 76), 6 from Banbury, 4 from Byfield.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Banbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Banbury, &c., 78 miles.---Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £75 a year, devoted, in the first instance, to the repair or preservation of the church bells, and in the second, to the relief of the poor. There is a Wesleyan chapel here.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £26.10s.: pres. net income, £277: patron, Right Hon. Lady S. North: pres. incumbent, E. G. Walford, 1832: contains 2,240 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 545: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 626: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,762: poor rates in 1838, £379.8s.---Chipping-Warden Hall, now a farm-house, was formerly the residence of the Lady North.

**CHIPPING-WYCOMBE.** See **WYCOMBE-CHIPPING.**

**CHIPSTABLE, SOMERSET,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Williton and Free-Manners, union of Wellington: 178 miles from London (coach road 155), 3 from Wiveliscombe, 8 from Dulverton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Wellington, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 192 miles.---Money orders issued at Wiveliscombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Somerset, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £11.1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £340: patron, Rev. S. Richards: pres. incumbent, S. S. Richards, 1800: contains 2,420 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 389: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 447: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,125: poor rates in 1838, £184.19s.

**CHIPSTEAD, SURREY,** a parish in the second division of the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Reigate: 17 miles from London (coach road 15), 2 from Gattön, 6 from Croydon.---Brighton Rail. to Stot's Nest, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 149 miles.---Money orders issued at Gattön: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The church is supposed to have been built before the Conquest. There are several parochial charities, the most important of which is that of Mrs. Mary Stephen, for the instruction and apprenticing of poor children, the income of which is about £70 a year. The other benefactions produce about £14 a year.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £17.13s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £267: patron, Col. Hylton Joliffe: pres. incumbent, Peter Aubertin, 1808: contains 2,490 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 666: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 763: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,079: poor rates in 1838, £123.---Pirbright House is the seat of John Pape, Esq.; Shabden Park, of Mrs. Agnes Little; and Hooley Cottage, of Henry Butler, Esq.

**CHIRBURY, SALOP,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chirbury: 190 miles from London (coach road 170), 3

from Montgomery, 7 from Welchpool.---Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford and Shrewsbury to Welchpool, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Stafford, &c., 100 miles.---Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The village is very agreeably situated in a fine and fertile vale, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. It had formerly a castle, which was said to have been built by Ethelfleda, queen of the Mercians, and its ancient consequence is evident from its having given its name to the hundred. Its principal architectural attractions are the remains of an Augustine priory, the nave of whose chapel, divested of the choir and transept, both of which have been destroyed, now forms the parish church. The only remains of the other conventual buildings are some walls, and a handsome pointed arch on the north side of the church. The tithes of the parish were given by Queen Elizabeth to the grammar-school at Shrewsbury, which had been endowed by her brother, Edward VI. But Chirbury is chiefly noted as having given his title to that noble gentleman and gallant soldier, but most mistaken man, Lord Edward Herbert, whose fame rang through all the courts in Europe. Edward Lord Chirbury was born in Montgomery Castle in 1581, and was sent, when only twelve years of age, to University College, Oxford; was made a knight of the bath soon after the accession of James I.; and shortly afterwards travelled on the continent, where his elegant manners and accomplishments attracted the greatest notice. During his stay abroad, in the years 1610 and 1614, he served with great distinction in the Netherlands, being as eminent for his romantic bravery in the field, as for his suavity in the courtly circle. He was twice ambassador in France, and on his return was raised to the Irish peerage, and afterwards created an English baron; upon the breaking out of the civil war, he sided with the parliamentarians, but left their cause in 1648. Lord Herbert was the author of several ingenious and learned works, the principal of which was a treatise, entitled *De Veritate*, written to show the sufficiency of natural objects to make man duly acquainted with God, and, according to his deductions, the consequent uselessness of scriptural revelation.---The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £9.6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £179: patron, Trustees of Shrewsbury school: pres. incumbent, J. Wilding, 1840: contains 11,880 acres: 296 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,591: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,832: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,182: poor rates in 1838, £844.18s.

**CHIRDON, NORTHUMBERLAND,** a township in the parish of Gaystead---(which see for access, &c.): 303 miles from London, 6 from Bellingham, 18 from Hexham.---Money orders issued at Bellingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m.---Contains 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 60: poor rates in 1838, £48.7s.

**CHIRK, DENBIGH,** a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chirk: 198 miles from London (coach road 185), 8 from Wrexham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Wrexham-Regis, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 98 miles.---Money orders issued here: London let-

ters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The great Holyhead Road and the Ellesmere Canal pass through the parish. Chirk is a large village, placed on the brow of a limestone hill, in the midst of coal and lime works, and other business concerns, which give an aspect of considerable activity to the place. The churchyard is distinguished by seven aged yew trees, which throw their sombre shades over the grave mounds with a singular solemnity. But Chirk is principally noted for the castellated mansion in its vicinity, which has long been the residence of the Myddleton family, and now is the seat of Robert Myddleton Biddulph, Esq. The church contains monuments to several members of the family, the chief of which is one to Sir Thomas Myddleton, who was a distinguished leader on the parliamentary side during the civil war. The castle stands in the line of Offa's dyke, which runs about a mile from the village, and was erected on the site of a more ancient fortress, called *Castell Grogen*; but the present structure is one of great antiquity, having been erected during the reign of Edward I. by Roger Mortimer, to whom the king had granted the united lordship of Chirk and Nantendwy. After passing through the hands of several owners, it became the property of Lord St. John, who sold it to Sir Thomas Myddleton, afterwards lord mayor of London, in whose family it still remains. In the time of Charles I., Sir Thomas having declared himself most decidedly in behalf of the parliament, the king ordered Colonel Ellice to take possession of the castle, and to pay his men with the proceeds of the valuables which it contained. Sir Thomas was nearly sixty years of age when he took the field, and immediately on entering upon active service, was appointed sergeant-major-general to the forces: he performed several brilliant exploits, and received the thanks of the house; but his name, nevertheless, appears in the list of secluded members, who were obliged to enter into a recognizance of £20,000, not to occasion the smallest molestation to the government. In 1569, having, in consort with Sir George Booth, declared too precipitately in favour of the return of Charles II. to the throne, the trees in his park were cut down, and the timber sold. His castle was besieged and taken by General Lambert, by whose troops one part of it was demolished, and great injury committed to another. He died in 1666, at an advanced age, having survived his son, who had been created a baronet at the Restoration. Leland thus notices the place—*There is, on a small hille, a mightie large and stronge castel, with dyvers towers, alate well repayred by Syr Wylliam Standeley, the yerle of Darby's brother.* The Sir William Stanley spoken of, was the Sir William who, by his exertions at the battle of Bosworth, aided in placing Henry VII. on the throne, and who was ignominiously executed, and his property seized, by his ungrateful master. The castle is square built, enclosing a quadrangle a hundred and sixty feet long by one hundred wide; each of the angles is defended by a massive bastion tower. In the interior there are several fine apartments, elegantly furnished, and some good pictures. Notwithstanding its height, the castle has a heavy appearance, but commands some most extensive and beautiful

views, stretching, it is said, into as many as seventeen counties. Its present proprietor, Robert Myddleton Biddulph, Esq., is descended from the celebrated soldier spoken of above. From these gentlemen the estate came in direct succession to Richard Myddleton, Esq., who died in 1796, leaving his property to his sisters and coheirs, of whom the eldest, Charlotte Myddleton, in 1801, married Robert Biddulph of Ledbury, Esq., who assumed the additional name and arms of Myddleton. The present proprietor of Chirk is her eldest son. Mr. Biddulph is lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Denbighshire, and colonel of the county militia.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of St. Asaph, is valued at £6. 11s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £466: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbent, George Robson, 1804: contains 268 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 1,611: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,853: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,346: poor rates in 1838, £354. 5s.

CHIRTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Tynemouth, on the northern bank of the Tyne: 281 miles from London, 1 from North Shields, 7 from Newcastle.---(For access, &c., see NORTH SHIELDS.)---Money orders issued at North Shields: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 636 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 4,360: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 5,014: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,865: poor rates in 1838, £804. 19s.

CHISELHAMPTON, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Dorchester, union of Abingdon, on the river Thames: 60 miles from London (coach road 53), 7 from Oxford, 9 from Thame.---Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon Road station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford to Abingdon Road, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Mary) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Oxford, a peculiar of Dorchester, not in charge: pres. net income, £135: patron, C. Peers, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. P. Perry, 1840: contains 1,210 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 153: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,725: poor rates in 1838, £127. 14s.---Chiselhampton Lodge, the seat of Charles Peers, Esq., is a handsome mansion of red brick, with stone pilasters and pediment, surrounded by about twenty acres of pleasure ground. Mr. Peers derives his descent from Sir Charles Peers, Knight, grandson of William Peers, Esq., of Montgomeryshire, who, having filled the office of British consul at Malaga for seven years, returned to London, and was elected an alderman; and having served the office of sheriff in 1707, attained the mayoralty in 1715. For his exertions in repressing the riots which took place during that turbulent year, the government offered him a baronetcy, which he declined; but he was made a commissioner of customs, and became an East India director. Of that gentleman, the present proprietor of Chiselhampton is great-grandson. Mr. Peers, who is a D.C.L., is a barrister-at-law, recorder of Henley-on-Thames, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

CHISELHURST, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Buxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone: 13 miles from London (coach road 11), 3 from Bromley, 8 from Dartford.---Sou. East. Rail. to Forest Hill, thence

8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 145 miles.---Money orders issued at Bromley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. three times each way daily.---The church is a remarkably fine structure, and contains a monument to Sir Philip Sydney. The benefactions, both for educational purposes and for the relief of the poor, are exceedingly numerous, and amount, in the aggregate, to a considerable sum per annum.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £16. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £487: patron, Bishop of Rochester: pres. incumbent, F. H. Murray, 1846: contains 4,050 acres: 300 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,792: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,061: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,784: poor rates in 1838, £513. 17s. ---Fair, Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, for pleasure.---Camden Place, now the property of the Marquis Camden, was for some years the residence of the celebrated antiquary Camden, who here composed his annals of Elizabeth, died here, and whose body was carried hence with great solemnity to his place of interment in Westminster Abbey. William Camden received his early education at Christ's Hospital, and subsequently studied at Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts. After filling the offices of second and chief master of Westminster School, his great antiquarian attainments procured him the position of Clarendon King at Arms, upon which he retired to Camden. In addition to his great work, the 'Britannia,' he wrote the annals spoken of above, a Greek grammar, and several other works. He died in 1623. In Camden Park may be seen the celebrated piece of architecture, which is commonly called the lantern of Demosthenes, or choragic monument of Lysicrates.---Frognales, an elegant seat, is the residence of Viscount Sydney. His lordship is descended from the Hon. Thomas Townsend, second son of Charles, second Viscount Townsend, who, early in the last century, sat for the University of Cambridge, was one of the tellers of the exchequer, and was esteemed one of the most finished and elegant scholars of the day. His eldest son, Thomas Townsend, Esq., having twice filled the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, was elevated to the peerage, in 1783, by the title of Baron Sydney of Chiselmhurst, and six years afterwards received the additional dignity of Viscount Sydney of St. Leonard's, and of that nobleman the present peer is the grandson. His lordship succeeded to the title and estates in 1831.---Pheasant Grove is the seat of Lord Wynford, who is the son of the late eminent chief justice of the Common Pleas, and who was raised to the peerage for his services on the bench. His present lordship succeeded to the title and estates in 1845.---The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, dean of the Arches and judge of the Prerogative Court, has also a seat here.---W. 1 m., Sundridge Park. S., Starling's House.

CHISENBURY. See NETHER-AVOX.

CHISHALL (GREAT), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Uttlesford, union of Royston: 52 miles from London (coach road 42), 5 from Royston, 6 from Saffron Walden.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Audley End station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge to Audley End, &c., 148 miles.---Money orders

issued at Royston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Swithun), a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £173: patron, J. Wilkes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. H. Hastie: contains 1,410 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 466: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 535: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,180: poor rates in 1838, £201. 7s.

CHISHALL (LITTLE), ESSEX: 41 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living (St. Nicholas) is a rectory annexed to that of Heydon.---Contains 1,420 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 96: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £919.

CHISLEBOROUGH, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Houndsborough, Barwick, and Colker, union of Yeovil, bounded on the west by the Barret river: 181 miles from London (coach road 129), 4 from Crewkerne, 7 from Ilchester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 195 miles.---Money orders issued at Crewkerne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory, with the curacy of West Chinnock, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £14. 5s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £449: patron, Earl of Egremont: pres. incumbent, G. B. Garrow, 1841: contains 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 540: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 621: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,530: poor rates in 1838, £168. Tithes commuted in 1829.---Fair, the last Thursday in October, for cattle of all sorts, cheese, hops, and pigs.

CHISLEDON, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kingsbridge, union of Highworth and Swindon: 80 miles from London, 3 from Swindon, 7 from Highworth.---Gt. West. Rail. to Swindon, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Swindon, &c., 132 miles.---Money orders issued at Swindon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (Holy Cross), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £8. 8s. 9d.: pres. net. income, £173: patron, T. Calley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Edward Meyrick, 1847: contains 5,710 acres: 210 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,176: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,352: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,681: poor rates in 1838, £499. 7s. Tithes commuted in 1779.

CHISLET, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Blean-gate, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean, on a branch of the river Stour: 91 miles from London (coach road 62), 7 from Canterbury, 9 from Margate.---Sou. East. Rail. through Canterbury to Grove Ferry station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 223 miles.---Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is a school here endowed with land by the archbishop, which produces £40 a year. Taylor's charity for the general benefit of the poor, produces £80 per annum.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £29. 19s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £231: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, J. Hordern, 1841: contains 5,180 acres: 204 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,097: prob-

able pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,161: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,401: poor rates in 1838, £505. 2s.

CHISWICK, MIDDLESEX, a parish in the Kensington division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ossulston, union of Brentford: this parish comprises the hamlets of Stamford Brook, Strandon-on-the-Green, Little Sutton, and Turnham Green: 8 miles from London, 3 from Brentford. — Money orders issued here: three posts each way daily. — Chiswick is beautifully situated on the northern bank of the river Thames, and contains many splendid mansions, the seats of several of the nobility and gentry. The parochial district, containing nearly 1,200 acres of land, comprehends two manors, held by the church of St. Paul's, from a very remote time, although in the Domesday-book no notice is taken of them. About 1727, Viscount Falconberg assigned the lease of the manor of Sutton (sometimes called the Dean's, as it peculiarly belongs to him) to Richard, Earl of Burlington, at whose death the lease was renewed to William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, in whose family it remains to this day. The second manor is the corps of one of the prebends of St. Paul's; but Gabriel Goodman, prebendary of Chiswick, in 1570, granted a lease of it to certain persons for 99 years, if within two years they should convey it to the church at Westminster; and the dean and chapter of Westminster still hold the manor of the prebendary, under a lease for three lives. There are here spacious gardens, the property of the Horticultural Society of London, which was incorporated by a charter in 1808, for the improvement of every branch of horticulture. The society possesses a collection of drawings of the best specimens of fruits and ornamental plants, also models of fruits in wax; and the members have the privilege of admittance to a library of horticultural works. In the churchyard there are several old tombs, also a monument to the memory of Hogarth the painter. This place was the residence of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, the celebrated favourite of Charles II.; also of Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the great statesman Charles James Fox, the ancestor of the present Lord Holland; and of Allen, Lord Bathurst, famous for his patronage of literary men. — The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London, is valued at £9. 18s. 4d: pres. net income, £601: patron, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: pres. incumbent, T. F. Bowerbank, 1811: contains 1,120 acres: 876 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,811: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,683: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £16,419: poor rates in 1838, £1,537. 12s. — In the vicinity is Chiswick House, a seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It is an elegant villa, built near the site of an ancient mansion once belonging to Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and the place which witnessed the death of his vicious countess. The famous Earl of Burlington designed and constructed it after a plan which was principally taken from the Capra Villa, near Vicenza. A finely-proportioned octagonal dome surmounts the centre compartment; two flights of steps, each with a double approach, forming the entrance. Six fluted Corinthian columns support the portico, which is richly embellished. A statue of Palladio stands on one side of the double flight of steps, and

on the other a statue of Inigo Jones. The back front is neat, but unadorned. The interior contains a beautiful collection of paintings, principally collected by the Earl of Burlington. Attached to the house are gardens laid out in the Italian style, with statues, vases, and all kinds of sculpture, and embellished by wood and water. Amongst their ornamental buildings is a gate built by Inigo Jones at Chelsea, on the premises formerly occupied by Sir Thomas More, which Sir Hans Sloane, in 1736, presented to Lord Burlington. Some of the statues in the gardens are very ancient. There is also a flower-garden, a handsome conservatory, with forcing-houses 300 feet long. A small park, stocked with deer, adjoins the pleasure-grounds. It was in Chiswick House that the great statesman, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, died, in September 1806; in 1827, the celebrated orator, the Right Hon. George Canning, also died here. In 1814, the Emperor Alexander of Russia and the King of Prussia were entertained here by the Duke of Devonshire. — Grove Terrace is the seat of Charles Mellor, Esq., son of the late Charles Mellor, Esq. of Frith Hall, Leicestershire.

CHISWORTH. See LUDWORTH AND CHISWORTH.

CHITHURST, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, on the river Rother: 54 miles from London (coach road 49), 3 from Midhurst, 7 from Petersfield. — Sou. West. Rail. to Godalming, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 186 miles. — Money orders issued at Midhurst: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — By the new boundaries act, this parish is included in the borough of Midhurst. — The living is a curacy to the rectory of Iping: contains 1,100 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 232: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £678: poor rates in 1838, £44. 16s.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Molton, union of South Molton: 209 miles from London (coach road 188), 5 from South Molton, 7 from Barnstaple. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 213 miles. — The church lands are the only charitable benefactions of the parish. There is a Baptist chapel here. — The living (St. Urith), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £34. 18s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £413: patron, Heirs of Lord Rolle: pres. incumbent, R. H. Chichester, 1841: contains 5,700 acres: 373 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,893: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,177: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,208: poor rates in 1838, £893. 18s.

CHITTOE, WILTS, a tithing in the parish of Cannings-Bishops—(which see for access, &c.): 84 miles from London, 5 from Devizes, 5 from Chippenham. — Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Sarum: pres. net income, £45: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, M. Brown, 1846: contains 880 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 217: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £968: poor rates in 1838, £136.

CHIVELSTONE, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Coleridge, union of Kingsbridge, near Start Bay: 237 miles from London (coach road 213), 5 from Kingsbridge, 10 from Dartmouth. — Gt.



West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Totness, &c., 251 miles.---Money orders issued at Kingsbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The Independents have a chapel here.---The living (St. Sylvester) is a curacy to the vicarage of Stokenham: contains 2,720 acres: 114 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 591: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 680: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,586: poor rates in 1837, £399. 11s.

CHIVINGTON (EAST). See CHEVINGTON (EAST).  
CHIVINGTON (WEST). See CHEVINGTON (WEST).

CHOBHAM, SURREY, a parish in the first division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Godley, union of Chertsey: 29 miles from London (coach road 26), 4 from Bagshot, 11 from Guildford.---Sou. West. Rail. to Woking, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 161 miles.---Money orders issued at Bagshot: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The river Mole nearly encircles the village of Chobham. At Chobham Park are the remains of an ancient mansion, where Archbishop Heath died. The parish is studded with the seats and villas of the gentry of the neighbourhood.---The living (St. Lawrence), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, diocese of Winchester, is valued at £10. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income, £148: patron, J. Thornton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James Jerram, 1834: contains 9,470 acres: 349 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,989: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,287: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,598.---N. 1 m., Chobham Place, the residence of Montague Henry Turnbull, Esq.; Chobham House, of Rev. James Jerram; Grove House, of William Keeton, Esq.; Parkhurst, of Richard Collyer, Esq.; and Westcroft House, of Thomas Fielder, Esq.

CHOCKNELL, WORCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, formerly a parish of itself; but the church is now in ruins, and the living united with the rectory of Leigh.

CHOLDERTON, WILTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Amesbury: 107 miles from London (coach road 72), 5 from Amesbury, 9 from Salisbury.---Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 194 miles.---Money orders issued at Marlborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The produce of Cracherode's charity, about £12 per annum, is expended in teaching twelve children, a residue being left, which is distributed among the poor.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £11. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £225: patron, Oriel College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, James Fraser, 1847: contains 1,390 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,041: poor rates in 1838, £94. 4s.---Cholderton Lodge is the residence of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull.

CHOLDERTON. See AMPFORD.

CHOLESBURY. See CHOULESBURY.

CHOLLERTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish in the north-east division of Tindale ward, union of Hexham, bounded on the west by the river Tyne: this parish comprises the townships of Barrasford,

Broomehope and Bateland, Chollerton, Colwell and Swinburn, Gunnerton and Chipchase: 336 miles from London (coach road 291), 6 from Hexham, 11 from Bellingham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Gateshead, to Hexham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 204 miles.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The strong fortresses of Swinburn and Chipchase castles, now modernised into ordinary habitations, are within the limits of the parish.---The living (St. Giles), a vicarage with Chipchase curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, diocese of Durham, is valued at £6. 14s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £361: patron, Rev. C. Bird: pres. incumbent, Christopher Bird, 1821: contains 16,020 acres: 227 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,129: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,298: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £13,873: poor rates in 1837, £598. 5s.---The chief residences are Swinburne Castle, now modernised into a handsome hall, and Chipchaer Castle, having undergone a similar transformation. The former is the property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., and is occupied by Thomas Cookson, Esq. The latter is the property and in the occupation of Ralph William Grey, Esq. Chipchaer chapel stands in the park, and is a private chapel without endowment.

CHOLMONDELEY, CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Malpas, hund<sup>d</sup> of Broxton---(which see for access, &c.): 166 miles from London, 4 from Malpas, 7 from Nantwich.---Money orders issued at Malpas: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 2,480 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,507: poor rates in 1838, £132. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1839.---Cholmondeley Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, is a venerable structure, moated round; but when erected, we have no sufficient data to decide. In 1643 it was garrisoned by the royalists, and was several times taken and retaken during the civil war, ultimately falling, of course, into the hands of the triumphant party. At the time of the Domesday survey, Cholmondeley formed part of the lordship of Calmunderleigh, and was in the possession of Robert, son of Hugh, Baron of Malpas. Philip, one of the family, having seated himself at Egerton, left the surname of Egerton to his descendants, whence have arisen the numerous eminent families of that name in Cheshire. Robert, the second son of William de Balward, settled at Cholmondeley, and assumed his surname therefrom. From him was descended Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, a distinguished military commander in the time of Henry VIII. Sir Hugh was five times high sheriff of Cheshire, and for some time one of the only two deputy lieutenants of the county. His grandson, Robert Cholmondeley, Esq., was created a baronet in 1611, and advanced in 1628 to the dignity of an Irish peerage, and in the 21st year of Charles I. was enrolled among the barons of England, by the title of Lord Cholmondeley of Nantwich. In the following year he was advanced to the earldom of Leinster, but dying without issue, his titles became extinct, and his estates passed to his nephew, Robert Cholmondeley, Esq., who was created Viscount Cholmondeley of Kells. His son Hugh, the second viscount, having greatly assisted in forwarding

the Revolution, was, shortly after the accession of William and Mary, invested with an English peerage by the title of Lord Cholmondeley of Nantwich, with remainder to his brother George, and advanced in 1706 to the dignities of Viscount Malpas and Earl of Cholmondeley, with a similar reversion. He was succeeded in 1724 by his brother George, the second earl, who had distinguished himself in the command of the horse grenadier guards, under William, at the battle of the Boyne, and who had been elevated to the Irish peerage as Baron Newburgh, and was afterwards advanced to an English peerage, under a similar title. The second son of this nobleman, Brigadier-General the Hon. James Cholmondeley, married Lady Penelope Barry, daughter of the fourth Earl of Barrymore, by which marriage the mansion-house and estates of Rocksavage came into the Cholmondeley family. His great-grandson, George James, the fourth earl, was, in 1815, advanced to the dignities of Earl of Rocksavage and Marquis of Cholmondeley, was made a knight of the garter, lord steward of the household, and chamberlain of Chester. His lordship was succeeded in the title and estates, in 1827, by the present marquis, who, through his mother the late marchioness, a daughter of the Duke of Ancaster, inherited the joint hereditary great chamberlainship of England.

CHOLMONDSTONE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Acton: 174 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 1,470 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,842: poor rates in 1838, £115. 1s.

CHOLSEY, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Reading, locally situate in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Moreton, union of Wallingford: 47 miles from London (coach road 45), 2 from Wallingford, 9 from Abingdon.—Gt. West. Rail. to Goring station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Goring, &c., 131 miles.—Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £2. 14s. per annum, besides an accumulated sum of £20, to be distributed, at the end of the fourth year of accumulation, at the doors of the church. Here was one of the three old monasteries referred to in Henry I.'s foundation charter of the Abbey of Reading, as having been long since destroyed.—The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £18. 9s. 9d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. W. Lloyd, 1837: contains 3,086 acres: 194 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,191: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,344: poor rates in 1838, £1,000.

CHOPPINGTON. See BEDLINGTON.

CHOPWELL, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Ryton, north of the river Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 270 miles from London, 4 from Woodside, 11½ from Gateshead.—Money orders issued at Woodside: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 3,150 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 320: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 368: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,286: poor rates in 1837, £105. 11s.

CHORLEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Wilmslow—(which see for access, &c.): 172 miles from London, 6 from Macclesfield, 6 from Knutsford.—Money orders issued at Macclesfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Contains 770 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 561: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 645: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,218: poor rates in 1838, £110. 14s.

CHORLEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Wrenbury—(which see for access, &c.): 5 miles from Nantwich.—Contains 1,280 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,383: poor rates in 1838, £65. 14s.

CHORLEY, LANCASTER, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Leyland, union of Chorley: it is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal: 218 miles from London (coach road 208), 8 from Wigan.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Manchester to Chorley station: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 118 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Chorley derives its name from the river Chor, on which it is situated, about a mile from where it flows into the Yarrow, and either from *ley*, the Saxon word for field, or the family of *Ley*, its ancient proprietors. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and although Leyland describes it as *a wonderful poore, or rather no market town*, it has lately been fast rising into importance. The town is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water, which can be raised to the roofs of the highest buildings. Chorley has some beautiful scenery round it, and in the neighbourhood are several elegant mansions. Coal, slate, ashler, and millstone are found in large quantities in the neighbourhood. There are also mines of lead-ore and alum-shale. The church is an ancient edifice, with a beautiful entrance in the Norman style on the south side. It formerly possessed a relic brought from Normandy by Sir Rowland Stanley, said to be the head of its tutelary saint. In 1825, St. George's Church was completed at an expense of nearly £12,000, defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners. It is a large handsome edifice, with a square embattled tower, containing 2,012 sittings, 1,590 of which are free. The principal business of the place consists in the manufacture of cotton; but there are also large printing and bleaching establishments on the banks of the neighbouring streams. The Lancaster Canal, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pass near the town. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, have chapels here. There is a grammar-school, beside other educational establishments. An almshouse for six aged persons was endowed, in 1682, by Hugh Cooper. The county magistrates hold a petty sessions here for the division every five weeks. In 1802, James Hollinshead, Esq., at his own expense, erected a market-house, which is a neat stone edifice, with an area beneath it, in which the market is held. In the upper part is a large room in which the petty sessions are held, and a smaller one for the transaction of parochial business.—The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £23. 6s.: pres. net income, £1,022: patron, Rev. J. S. Master: pres. incumbent, J. S. Master, 1846: contains 3,110 acres:

1,564 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 13,139: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £16,771: poor rates in 1838, £1,752. 10s. Fairs: March 26; May 5, cattle; October 21, horses; September 4, 5, 6. Inns: Gillbrand Arms, Royal Oak, Red Lion.

CHORLTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Malpas—(which see for access, &c.): 167 miles from London, 2 from Malpas, 8 from Whitchurch. Money orders issued at Malpas: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 610 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 150: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £773: poor rates in 1838, £79. 17s.

CHORLTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Backford, intersected by the Dee and Mersey Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 187 miles from London, 4 from Chester, 8 from Overton. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 580 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 85: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,045: poor rates in 1838, £78. 19s.

CHORLTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Wybunbury—(which see for access, &c.): 164 miles from London, 5 from Nantwich, 7 from Sandbach. Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 700 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 141: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £726: poor rates in 1838, £64. 17s.

CHORLTON-WITH-HARDY, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, bounded on the south-west by the river Mersey: 191 miles from London (coach road 182), 4 from Manchester, 6 from Stockport. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Manchester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 91 miles. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. There are a Wesleyan Methodist and an Independent chapel here. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £103: patron, Manchester Collegiate Church: pres. incumbent, W. Birley, 1843: contains 1,400 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 632: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 727: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,945: poor rates in 1838, £341. 14s.

CHORLTON-ROW, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Manchester—(which see for access, &c.): 184 miles from London, 2 from Manchester, 4 from Stockport. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £107: patron, Rev. Dr. Burton: pres. incumbent, C. Burton, 1820: contains 700 acres: 39½ houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 28,336: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £66,445: poor rates in 1838, £1,948. 4s.

CHORLTON, STAFFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Eccleshall—(which see for access, &c.): 143 miles from London, 5 from Eccleshall, 6 from New-castle. Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Lawrence) is a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Eccleshall, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £71: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, W. P. Jones: contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 265: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>, with Chorlton Hill, £2,301.

CHORLTON-HILL, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Eccleshall: 148 miles from London—

(for access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 1,660 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 100.

CHOSELL (or CHOMLEY). See RINGSTAD (GREAT), NORFOLK.

CHOULESBURY, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury: 31 miles from London (coach road 30), 4 from Chesham, 3 from Tring. Nor. West. Rail. to Tring, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Tring, &c., 107 miles. Money orders issued at Tring: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The incumbent, the Rev. H. P. Jeston, has most kindly furnished us with the following succinct and lucid account of this place, which is a remarkable case in support of the value of the allotment system, and cannot fail to be interesting to all who take concern about the condition of the poor:—"In 1705, Joseph Neale, Esq., of Gray's Inn, by an indenture, conveyed the advowson (a perpetual curacy) and right of patronage to certain trustees, and endowed the living with a lectureship, payable out of an estate of 104 acres, situate at Cublington, Bucks. The net value of the living is £50, that of the lectureship £120. For several years previous to 1832, the living was quite valueless, on account of the excessive poor rates, which in that year exceeding 30s. in the pound, forced all the land in the parish out of cultivation, and the poor for many months were supported by rates-in-aid. In 1833 the allotment system was tried, and has been in operation in the parish ever since. It has completely succeeded in restoring property to its just value, and in redeeming the parish from its degraded state of pauperism, there not having been, since the commencement of the system, a single instance of an able-bodied man asking parochial relief for any member of his family: the poor rates for 1839 were only 2s. in the pound. There is in the parish a very extensive circular intrenchment, the fosse of which, in some places, is still twenty feet deep. It is supposed to be the site of an ancient British village, subsequently used by the Romans as a military position." The living (St. Lawrence) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £120: patron, certain Trustees: pres. incumbent, H. P. Jeston, 1830: contains 170 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 124: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £220: poor rates in 1838, £44. 14s. Brasier's End, the seat of Captain J. B. Parkinson, late of her Majesty's 68th Regiment of Light Infantry.

CHOWBENT. See ATHERTON.

CHOWLEY, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Coddington—(which see for access, &c.): 174 miles from London, 9 from Chester, 5 from Malpas. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Contains 580 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £808: poor rates in 1838, £44. 17s.

CHRISHALL, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Uttlesford, union of Saffron Walden: 49 miles from London (coach road 39), 6 from Saffron Walden, 7 from Quendon. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Audley End station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Audley, &c., 144 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes

6 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £6 a year.—The living (Holy Trinity), a discharged vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £19: pres. net income, £200: patron, Bishop of London: pres. incumbent, Godfrey Everth: contains 2,690 acres: 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 521: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 599: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,845: poor rates in 1838, £132. 3s.

CHRIST-CHURCH, MOXMOUTH, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Caldicott, union of Newport, south of the river Usk: it includes the hamlet of Caerton-ultra-Pontem: 138 miles from London (coach road 147), 2 from Newport, 12 from Cardiff.—Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 138 miles.—Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (Holy Trinity), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £13. 4s. 2d.: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, Thomas Pope, 1839: contains 5,320 acres: 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,310: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,506: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,724: poor rates in 1838, £407. 17s.—Fair, November 29, for cattle.

CHRIST-CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET, MIDDLESEX, a parish in the city of London, within the walls, on the northern bank of the Thames—(for which, see LONDON).—Pres. net income, £537: patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westm. and Bartholomew's Hospital, alternately: pres. incumbent, M. Gibbs; 1841: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,446: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,812.

CHRIST-CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS, MIDDLESEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ossulston, Tower division, union of Whitechapel, on the northern bank of the Thames—(for which, see LONDON).—The living is a rectory not in charge, in the diocese of London, exempt from visitation: pres. net income, £445: patron, Brasenose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, William Stone, 1829: contains 70 acres: 2,271 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20,436: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 23,501: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £29,938.

CHRIST-CHURCH, TWYNNHAM, HANTS, a parish, market town, and, with the chapelry of Holdenhurst, a borough in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Christ-church, west division of the county: it includes the tithings of Bare with Hinton, Hern with Palley, Hord with Tuckton, and Wington with Burton: 115 miles from London (coach road 98), 10 from Lymington.—Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Ringwood, &c., 9 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Ringwood, &c., 204 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Christ-church was called by the Saxons *Twynnam-bourne*, or *Tuton-æa*, in consequence of its situation between two rivers, the Avon and the Stour, but received its modern appellation from the church and priory built here, dedicated to our Saviour. Various discoveries have at different times been made, tending to show that this town, if not of British, was most probably of Roman origin, although the earliest historical document relating to it occurs in the Saxon Chronicles, which mention that Ethelwold occupied it during his revolt against his cousin-german, Edward the Elder. It is spoken of in

Doomsday-book as a borough and royal manor, under the appellation of *Thwinam*, containing twenty-one messuages, and paying an annual tax of sixteenpence. It has passed through several hands (amongst them the famous Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded by Henry VIII. in her 70th year), and it now belongs to the Right Hon. George Rose, who obtained it by purchase in 1790. The church is a large cruciform building, with a fine embattled tower at the west end, built in the fifteenth century by the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. The piers and arches of the nave are bold and simple. The roof, which is very old, is of wood. At the end of the south-western aisle is a neat chapel. The altar has a curious and interesting carving of the genealogy of Christ. The under sides of the benches of the ancient stalls in the chancel, exhibit a singular series of grotesque satirical carvings. In the north part is a beautiful but much-injured sepulchral chapel, built by Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. The length of the church is 311 feet; the height of tower 120 feet. According to a monkish legend connected with the history of the church, the building of it was expedited by the assistance of heaven, a supernumerary workman being always observed during the hours of labour, though at the times of refreshment and receiving wages, only the stated number appeared. By his aid, everything prospered till the fabric was nearly finished, when, on raising a large beam to a particular situation where it was intended to be fixed, it was found to be too short: no remedy appearing, the embarrassed workmen retired to their dwellings. On returning to the church the ensuing morning, they discovered that the beam had been placed in its right position, and was now extended a foot longer than was requisite. Speechless with surprise, the additional workman recurred to their thoughts, and on recovering their tongues, they agreed that no other than Our Saviour could have thus assisted them; and on this account, concludes the story, was the edifice dedicated to Christ. The MIRACULOUS BEAM is still pointed out by the finger of credulity. There are scarcely any remains of the castle now visible; the ruins of the keep or citadel, and of a large ancient stone building, probably the state-apartment, being all that now exist. The priory, originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded at a very remote period. At the dissolution, its income was estimated at £544. 6s., and it was granted by Henry for the parish church: John Draper, its last abbot, was allowed a pension of £138. 6s. 6d. When it was dissolved, there was only one book found in the library—the *Leges aliquot Regum Saxonice*, a version of a few Saxon laws. Christ-church is situated on the borders of the New Forest, between the Avon and the Stour, whose streams meet a short distance below it, and fall into the sea at Christ-church bay, forming a harbour which is accessible only to small ships at high water, and which serves twice in every tide, in consequence of its situation with respect to the Isle of Wight. The town is partly lighted and watched, well supplied with water, but indifferently paved. The rivers are royalties, the property of the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, G.C.H. There are two breweries, and two manufactories for watch fusee chains. A mayor,

recorder, and free burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, manage the local concerns of the town, which is, however, entirely within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The borough, previous to the Reform Bill, returned two members to parliament, but since then one only has been elected. The electoral district contains about 5,332 acres. The constituency numbers about 206 voters. Courts leet and baron are held here. Several remains of intrenchments may be traced at Catherine's Hill, about a mile and a half north of Christ-church, where there is also an exploratory camp, with some mounds and barrows scattered round it. The Independents and Roman Catholics have chapels here. There is a free grammar-school and a Lancasterian school, and several charitable bequests for the relief of the poor.---The living, a vicarage with Holdenhurst curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £164: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, W. F. Burrows, 1830: contains 24,640 acres: 1,108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,994: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,893: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,876: poor rates in 1838, £2,541. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1802.---Market day, Monday. Fairs: Trinity-Thursday, and October 17, for horses and sheep.---Bankers: Branch of Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.—draw on London and Westminster Bank.---Inns: George, and King's Arms.---Sandhills, an elegant residence, is the seat of the Right Hon. Sir George Rose, G.C.H., who is lord of the manor. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. George Rose, clerk of the parliaments, was first returned to parliament as member for Southampton in 1794, and was shortly afterwards appointed secretary of legation at the court of Berlin. In 1813, he went as envoy-extraordinary to Munich, and afterwards to Berlin. In 1818 he was elected member for Christ-church, and eventually succeeded his father as clerk of the parliaments. Sir George is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Hampshire.

CHRIST-CHURCH, SURREY, a parish, partly in the east half-hun<sup>d</sup> of Brixton, and partly in the borough of Southwark, union of St. Saviour—(for which, see LONDON.)---The living is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £350: patron, Trustees of Mr. Marshall's charities: pres. incumbent, vacant: acreage with Southwark: contains 1,869 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 14,616: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £56,960: poor rates in 1838, £4,805. 15s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHRISTS-HOSPITAL, MIDDLESEX.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Damerham, union of Chippenham, near the Wilts and Berks Canal: it includes the hamlet of Avon: 99 miles from London (coach road 90), 5 from Chippenham, 6 from Malmesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 162 miles.---Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The church is a very ancient structure.---The living (All Saints), a rectory with the hamlet of Avon, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at

£27: pres. net income, £672: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, R. V. Law, 1835: contains 2,810 acres: 138 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,179: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 930: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,007: poor rates in 1838, £350. 5s.

CHRISTIONYDD KENRICK, CORDE CHRISTIONYDD, AND DYNHYLLLE UCHA, DENBIGH, a township in the parish of Ruabon—(which see for access, &c.): 186 miles from London, 6 from Llangollen, 6 from Wrexham.---Money orders issued at Llangollen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 697 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,554: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,237.

CHRISTLETON, CHESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxton, union of Great Boughton: this parish includes the townships of Christleton, Cotton-Abbots, Cotton-Edmunds, Littleton, Rowton and Church-Lawton: 181 miles from London (coach road 180), 3 from Chester, 7 from Tarporley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 81 miles.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There is a school here with a small endowment, through which ten boys and ten girls are educated.---The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £39. 5s.: pres. net income, £827: patron, Lady Champneys: pres. incumbent, T. Lloyd, 1843: contains 3,070 acres: 171 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 875: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,006: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £10,236: poor rates in 1838, £391. 14s.

CHRISTLETON, CHESTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 1,480 acres: 126 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 728: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 837: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,280: poor rates in 1838, £229. 12s.

CHRISTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge: 141 miles from London (coach road 135), 4 from Axbridge, 16 from Bristol.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 155 miles.---Money orders issued at Axbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £99: patrons, Sir J. Smythe, Bart., and M. Gore, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Sept. Pope, 1842: contains 350 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 91: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £636: poor rates in 1838, £42. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1829.

CHRISTOW, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wonford, union of St. Thomas, on the river Teign: 202 miles from London (coach road 179), 4 from Chudleigh, 8 from Exeter.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 216 miles.---Money orders issued at Chudleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £8. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £157: patron, Viscount Exmouth: pres. incumbent, W. Woolcombe, 1831: contains 3,680 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 624: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 718: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,915: poor rates in 1838, £304. 18s.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, BRECON, an extra-parochial division, entirely surrounded by the borough of Brecon—(which see for access, &c.): 172 miles from London, 14 from Bualth.—Money orders issued at Brecon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 104: poor rates in 1837, £37. 2s.

CHUDLEIGH, DEVON, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Axminster, union of Newton-Abbot: 220 miles from London (coach road 182), 12 from Exeter.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Newton-Abbot, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 234 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Chudleigh, or as it was anciently called Chidleighe, was once the residence of the bishops of Exeter, who formerly possessed a magnificent palace here, some remains of which still exist. In 1309, Bishop Stapleton procured for it the grant of a weekly market and fair. During the civil war, the army of Gen. Fairfax was quartered here. In 1807, a large portion of the town was consumed by fire, and property destroyed to the estimated value of £60,000. It is situated on an eminence near the eastern bank of the river Teign, and chiefly consists of one principal street. The houses are neat modern erections, with an indifferent supply of water. The scenery in the environs consists chiefly of woodland scenery, which is very extensive and beautifully varied. In the neighbourhood there are large quarries of marble and limestone, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. The Independents and Roman Catholics have chapels in the parish. There is a free grammar-school here, with a small endowment. About half a mile from the town is Chudleigh Rock, which, says Mr. Polwhele, is *one of the most striking inland rocks in this island*. It exhibits a bold, broad, almost perpendicular front, if seen from the west, and has the appearance of a solid mass of marble; when viewed from the south-east, a hollow becomes apparent, with an impetuous stream rushing over the rude stones that impede its course, and forming in one part a romantic waterfall, wherein the stream—

"In loud confusion o'er the broken steep,  
Abruptly pours and dashes down the deep,  
From crag to crag the rumbling waters bound,  
And foam, and fret, and whirl their eddies round  
The rugged bed of huge mis-shapen stones;  
Beneath the rude tumultuous torrent groans,  
Whilst aged oaks, by wanton nature bred,  
O'er the deep gloom their thick luxuriance spread."

Mr. Warner says, in speaking of the immense masses of limestone which form the Chudleigh rock, that *nature, who ornaments with incomparable taste, has relieved the flat, broad face of these prodigious elevations with mountain plants, scattering them down the steep; or making amends for their absence, by throwing an elegant drapery of ivy over the parts where she has denied her trees*. There are beautiful views from the highest part of the rock, the scenery being composed of fine hanging woods. Chudleigh is famous for its cider; and an orchard near the town, of only three acres in extent, is reported to have yielded as many apples in one sea-

son as were necessary to make eighty hogsheads. Chudleigh gives the title of baron to the Clifford family.—The living (St. Martin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £21: pres. net income, £505: patron, Trustees for Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, W. H. Polk, 1841: contains 6,230 acres: 413 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,415: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,777: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,988: poor rates in 1838, £1,011. 9s.—Market day, Saturday. Fairs: Easter-Tuesday, third Tuesday in June, Sept. 21.—Clifford Arms Hotel.

CHUMLEIGH, DEVON, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wetheridge, union of South Molton, on the river Dart: 203 miles from London (coach road 194), 21 from Exeter.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 217 miles.—Money orders issued at Chumleigh: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3.10 p.m.—The manor of Chumleigh, or as it was formerly called *Chimleigh*, was at one time part of the inheritance of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, one of whom, John de Courtenay, in the reign of Henry III., obtained for it the grant of a weekly market. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted to the Earl of Bedford, and it afterwards became the property of the widow of Lord Grey. During the civil war, a skirmish was fought here in 1645. The town is situated on an eminence on the bank of the river Taw. In 1803, the greater part of it was consumed by fire. The houses are low, with thatch coverings, except a few modern erections, which are well built. The church is a large ancient edifice, which was much injured by lightning in 1797. It has a square embattled tower, and in the interior contains an ancient richly-carved oaken screen. In the church are five prebends, endowed with glebe and part of the tithes of the parish, namely, Brookland, Dones, Lower Heyne, and Penela. There were formerly seven prebends, concerning which Risdon says—*This place is remarkable for the seven prebends some tyme there; the manner how they were will hardly persuade credit. One inhabitant of this towne (for so the tale runneth) being a poore man, had many children, and thought himselfe too much blest in that kinde; wherefore, to avoid the charge that was likely to grow that way, he absented himselfe seven years from his wife; when returning, and accompanying her as before, she was within one yeare after delivered of seven male children at one byrth, which made the poore man think himselfe utterly undone, and thereby despairing, put them into a baskett, and hasteth to the river with intent to drowne them; but Divine Providence following him, occasioned the Lady of the Land coming at that instant in this way, to demand him what he carryed in his baskett, who replied, that he had whelpes, which she desired to see, proposing to choose one of them, who, upon sight, discovering they were children, compelled him to acquaint her with the circumstance; whom, when she had sharply rebuked for such his inhumanity, forthwith commanded them to be taken from him and put to nurse, then to schole; and consequently being come to man's estate, provided a prebendship for every of them in this parishe; but these eliemozinary acts of hers are almost vanished, together with a free school there founded by the cha-*

*ritable bounty of the Earl of Bedford.* This town had once a large trade in wool-combing, which has now declined. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. There is a small charity school, endowed by Mrs. Pyncombe, for the instruction of twelve children of each sex. A court leet and baron is held annually by the lord of the manor, at which a portreeve (a nominal office) and other officers are appointed.---The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £20. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £415: patron, Rev. G. Hole: pres. incumbent, George Hole, 1823: contains 8,650 acres: 304 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,647: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,894: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £6,247: poor rates in 1837, £759. 5s.---Market day, Friday. Fairs: Wednesday in Easter week; last Wednesday in July.---King's Arms Inn, Lamb Inn.

CHUNAT, DERBY, a township in the parish of Glossop---(which see for access, &c.): 175 miles from London, 8 from Chapel-le-Frith, 4 from Hayfield.---Money orders issued at Chapel-le-Frith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111.---(Other returns with the parish.)

CHURCH-ASTON, SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of Edgmond---(which see for access, &c.): 138 miles from London, 1 from Newport, 7 from Wellington.---Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living is a curacy to the rectory of Edgmond: contains 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 512: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 589: poor rates in 1837, £39. 4s.

CHURCHAM, GLOUCESTER, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Westbury, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dudstone and King's Barton, union of Westbury-on-Severn, north of the river Severn: it includes the hamlets of Over-Higham and Linton: 115 miles from London (coach road 110), 3 from Gloucester, 8 from Painswick.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 94 miles.---Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage, with the curacy of Bulley, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £20. 5s.: pres. net income, £386: patron, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: pres. incumbent, G. C. Hall, 1837: contains 4,100 acres: 171 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 870: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,000: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £5,252: poor rates in 1838, £152. 14s. The tithes were commuted in 1802.

CHURCH-BRAMPTON. See BRAMPTON-CHURCH.

CHURCH-BROUGHTON AND SAPPERTON. See BROUGHTON-CHURCH AND SAPPERTON.

CHURCH-CONISTONE, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Ulverstone: 266 miles from London (coach road 267), 12 from Ulverstone, 4 from Hawkshead.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Bowness, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 166 miles.---Money orders issued at Ulverstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The

living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £117: patron, T. R. G. Braddyll: pres. incumbent, T. Tolming, 1840: contains 7,210 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,148: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,320: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,314: poor rates in 1838, £196. 19s.

CHURCH-DOWN, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dudstone and King's Barton, and union of Gloucester: it includes the hamlet of Hucklecot: 115 miles from London (coach road 104), 3 from Gloucester, 5 from Cheltenham.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 94 miles.---Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The village is pleasantly situated in an extensive vale, but the church is built on an elliptical eminence, 2,500 feet in height, and which is upwards of four miles in circumference at its base. There is a school here, endowed in 1784 with £25 a year, by H. Window, Esq., and there are four almshouses for poor widows, each of which has an endowment of £4 per annum. Church-Down was the birthplace of the learned John Harmer, who was the son of Dr. John Harmer, warden of Winchester, and was born in 1594. He was educated at Winchester School and Magdalene College, Oxford, and soon after the close of his collegiate course, became head-master of St. Alban's School, from which he removed in 1650 to become Greek professor at Oxford. In 1659 he was presented to the rectory of Ewhurst, in Hampshire, but was deprived of that and of his professorship at the Restoration. His principal publications were "Lexicon Etymologicum," "Praxis Grammaticæ," and "Janua Linguarum." He wrote Latin and Greek panegyrics on Oliver Cromwell, Richard his son, and on Charles II. He died in 1670.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £80: pres. net income, £88: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, Robert Smith, 1826: contains 4,070 acres: 199 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 999: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,149: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,287: poor rates in 1837, £331. 6s.

CHURCH-EATON, STAFFORD, a parish in the west division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cuttlestone, union of Penkridge, near the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal: 143 miles from London (coach road 133), 6 from Penkridge, 6 from Newport.---Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Penkridge, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Penkridge, &c., 71 miles.---Money orders issued at Penkridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £14. 19s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £976: patron, Earl Talbot: pres. incumbent, Hon. A. C. Talbot, 1829: contains 4,930 acres: 162 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 743: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 854: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £5,796: poor rates in 1838, £329. 3s.

CHURCH-END, BUCKINGHAM, a township in the parish of Shenley---(which see for access, &c.)---Contains 1,510 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 227: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,463.

CHURCH-ENSTONE. See ENSTONE CHURCH.



**CHURCHENFORD**, Devon, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Staunton—(which see for access, &c.)—Fairs: Jan. 25, and last Friday in March, for horses; and last Friday in April, for bullocks.

**CHURCHFIELD**. See OUNDLE.

**CHURCH-GRESLEY**, Derby, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Repton and Gresley, union of Burton-upon-Trent: it includes the townships of Drake-low and Linton, and the hamlets of Castle-Gresley, Swadlincote, Oakthorpe, and Donisthorpe: 131 miles from London (coach road 120), 4 from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 6 from Derby.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Church-Gresley station: from Derby, through Burton to Gresley, 15 miles.—Money orders issued at Ashby-de-la-Zouch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lich<sup>tr</sup> field, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £108: patron, Rev. Dr. Lloyd: pres. incumbent, G. Wood Lloyd, 1793: contains 6,700 acres: 484 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,764: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,178: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,470: poor rates in 1838, £390. 1s.

**CHURCH-HONEYBOURN WITH PODON**, Worcester, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham: 110 miles from London (coach road 94), 5 from Evesham, 10 from Worcester.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Evesham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Evesham, &c., 89 miles.—Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 4s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £190: patrons, G. Allies, Esq., and ——— Stapleton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. B. Bonaker, 1817: contains 1,290 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,287: poor rates in 1838, £49. 1s.

**CHURCH-HULME**, Chester, a chapelry in the parish of Sandbach—(which see for access, &c.): 166 miles from London, 5 from Sandbach, 7 from Knutsford.—Money orders issued at Sandbach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester, is valued at £23. 3s.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Vicar of Sandbach: pres. incumbent, John Kendall, 1847: contains 760 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,008: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,159: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,611: poor rates in 1838, £201. 2s.

**CHURCHILL**, Oxford, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Norton: 85 miles from London (coach road 77), 3 from Chipping-Norton, 8 from Burford.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Bledington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford, &c., 117 miles.—Money orders issued at Chipping-Norton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—This parish is principally remarkable from having been the birth-place of Warren Hastings, whose father was the incumbent of the parish. He was born in 1733, educated at Westminster, and, at the age of seventeen, went out to India as a writer in the service of the East India Company. There he applied his leisure hours to the study of the Oriental languages. After a residence of fourteen years in Bengal, he returned to England, but

went out again in 1769, as the second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency at Calcutta. It was just then a very critical period for our Indian empire; there had been a revolt of the native tribes, and a great defection of our allies, which the power of our principal opponent, Hyder Ally, had of late vastly increased. During this emergency, the governor-general had to depend entirely on his own exertions, and, by an energetic use of his powers, succeeded not only in saving British India, but in humbling the position of the native princes, and in greatly enhancing the influence of the British sway. Notwithstanding his exertions, Mr. Hastings became the victim of a party attack in England, whither he once more returned in 1786, and was shortly afterwards accused of having governed arbitrarily and tyrannically, of having extorted immense sums of money, and of having exercised every species of oppression. Long debates ensued upon the subject in the House of Commons; and at length, chiefly through the consenting vote of Mr. Pitt, an impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanours was brought against him by order of the house. The trial lasted through the whole of the session, at the close of which Mr. Pitt again waved the right of a prime minister to protect his followers, and consented to a vote of the house for continuing the exercise of the impeachment from session to session. The trial lasted nine years, and at length terminated in the virtual acquittal of Mr. Hastings, who was sentenced to pay *only* the costs of the prosecution, £71,080, besides those, of course, of his own defence. This nearly ruined him, but he received a partial indemnification from the East India Company, who granted him a pension of £4,000 a year. He retired into private life, but existed to see all his plans with respect to India carried into effect, and died in 1818. Mr. Hastings was an elegant scholar, and the author of several works respecting the country with which he had been so long connected.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 16s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £177: patron, J. H. Langston, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. Barter: contains 2,850 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 651: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 748: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,869: poor rates in 1838, £261. 13s.

**CHURCHILL**, Somerset, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge: 138 miles from London (coach road 126), 4 from Axbridge, 12 from Bristol.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Banwell station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Banwell, &c., 152 miles.—Money orders issued at Wells, Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living (St. John the Baptist) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £98: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, W. J. B. Archer, 1840: contains 2,430 acres: 184 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 970: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,115: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,264: poor rates in 1838, £398. 3s.

**CHURCHILL**, Worcester, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire, union of Kidderminster: 134 miles from London (coach road 127), 3 from Stourbridge, 3 from Kidderminster.—Gt.

West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 74 miles. Money orders issued at Stourbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £255: patron, Rev. J. Turner: pres. incumbent, R. P. Turner, 1841: contains 950 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 164: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,142: poor rates in 1838, £44. 16s. Tithes commuted in 1811.

CHURCHILL, WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore: 122 miles from London (coach road 110), 4 from Worcester, 7 from Droitwich. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 75 miles. Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £167: patron, Robert Berkeley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, George Dineley, 1844: contains 1,000 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,083: poor rates in 1837, £70. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHURCH-KNOWLE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hasilor, union of Wareham and Purbeck, Blandford division of the county: 131 miles from London (coach road 117), 1 from Corfe Castle, 5 from Wareham. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wareham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wareham, &c., 220 miles. Money orders issued at Corfe Castle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £17. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £285: patron, Lieut.-Colonel Mansel: pres. incumbent, C. Onslow, 1841: contains 2,500 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 463: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 532: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £512: poor rates in 1838, £306. 16s.

CHURCH-LANGTON, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, on the river Welland: it includes the township of Langton (East), and the chapelries of Langton (West), Langton-Thorp, and Langton-Tur: 101 miles from London (coach road 87), 4 from Market-Harborough, 11 from Leicester. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 69 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living, a rectory, with the curacies of Langton-Thorp and Langton-Tur, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £48. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £989: patron, Rev. W. Hanbury: pres. incumbent, T. Hanbury, 1848: contains 4,280 acres: 210 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 869: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 999: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,739: poor rates in 1838, £841. 4s.

CHURCH-LAWTON, CHESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Northwich, union of Congleton: 174 miles

from London (coach road 156), 6 from Newcastle.

Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Burton-on-Trent to Wedgewood, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 51 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £9. 2s. 7d.: pres. net income, £360: patron, C. B. Lawton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, V. Tipping, 1839: contains 1,540 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 622: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,754: poor rates in 1838, £259. 13s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CHURCH-LENCH, WORCESTER, a parish, partly in the lower division of Blackenburst hun<sup>d</sup>, and partly in the upper division of Halfshire hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Evesham: 111 miles from London, 6 from Pershore, 6 from Evesham. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Evesham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Evesham, &c., 90 miles. Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £19. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, M. Amphlett, 1844: contains 2,600 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 393: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,354: poor rates in 1837, £187.

CHURCH-OAKLEY, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chuteley, union of Basingstoke: 52 miles from London (coach road 49), 4 from Basingstoke, 6 from Kingsclere. Sou. West. Rail. to Basingstoke, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Basingstoke, &c., 139 miles. Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £11. 13s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £311: patron, Queen's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, M. Harrison, 1832: contains 1,640 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 335: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 385: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,411: poor rates in 1838, £129. 8s.

CHURCH-OVER, WARWICK, a parish in the Rugby division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Rugby: 86 miles from London (coach road 87), 4 from Rugby, 11 from Coventry. Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Rugby, &c., 54 miles. Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. There is an Independent chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £24 a year. The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £270: patron, Henry Grimes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. C. H. Chamberlain, 1819: contains 1,440 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 386: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,273: poor rates in 1838, £146. 19s.

CHURCH-SPEEN, BERKS, a tithing in the parish of Speen—(which see for access, &c.): 57 miles from London, 1 from Newbury, 8 from Hungerford. Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 224.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**CHURCH-STAUTON, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Hemycok, union of Taunton: 170 miles from London (coach road 146), 10 from Honiton, 6 from Wellington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 197 miles.---Money orders issued at Honiton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £26. 5s. 6d.: pres. net income, £421: patron, Rev. R. P. Clarke: pres. incumbent, H. Edwards, jun., 1846: contains 4,980 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,086: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,249: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,677: poor rates in 1837, £443. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1799.

**CHURCH-STOKE, MONTGOMERY**, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Chirbury, county of Salop, but mostly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cawrse, in the above county, North Wales: it includes the townships of Weston-Madoc, and Brompton with Kiston: 184 miles from London (coach road 161), 21 from Shrewsbury, 3 from Montgomery.---Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Shrewsbury, thence 21 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Stafford to Shrewsbury, &c., 84 miles.---Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £250: patron, Earl of Powis: pres. incumbent, R. M. White, 1846: contains 74 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,527: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,756: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £6,395: poor rates in 1838, £610. 1s.

**CHURCH-STOWE, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stanborough, union of Kingsbridge: 234 miles from London (coach road 206), 2 from Kingsbridge, 10 from Dartmouth.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Totness, &c., 247 miles.---Money orders issued at Kingsbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage with Kingsbridge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £16. 16s. 11d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. Luney, 1843: contains 1,640 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 542: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 623: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,331: poor rates in 1838, £203. 16s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CHURCH-STRETTON.** See STRETTON-CHURCH.

**CHURCH-TOWN, LANCASHIRE**, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 216 miles from London, 16 from Garstang, 4 from Blackburn.---Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---Calico-printing to a considerable extent is carried on in this township.---The living, a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £12. 17s. 8d.: pres. net income, £282: patron, Rev. James Pedder: pres. incumbent, James Pedder, 1835: contains 620 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,545: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,776: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £995: poor rates in 1837, £345.

**CHURSTON-FERRERS, DEVON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Haytor, union of Totness, near Torbay:

230 miles from London (coach road 201), 2 from Brixham, 6 from Totness.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Totness, &c., 243 miles.---Money orders issued at Brixham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £5. 10s. per annum.---The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Brixham: contains 2,380 acres: 140 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 772: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 887: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,400: poor rates in 1838, £306. 15s.

**CHURTON-BY-ALDFORD, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Aldford—(which see for access, &c.): 179 miles from London, 4 from Chester, 6 from Tarporley.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 760 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 254: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £232: poor rates in 1838, £36. 13s.

**CHURTON-BY-FARNDON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Farnon, bounded on the east by the river Dee—(which see for access, &c.): 172 miles from London.---Contains 450 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £348: poor rates in 1838, £29. 1s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CHURTON, WILTSHIRE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Swanborough, union of Devizes: it includes the tithing of Conock: 113 miles from London (coach road 89), 5 from Devizes, 4 from Market-Lavington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Melksham, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Melksham, &c., 167 miles.---Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £11. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £168: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Ed. Vincent, 1827: contains 2,040 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 428: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,939: poor rates in 1838, £253. 10s.---S., Conock Manor-house.

**CHURWELL, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Batley, west of the river Aire—(which see for access, &c.): 190 miles from London, 4 from Leeds, 6 from Wakefield.---Money orders issued at Leeds: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 540 acres: 196 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,198: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,378: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,378: poor rates in 1838, £217. 6s.

**CHUTE, WILTSHIRE**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kinwardstone, union of Andover: it includes the extra-parochial liberty of Cadley: 72 miles from London (coach road 71), 7 from Andover, 11 from Amesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Hungerford station, 154 miles.---Money orders issued at Andover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The village is very pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill bordering on the neighbouring county, and is chiefly noted for its forest, and the extensive and fine domain of Conholt Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Henry Pierrepont, a brother of Earl Manvers. There is

a Roman causeway passing through the parish, a very fine specimen of the Roman road which extended from Winchester to Cirencester. There is also a Roman encampment, about half a mile from the causeway, called Hayden Hill. The church was almost rebuilt about thirty years since, by General and Lady Medows, former possessors of Conholt Park. — The living (St. Nicholas), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts and diocese of Sarum, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £244: patron, Bishop of Sarum: pres. incumbent, S. Cosway, 1838: contains 3,220 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 525: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 604: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,903: poor rates in 1838, £298. 9s.

CHUTE-FOREST, WILTS, an extra-parochial district in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kirtwardstone: 66 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Contains 1,930 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 135: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,705: poor rates in 1838, £245. 8s.

CILCEN (CILCEN, or KIL-KEN), FLINT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Coleshill, union of Holywell, North Wales, at the foot of Moel-Famma, in the Vale of Clwyd, west of the river Allen: 194 miles from London (coach road 208), 4 from Mold, 4 from Holywell. — Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Flint, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 94 miles. — Money orders issued at Mold: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living, a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph, is valued at £23. 0s. 7d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: contains 215 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,267: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,457: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,416: poor rates in 1838, £329. 16s.

CILCENIN (or KIL-KENIN), CARDIGAN, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ilar, union of Aberayron, South Wales, on the river Teifi: 228 miles from London (coach road 230), 23 from Lampeter, 5 from Newcastle. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 110 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 181 miles. — Money orders issued at Lampeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The village is famous in Welsh history, as having been the scene of a desperate engagement between Maelgwynne and his nephews, Rhys and Owen, who attacked his camp in the night. — The living, a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £25: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, T. Evans, 1841: contains 161 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 647: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 744: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £417: poor rates in 1838, £179. 7s.

CILIAERON. See KILLYARON.

CILMARGH AND ISHGOED, CARMARTHEN, a hamlet in the parish of Llandeveylog—(which see for access, &c.): 228 miles from London, 6 from Carmarthen, 3 from Kidwelly. — Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CIL-RHEDDYN. See KIL-RHEDDYN.

CIL-Y-BEBILL. See KIL-Y-BEBILL.

CIL-Y-MAENLLWYD. See KIL-Y-MAENLLWYD.

CINDERFORD, GLOUCESTER, a district in Dean Forest. There are large iron-works here.

CIPPENHAM. See CHIPPENHAM.

CIRCOURT. See GOOSEY and CIRCOURT.

CIRENCESTER (colloquially CIRE-CESTER), GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, on the western bank of the Churn: 95 miles from London (coach road 89), 36 from Bristol. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester station: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cirencester, 119 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 2½ p.m.: post closes 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. — Cirencester appears to have been a town of importance from a very remote period. Previous to the time of the Romans it was a British city, called *Caer-Cori*, a contraction of *Caer-Corin*, the town being situated on the river Corin, now Churn. The Romans made it a military station, and called it *Corinium*. It was also the capital of the Dobuni until 577, when the Saxon chronicle asserts that the West Saxons, Cuthwin and Ceawhin, took it from them. After this, it was, according to Hollinshed, again possessed by the Britons, who, he says, were driven out by a stratagem of Gurmond or Gurmondas, a Danish chieftain, in the following manner:—*Gurmonde took Cirencestre, and destroyed it in a most cruell manner, by a policie of warre, in binding to the feet of sparrows, which his people had caught, certain clewes of thread, or matches, finely wrought, and tempered ready to take fire, so that the sparrows being suffered to go out of hand, flew into the towne, to lodge themselves within their nestes, which they had made in stackes of corne, or eaves of houses, so that the towne was thereby set on fire.* In 1020, Canute held a great council here, when, says the Saxon chronicle, *Alderman Ethelward was outlawed, and Edwy, king of the Churls.* The first notice we have of the existence of Cirencester Castle, occurs in the reign of Stephen, when it was garrisoned by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, half-brother to the empress Maud; but, in 1142, Stephen took it by surprise, and burnt it. It was rebuilt, and again held in opposition to the king, but surrendered to him by William de la Dive, constable to the Earl of Leicester. In the time of Henry III. it was garrisoned by the barons, but the king recovered it, and issued his warrant for its entire demolition. In the reign of Henry IV., the dukes of Aumerle, Surrey, and Exeter, the earls of Gloucester and Salisbury, and their adherents, entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the king during a tournament at Oxford, and to restore Richard II.; but the conspirators, being informed of the discovery of their plot, assembled an army, and retired to Cirencester. *They (the noblemen), says Hollinshed, came to Cirencestre in the dark of the night, and took up their lodgings. The inhabitants, suspecting the matter as the truth was, they tooke thereupon counsaile together, and got them to armour, and stopped all the entries and out-gates of the inne where these new guests were lodged; insomuch, that when they, about midnight, secretly attempted to have come forth, and gone their waies, the townemen, with bow and arrowe, were ready to stay them and keep them in. The lordes perceiving the danger, got them to their armour and weapons, and did their best by force to*

repulse the townsmen; but after they had fought from midnight till three of the clocks of the evenings of the next day, they yielded themselves to the townsmen, beseeching them to have their lives saved, till they might come into the presence of the king . . . . But they brought them forth of the abbey, where they had them in their hands, and yn the twilight of the eveninge stroke off their heads. In reward for this, the king granted several privileges to the inhabitants of Cirencester. In the time of Charles I., Cirencester sided with the parliament, and attacked Lord Chandos, the lord-lieutenant of the county, whilst he was executing the commission of array ordered by the king. But in 1642, Prince Rupert besieged the town, and took it after a hard struggle. When the Prince of Orange landed in 1688, the inhabitants declared for James II., and the first blood shed in this revolution was spilt here. This town is in a pleasant situation, and contains four large and some smaller streets; but it was formerly much larger than it is now, the remains of the walls enclosing an area of two miles. The houses, most of them of stone, are well built, and the town is lighted, well supplied with water, and partly paved. The Thames and Severn Canal has a branch up to the town. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a most magnificent edifice, built in the fifteenth century; in it are several curious monuments, and rich sepulchral brasses. On the exterior of the church there is a curious range of sculptured figures of minstrels, and also of the characters in an old *Mystery*. Cirencester formerly possessed a rich abbey, founded in 1117 by Henry I., and dedicated to St. Mary and St. John; but when Henry VIII. granted the site and buildings of the abbey to Roger Bassinge, Esq., he commanded all the buildings within the abbey precincts to be pulled down and carried away, so that all that now remains of the structure are the almonry, the spital gate, and a large barn. Queen Elizabeth granted the site of the abbey, with all its appendages, to Dr. Richard Master, in consideration of the sum of £590. 16s. 3d., from whom the present proprietor, Thomas Master, Esq., who has twice sat for the county, is lineally descended. The seat of this gentleman, occupying the site of the former monastic edifices, is called the Abbey. There are the remains of an amphitheatre in a field called the Querns, west of the town, near the Roman wall, and a Roman tumulus was discovered at Grismond's tower, a circular hill now used by Lord Bathurst as an ice-house. Several other remains besides these have at various times been found. There are here chapels for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. There is a free grammar-school here, a blue-coat school, and a yellow-coat school, supported by funds amounting altogether to about £870 per annum. There are three hospitals, St. John's, St. Lawrence's, and St. Thomas's; also an almshouse, besides smaller charities. Some peculiar knives for curriers are made here; there is also much business done in brewing, and there is a carpet manufactory. Races take place annually near the town. Henry IV. granted a charter, constituting Cirencester a separate hundred, of the same extent as the borough, and the privileges of which are

still in existence. The borough is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, by whom petty sessions are here held. In 1571, Elizabeth granted it the privilege of sending two burgesses to parliament. The present constituency is about 600 in number. Cirencester is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. This town is the birth-place of Richard of Cirencester, who compiled the famous *Itinerary*, of which that part relating to England has been published by Dr. Stukeley. The manor of Cirencester was formerly a demesne of the crown, but changed hands frequently, and is now in the possession of Earl Bathurst, whose seat, Oakley Park, is situated a small distance to the west of the town, from which it is screened by a wall lined with perennial trees. It is a spacious and extremely commodious mansion, built in the last century on the French plan, with a large hall in the centre, and rooms *en suite*, like Petworth, in Sussex, erected about the same time by Charles, Duke of Somerset. The mansion is superbly furnished, and is especially distinguished by the vast number of superior portraits, many of them historical, by Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and other eminent artists. One of the most pleasing of them is of Allan, Earl Bathurst, in his robes of state, soon after he was raised to the peerage in 1711, together with those of his associates in genius and in literary and political pursuits—Bolingbroke, Prior, Atterbury, and Pope. Kneller, who was the artist, had given to Pope delineations, in chiaro scuro, of the Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de Medici, and the Farnese Hercules, and was complimented in return with the following verse, abounding in Italian *conceits*:—

"What God, what genius did the pencil move,  
When Kneller painted these—  
'Twas Friendship, warm as Phœbus, kind as love,  
And strong as Hercules."

These pictures were bequeathed by the poet to his noble friend Earl Bathurst, and are still preserved at Oakley. Of the foreign masters, there are few examples here; but one by Rubens, and another by Rosa de Tivoli, are very forcible paintings. The park and grounds owe their origin to the nobleman just spoken of. The grounds are extensive and imposing, consisting of a series of linear terraces, flanked by plantations of shrubs and evergreens; and connected with them, at the distance of two miles on the road to Stroudwater, the woodland stretches out, forming a magnificent object from the park. The family of Bathurst was originally seated at a place called Bathurst, in Sussex, not far from Battle Abbey, but were despoiled of their possessions there during the wars of the Roses. The earliest member of the family of which we have any record was Lawrence Bathurst, who was seated at Cranebrooke, in Kent, in the time of Henry VI., and from him was lineally descended Allan Bathurst, Esq., whose father, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, had been cofferer to Queen Anne. Mr. Bathurst was a member of the House of Commons, and was in 1711 elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Bathurst of Battlesden, in the county of Bedford, and was created Earl Bathurst in 1772. His lordship lived to the long period of ninety-one years, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Henry, who had himself

been elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Apsley, on entering upon the dignity of Lord High Chancellor. Of that nobleman the present earl, who is D.C.L., is the grandson, and succeeded to the title in 1834. — The living (St. John the Evangelist) is a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. net income, £443: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. incumbent, W. F. Powell, 1839: contains 5,900 acres: 1,079 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,014: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,916: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £7,421: poor rates in 1838, £938. — Market days, Monday and Friday. Fairs: Easter-Tuesday, cattle, pigs; Nov. 6, horses, cattle; first Monday in August, September, and October. — Bankers: County of Gloucester Bank—draw on Barnett, Hoare, & Co.; Branch of Gloucestershire Banking Co.—draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co. — Inns: King's Head, Ram. — Cirencester is the seat of William Cripps, Esq.

CLACK, WILTSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Lineham, close on the Wilts and Berks Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 88 miles from London, 5 from Chippenham, 8 from Malmesbury. — Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Fairs: April 5, October 10.

CLACTON (Great), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 65 miles from London (coach road 64), 14 from Colchester, 12 from Harwich. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Colchester, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 197 miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £5. 10s. a year. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with Little Holland, donative, in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £240: patron, F. Nassau, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. G. N. Bishop, 1845: contains 4,170 acres: 223 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,296: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,490: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,918: poor rates in 1838, £401. — Fair: June 29, for toys.

CLACTON (Little), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Tendring: 62 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The living (St. James), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £115: patron, F. Nassau, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John L. Kirby, 1832: contains 3,110 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 547: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 629: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,772: poor rates in 1838, £195. — Fair: July 25, for toys.

CLAIFE, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Hawkeshead, bounded on the east by Eastwaite water, and on the west by Winandermere, which is here a quarter of a mile broad, and over which there is a ferry—(which see for access, &c.): 265 miles from London, 12 from Ulverston, 2 from Hawkeshead. — Money orders issued at Ulverston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is an endowed school here. — Contains 5,310 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 541: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 622: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,972: poor rates in 1838, £122. 4s.

CLAINES, WORCESTERSHIRE, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of

Droitwich, east of the river Severn, and near the Worcester and Birmingham Canal: it includes the tithing of Whiston: 120 miles from London (coach road 113), 2 from Worcester, 4 from Droitwich. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c. 73 miles. — Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parliamentary commissioners have erected a new Gothic church here, at an expense of £3,345. 10s. 8d., which contains 1,005 sittings. In this parish is the nunnery of Whitstone, now the handsome mansion of White Ladies, to which Charles II. retired after the battle of Worcester. Here is also the island of Bevery, formed by the Beverbon or Barbon, which flows through the parish. In this island the citizens of Worcester have twice taken refuge: once in the time of Hardicanute, in 1041, and once during a dreadful pestilence, in 1637. The hamlet is situated in the midst of the most picturesque scenery. Part of this parish extends to the city of Worcester, and is united to it by the new boundary act. There are charities here to the amount of £38. 10s. 2d. for the relief of the poor. — The living (St. John the Baptist) is a perpetual curacy, with St. George's, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £180: patron, Sir O. Wakeman: pres. incumbent, J. Palmer, 1840: it contains 4,600 acres, 1,066 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,395: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,354: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £15,594: poor rates in 1838, £1,108. 13s.

CLANABOROUGH, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton: 205 miles from London (coach road 190), 5 from Crediton, 13 from Hatherleigh. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, &c., 219 miles. — Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Petrock), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £5. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £156: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Peter Glubb, 1827: contains 1,780 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 69: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £980: poor rates in 1838, £56. 9s.

CLANDON (East), SURREY, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Woking, union of Guildford: 35 miles from London (coach road 26), 4 from Guildford, 8 from Dorking. — Sou. West. Rail. to Guildford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 167 miles. — Money orders issued at Guildford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £10. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £152: patron, Earl of Lovelace: pres. incumbent, E. John Ward, 1832: contains 1,430 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 293: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,203: poor rates in 1838, £108. 3s.

CLANDON (West), SURREY, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Woking, union of Guildford: 27 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese

of Winchester, is valued at £13. 10s.: pres. net income, £136: patron, Earl of Onslow: pres. incumbent, William H. Cole, 1822: contains 990 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 407: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 468: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,729: poor rates in 1838, £173. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLANFIELD, OXFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Bampton, union of Witney: 78 miles from London (coach road 71), 5 from Lechlade, 7 from Witney. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 110 miles. —Money orders issued at Lechlade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living (St. Stephen), a discharged vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 6s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £90: patrons, J. H. Elliott and H. Bennett, Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, J. P. Penson, 1836: contains 1,640 acres: 114 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 584: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 672: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,357.

CLANFIELD, HANTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Finch-Dean, union of Catherington, Alton (South) division of the county: 95 miles from London (coach road 60), 5 from Petersfield, 4 from Hambledon. —Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Havant, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 227 miles. —Money orders issued at Petersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living (St. James) is a rectory united with that of Chalton: contains 2,280 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 239: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £697: poor rates in 1838, £159. 18s.

CLAPCOTA, BERKS, a liberty in the parish of All-Hallows. —Contains 1,000 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 43. —(Other returns with the parish.)

CLAPHAM, BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Stodden, union of Bedford, on the northern bank of the river Ouse: 65 miles from London (coach road 52), 2 from Bedford, 11 from St. Neot's. —Nor. West. Rail. through Bletchley to Bedford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Bletchley to Bedford, &c., 104 miles. —Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —Clapham was formerly a chapelry of Oakley. —The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bedford, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £5. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £270: patron, the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne: pres. incumbent, James Donne, 1843: contains 1,490 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 370: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 425: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,009: poor rates in 1838, £60. 1s. —Woodlands is the seat of John Thomas Dawson, Esq.

CLAPHAM, SURREY, a parish and village in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Brixton, union of Wandsworth and Clapham: 4 miles from London. —Money orders issued here: post 4 times each way daily. —This place has long been considered one of the handsomest and most respectable in the suburbs of London; the road from which has, on both sides, fine large houses, with gardens in front, extending for a considerable distance, and leading to the common, which comprises about 200 acres, and has lately been much improved. It has, on every side, elegant mansions and villas. On the east is a handsome crescent, opposite which is a range of buildings called the Grove, the area being beautifully

laid out in shrubberies, and planted with evergreens. That part situated towards Brixton has been greatly improved by the construction of new roads, the erection of a new church and several villas, and is now called Clapham New Park. The parish is comprised within the boundaries of the new police establishment. It is well lighted with gas, and there is an ample supply of water, partly from the South Lambeth Water Works, and partly from a spring on the side of the common leading to Wandsworth, and from which nearly twenty families derive support by carrying the water of it to the houses of the inhabitants. The church, on the north of the common, formerly belonging to the priory at Merton, was built in 1775. It is a neat brick building, ornamented with stone, with a dome, turret, and a stone portico, extending the whole length of the western façade. The interior is very simple. No one is interred in the church. On the right-hand side of the road leading to the common, stands St. John's church, a fine edifice, with a noble Ionic portico at the east end, surmounted by a pediment. It is a district church, separated, for ecclesiastical purposes, from the mother church of the parish. The old parish church, an ancient Gothic structure, was pulled down, with the exception of the north aisle, when the new church was built. That, again, was also taken down, and a chapel of ease, which is surrounded by the burial-ground, was erected on its site in 1815, at a cost of £5,000. A proprietary Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. James, has also been erected at Clapham New Park, and is a small building, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. There is a subscription library here, which has a good collection of works, and is well supported. The trade merely consists in supplying the requisites for the families resident in the vicinity. Clapham is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, by whom a petty session is held every Saturday, at the office of their clerk. There is an acting coroner for the district, chosen at the court for the duchy of Lancaster, part of the parish being within the jurisdiction of that court. A select vestry manages the parochial affairs. The Independents have two chapels, and Baptists and Roman Catholics one each, here. There is a parochial school, which was rebuilt in 1781, and enlarged in 1809, at which upwards of 200 children are instructed. —The living (Holy Trinity) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £1,275: patron, H. A. Bowyer, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Bowyer, 1847: contains 1,070 acres, 1,589 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 12,106: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 13,922: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £29,223: poor rates in 1838, £5,247. 13s.

CLAPHAM, SUSSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Brightford, rape of Bramber: 65 miles from London (coach road 56), 5 from Arundel, 10 from Steyning. —Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Goring, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 191 miles. —Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £314: patron, Duke of Norfolk: pres. incumbent, W. Nourse, 1821: contains 1,794 acres:



39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 262: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,381: poor rates in 1837, £171. 7s.

CLAPHAM, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Settle: it includes the townships of Austwick, Clapham-with-Newby, and Lawkland: 251 miles from London (coach road 239), 6 from Settle, 2 from Austwick.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Clapham station, thence 1 mile.---Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £60 a year.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Richmond, and formerly in the diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £5. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, J. Marriner, 1841: contains 24,340 acres: 389 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,853: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,551: poor rates in 1838, £788. 9s.---Fair, Thursday preceding October 2, for sheep.---Ingleborough is the seat of J. W. Fairer, Esq., and Lawkland Hall of T. Ingleby, Esq.

CLAPHAM-WITH-NEWBY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 14,720 acres: 188 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 890: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 800: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,286: poor rates in 1838, £328. 15s.

CLAPTON. See CROYDON-WITH-CLAPTON.

CLAPTON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold: 92 miles from London (coach road 85), 4 from Northleach, 15 from Cheltenham.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Bledington, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Bledington, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued at Northleach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. James) is a curacy annexed to Bourton-on-the-Water: contains 700 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 117: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,172: poor rates in 1838, £91. 4s.

CLAPTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Navisford, union of Thrapston: 91 miles from London (coach road 76), 4 from Thrapston, 12 from Kettering.---Nor. West. Rail. through Roade and Northampton to Thrapston, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton to Thrapston, &c., 105 miles.---Money orders issued at Thrapston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The church formerly had a tower, the handsomest in the county, which was used as a sea-mark on the Lincolnshire coast, but it was struck by lightning, and the ruins of it pulled down. The interior of the church has lately been renovated, through the exertions of the rector. The manor-house, the residence of Jonathan Rogers, Esq., was once an extensive mansion, one wing of which only now remains.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £17. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £154: patrons, G. & W. G. Shedden, Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, E. C. Shedden, 1845: contains 1,900 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,501: poor rates in 1838, £98. 12s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLAPTON. See MAPERTON.

CLAPTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Portbury, union of Bedminster: 124 miles from London, 6 from Bristol, 12 from Axbridge.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 137 miles.---Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, J. A. Gordon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. H. Colston, 1811: contains 980 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 148: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,213: poor rates in 1838, £65. 8s.

CLAPTON, SOMERSET, a tithing in the parish of Midsummer-Norton---(which see for access, &c.): 133 miles from London, 2 from Crewkerne, 7 from Ilminster.---Money orders issued at Crewkerne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 140.

CLARBESTON, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dungleddy, union of Narberth, South Wales: 226 miles from London (coach road 253), 6 from Haverfordwest, 10 from Newport.---Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 123 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 226 miles.---Money orders issued at Haverfordwest: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---There is a school situated on an eminence, which is exactly in the centre of the hundred.---The living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £5. 10s.: pres. net income, £60: patron, Executors of the late J. Phillips, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James Thomas, 1840: contains 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 244: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £583: poor rates in 1838, £76. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLARE, SUFFOLK, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Risbridge, on the northern bank of the river Stour: 65 miles from London (coach road 56), 8 from Sudbury.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chesterford, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 154 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Clare is a place of great antiquity; and during the Saxon heptarchy, at which time the castle was most probably built, it was of great importance, owing to its situation on the frontier of the kingdom of East Anglia. After the Conquest, it belonged to the famous Richard Strongbow, whose estates devolved to his uncle Richard, who was created Earl of Cläre. Edward IV. revived the honour of Clare or Clarence, which had lain dormant for some time, in favour of his next brother George, whom he created Duke of Clarence, and who, it is generally believed, was drowned in a butt of malmsey in the Tower; and the title was afterwards revived by King George III., who conferred the dukedom of Clarence on his late Majesty King William IV. A few ruins are all that now remain of this castle, which was once not inferior in strength or grandeur to any of the feudal mansions in the kingdom. The site of the fortifications comprises an area of thirty acres, the whole were surrounded by a deep fosse. On the summit of a steep mount, a hundred feet high.

stand the ruins of the keep, a circular flint building, strongly cemented with mortar. The town is situated on the Stour, which separates it from Essex. Most of the houses are very unpretending in appearance, and though the streets are spacious, they are neither paved nor lighted. The church is an ancient and beautiful structure of stately appearance, having a square tower with buttresses, and containing an antique stone font, and a monument of Edmund, son of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. To the south-west of the town stand the remains of Clare Priory, founded by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1248; they are now a private residence. In the church belonging to the Priory was buried Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I. by Queen Eleanor, born in the Holy Land, at Ptolemais, now known as Acre. In the chancel was also buried, in 1368, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who, after the death of his first wife, married Violenta, daughter of John Galeazzo, Duke of Milan. His marriage was celebrated at Milan, and Stow thus describes the entertainments on the occasion:—*In the month of April, Lionel, duke of Clarence, with a chosen company of English nobility, went towards Mellaines, there to marry Violenta, the daughter of Galeacius, the second of that name, Duke of Milan, at whose arrival such abundance of treasure was, in a most bounteous manner, spent in making most sumptuous feasts, setting forth stately sights, and honouring with rare gifts above two hundred Englishmen who accompanied his son-in-law, as it seemed to surpass the greatness of the most wealthy princes. . . . . Such was the sumptuousness of this banquet, that the meats or fragments which were brought from the table would have sufficiently served ten thousand men.* The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. There is a Sunday school, and there are many charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here for the division. The courts-baron of Erbury, and Stoke with Chilton, and a court for the duchy of Lancaster, are also held here. A monastery for Augustine monks is supposed to have been founded here in 1248. To the north-west of the town are the remains of a Roman encampment.—The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £4. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £195: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, G. Wightman, 1833: contains 3,410 acres: 326 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,700: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,955: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,417: poor rates in 1838, £687. 15s. —Market day: Friday. Fairs: Easter-Tuesday, July 26.—Bankers: Oakes, Bevan, & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.—Inns: Half Moon, and One Bell.—Clare is the seat of John Ruggles Brise, Esq., a descendant of Thomas Ruggles, Esq. of Clare, who, on the death of his cousin John, in 1776, inherited the estate of Spains Hall, in Essex. He died in 1813, and was succeeded by his son, the present John Ruggles Brise, Esq., who, on the demise of Samuel Brise, Esq. of Clare, in Suffolk, inherited the possessions of his grandmother's family, and assumed the additional surname and arms of Brise, and in 1829 was appointed high sheriff of the county of Suffolk. He

is a barrister of the Inner Temple, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Suffolk and Essex.—The Priory is the residence of Colonel Baker; Penslow Hall, of Mrs. C. Matthew; and Chilton Hall, of Mrs. A. C. Torrett.

CLAREBOROUGH (or CLAYBOROUGH), NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the Northcley division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, intersected by the Chesterfield Canal: 185 miles from London (coach road 147), 3 from East Retford, 6 from Gainsborough. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Clareborough station: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Clareborough, &c., 66 miles. —Money orders issued at East Retford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The church is an old Gothic building, lately renovated. St. Saviour's is a chapel of ease, lately erected, in the hamlet of Moorgate, the minister deriving his support from the pew rents. The parochial charities produce about £10 a year. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with St. Saviour, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham and diocese of York, now in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 15s. 4d.: pres. net income, £331: patron, Simeon's Trustees: pres. incumbent, C. Hodge, 1844: contains 3,870 acres: 477 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,207: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,538: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,505: poor rates in 1838, £463. 12s.

CLARENDON-PARK, WITTS, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Alderbury, (which see for access, &c.): 83 miles from London, 3 from Salisbury, 4 from Old Sarum. —Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —Clarendon, about two miles south-east of Salisbury, was originally a royal forest, and was a place of sport for many of the early English monarchs. Near the north-western extremity of it was formerly a palace, which is traditionally said to have been erected by King John; but its origin is unknown; and its form, extent, and architectural peculiarities, are alike unascertained and unknown. No mention of it occurs in history till about a century subsequent to the Norman conquest, when it appears to have been of great magnitude and importance, and King Henry II. frequently made it his court residence. In 1164, that monarch held a council here, in which those laws respecting the limits of the ecclesiastical authority were passed, still called "The Constitution of Clarendon." (See ALDERBURY.) The substance of these sixteen enactments, intended to check the growing despotism of the clergy, and assert the supremacy of the civil power, is given in Hume's History of England, vol. ii. p. 32—34. Richard I., as well as his predecessor, occasionally made Clarendon a place of residence. King John also is supposed to have been much attached to this place. In the time of Henry III., Clarendon seems to have attained the zenith of its glory. Its buildings were much enlarged and improved by that monarch, who, besides, held his court oftener, and with greater splendour, here than any of his predecessors. Edward II. summoned a parliament to meet here in 1317; but the dissensions which then prevailed between the king and his barons prevented its assembling. During this prince's

reign, Clarendon seems to have been disforested; at least it was then for the first time called the park, instead of the forest of Clarendon. In 1357, when the plague raged violently in the metropolis, and in most of the principal towns in England, Edward III. and his two royal prisoners, the kings of France and Scotland, passed the summer months at this palace. Clarendon palace is now completely in ruins. This once magnificent pile occupied an eminence, overlooking a narrow vale on its north-western side, and seems, from the extent of its present remains, to have covered a large space. A large fosse and vallum surrounded the palace, and enclosed an extent of sixty or seventy acres. On the inside of the ditch may still be traced the foundations of a strong wall. In the original grant of this domain by King Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle, the superficial contents of the whole park are estimated at 4,300 acres, and are valued at £1,000 per annum. At present, nearly one-third of the whole demesne is appropriated as woodland. Contains 4,160 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,522: poor rates in 1838, £223. 11s. About a mile from the ruins of the palace stands Clarendon Lodge, the seat of Sir F. Bathurst, Bart. It is a commodious modern edifice, surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds. The woods are very abundant, and near one end is an expansive lake, whence issues a small river.

CLARETON. See ALLERTON-MAULEVERER.

CLAREWOOD, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Corbridge—(which see for access, &c.): 280 miles from London, 4 from Hexham, 16 from Newcastle. Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 55: poor rates in 1838, £7. 12s.

CLASE (HIGHER), GLAMORGANSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Llangevellaach—(which see for access, &c.): 205 miles from London, 5 from Swansea, 8 from Neath. Money orders issued at Swansea: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. Contains 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, of Higher and Lower, 5,924: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,813: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,065.

CLASE (LOWER), GLAMORGANSHIRE, a township in the same parish—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 849 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £13,447: poor rates in 1838, including Higher Clase, £1,002. 10s.

CLASEMONT, GLAMORGAN, a district in the above township and parish, including the village of Morriston—(which see for access, &c.): 203 miles from London. There are numerous collieries and copper works here, which are chiefly the property of Sir John Morris. (Returns with the village, township, and parish.) Clasemont House, the seat of Sir John Morris, Bart., stands on an elevated site, about a mile and a half from Wych-tree Bridge, on the road from Neath to Glamorgan. The house, in its appearance, is inferior to none in the county, commanding an extensive view to the eastward, and, with its elegant grounds, forming a striking object in the landscape. The father of Sir John Morris, who derives his descent from Robert Morris, Esq. of Bishop's Castle and Cleobury Mortimer, in the county of Salop, was created a baronet in 1806,

and was succeeded in the title and estates, in 1819, by the present baronet, who married Lucy Juliana, youngest daughter of Viscount Torrington.

CLATFORD, WILTSHIRE, a hamlet in the parish of Pershute, Selkley—(which see for access, &c.): 75 miles from London, 1 from Marlborough, 8 from Swindon. Money orders issued at Marlborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.

CLATFORD-GOODWORTH (or GOODWORTH-CLATFORD), HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wherwell, union of Andover, Andover division of the county, intersected by the Andover Canal: 68 miles from London (coach road 65), 2 from Andover, 5 from Stockbridge. Sou. West. Rail. to Andover Road station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Andover Road, &c., 155 miles. Money orders issued at Andover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £180: patron, W. Iremonger, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Lascelles Iremonger, 1839: contains 3,390 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 413: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 475: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,793: poor rates in 1838, £340. 7s.

CLATFORD (UPPER), HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Andover: 64 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) There is a school here, supported by the rector. The Andover Canal crosses the parish. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £480: patron, Rev. E. Frowd: pres. incumbent, Edward Frowd, 1830: contains 2,131 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 613: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 705: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,586: poor rates in 1838, £278. 16s. Redrice House is the seat of the Rev. Thomas Best.

CLATTERCOTT, OXFORD, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Banbury—(which see for access, &c.)—intersected by the Oxford Canal: 77 miles from London, 6 from Banbury, 5 from Dray. Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. Contains 670 acres: 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 15: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £550: poor rates in 1838, £16. 17s.

CLATWORTHY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton: 180 miles from London (coach road 156), 3 from Wiveliscombe, 10 from Wellington. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Wellington, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 194 miles. Money orders issued at Wiveliscombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £13. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £380: patron, G. H. Carew, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Bernard, 1810: contains 4,000 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 309: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,664: poor rates in 1838, £207. 2s.

CLAUDD-MADDOG, BRECON, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-wrtydd—(which see for access, &c.): 186 miles from London, 12 from Builth, 11 from Llandovery. Money orders issued at Builth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 5 p.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.

Contains 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 341: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 392: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £706.

CLAUGHTON-WITH-GRANGE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Bidston—(which see for access, &c.): 212 miles from London, 6 from Liverpool, 9 from Great Neston. Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 700 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 240: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £666: poor rates in 1838, £27.

CLAUGHTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Garstang—(which see for access, &c.): 228 miles from London, 2 from Garstang, 7 from Preston. Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There is a dissenters' chapel here. Contains 3,300 acres: 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,068: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,228: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,209: poor rates in 1837, £221. 18s. Claughton Hall is the seat of Thomas Brockholes Fitzherbert, Esq., who inherited the estate under the settlement of James Hesketh Brockholes, Esq., who, like his two predecessors, died without issue, having derived his descent from Roger Brockholes, who was living in the time of Edward II. The family appears to have been settled here since the time of Henry VII.

CLAUGHTON, LANCASTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, east of the river Lune: 222 miles from London (coach road 243), 7 from Lancaster, 2 from Garstang. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Garstang, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 122 miles. Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Chad), a rectory in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £9. 13s. 10d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Trustees of the late T. Fenwick, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Reid, 1844: contains 1,530 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 118: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,551: poor rates in 1838, £57. 10s.

CLAVERDON, WARWICK, a parish in Henley division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon: it includes the hamlets of Langley and Norton-Lindsey: 111 miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Henley-in-Arden, 5 from Warwick. Nor. West. Rail. through Coventry to Leamington, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Coventry to Leamington, &c., 79 miles. Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The Birmingham and Stratford Canal runs through the parish. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Norton-Lindsey, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £265: patron, Archdeacon of Worcester: pres. incumbent, A. A. Onslow, 1842: contains 4,147 acres: 134 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 734: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 844: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,468: poor rates in 1838, £299. 6s. Claverdon Cottage is the seat of Darwin Galton, Esq.

CLAVERDON (or CLAVERTON), SOMERSET, a parish in the liberty of Hampton and Claverton, union of Bath: 108 miles from London (coach road 107), 2 from Bath, 14 from Bristol. Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 145 miles.

Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £215: patron, G. Vivian, Esq.: pres. incumbent, D. Davies, 1847: contains 1,180 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 177: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,626: poor rates in 1838, £73. 10s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLAVERING, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clavering, union of Saffron Walden, on the river Stort: 41 miles from London (coach road 98), 4 from Bishop's Stortford, 7 from Saffron Walden.

Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Elsenham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, to Elsenham, &c., 148 miles. Money orders issued at Bishop's Stortford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. There is an Independent chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £18 a year—£10 of which is applied to the apprenticing of children; the remainder is given among the poor, together with a barrel of red herrings, distributed annually in the church, four to each married couple, two to each widow and widower, and one to each child. The living (St. Mary and St. Clement), a vicarage, with the curacy of Langley, in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £22. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £491: patron, Governor of Christ's Hospital: pres. incumbent, G. J. Brookes, 1834: contains 1,680 acres: 215 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,347: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,204: poor rates in 1838, £620. 7s.

CLAVERLEY, SALOP, a parish in Hales-Owen division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brimstree, union of Bridgenorth: 136 miles from London (coach road 139), 9 from Wolverhampton, 3 from Bridgenorth. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, &c., 66 miles. Money orders issued at Wolverhampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The parochial charities, exclusive of the revenue of the free school, which is united with the national school, and has an endowment of £25 a year, amount to £51. 17s. 9d.—£10 of which is paid to the parson, and the remainder is distributed in doles to the poor. The living (All Saints) is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar not in charge, in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £300: patron, T. Whitmore, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. H. B. Gabert, 1829: contains 7,530 acres: 329 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,669: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,919: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £11,603: poor rates in 1838, £529. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLAWRPLWYF, MONMOUTH, a hamlet in the parish of Mynyddyslwyn—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 5,870 acres: 336 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,055: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,363.

CLAWTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Black Torrington, union of Holsworthy, on the river Claw: 134 miles from London (coach road 217), 4 from Holsworthy, 8 from Launceston. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Crediton, &c., 147 miles. Money orders issued at Holsworthy: London

letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £1. 8s. per annum.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £75: patron, Rev. T. Melhuish: pres. incumbent, T. Melhuish, 1823: contains 5,950 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 639: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 735: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,005: poor rates in 1838, £159. 12s.

CLAXBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby: 164 miles from London (coach road 137), 3 from Alford, 12 from Horncastle.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Alford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Alford, &c., 109 miles.---Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Andrew) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln, annexed to the rectory of Wells, and having jointly a pres. net income of £372: patron, B. Dashwood: pres. incumbent, William Dodson, 1812: contains 590 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 132: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £839: poor rates in 1838, £54. 12s.

CLAXBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Walsheoft, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 187 miles from London (coach road 152), 3 from Market-Raisan, 6 from Caistor.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Ulceby, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln, &c., 68 miles.---Money orders issued at Market-Raisan: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, annexed in 1740 to that of Normanby-upon-the-Wolds, is valued at £8. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £844: patron, R. Atkinson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. Atkinson, 1820: contains 1,980 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 220: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,839: poor rates in 1838, £488. 3s.

CLAXBY-PLUCKACRE, LINCOLN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle: 156 miles from London (coach road 134), 5 from Horncastle, 6 from Spilsby.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Tattershall, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Tattershall, &c., 77 miles.---Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £70: patron, Hon. H. Dymoke: pres. incumbent, J. B. Tyrwhitt, 1837: contains 690 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 29: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,250.

CLAXTON, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Greatham---(which see for access, &c.): 253 miles from London, 7 from Stockton-on-Tees.---Money orders issued at Stockton-on-Tees: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 4½ p.m.---Contains 610 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 52: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £822: poor rates in 1838, £47. 8s.

CLAXTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering: 124 miles from London (coach road 113), 7 from Norwich, 12 from Yarmouth.---East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Norwich to Buckenham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to

Buckenham, &c.: 176 miles.---Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £9. 6s. per annum.---The living (St. Andrew) is a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £60: patron, Sir C. Rich, Bart.: pres. incumbent, John Gilbert, 1838: contains 1,040 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £908: poor rates in 1838, £91. 14s.

CLAXTON (or LONG CLAWSON), LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray: 288 miles from London (coach road 111), 6 from Melton-Mowbray, 9 from Bottesford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Melton, &c., 51 miles.---Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Two schools here are supported by the rent of an estate lying at Frisby-on-the-Wreak, which yields £62 a year. The other benefactions amount to about £8 per annum.---The living (St. Remigius), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £9. 10s. 2d.: pres. net income, £105: patron, T. Mitchell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Mitchell, 1848: contains 3,450 acres: 157 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 838: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 964: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,190: poor rates in 1838, £471. 11s. Tithes commuted in 1779.

CLAXTON-ON-THE-MOOR, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Bossall---(which see for access, &c.): 219 miles from London, 9 from York, 9 from North Malton.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Contains 880 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 168: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,068: poor rates in 1838, £57. 12s.

CLAYBOROUGH. See CLAREBOROUGH.

CLAYBROOKE, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth: it includes the townships of Great Claybrooke, Little Claybrooke, Little Wigston and Wilfale, the liberty of Bittesby, and the hamlet of Ullesthorpe: 92 miles from London (coach road 94), 5 from Lutterworth, 4 from Hinckley.---Nor. West. Rail. to Ullesthorpe, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Ullesthorpe, &c., 44 miles.---Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with about £60 a year; the other charities produce about £42 a year.---The living (St. Peter), a vicarage, with Wibtoft and Wigton chapelries, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £30. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £451: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, R. H. Johnson, 1816: contains 4,370 acres: 246 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,517: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,732: poor rates in 1838, £480. 2s.

CLAYBROOKE (GREAT), LEICESTER, a chapelry in the above parish---(which see for access, &c.): 94 miles from London.---Rent, arising from lands belonging to the poor, amounting to about £30 a year, is distributed amongst them every six months. Other benefactions produce £11. 13s. 4d., £5 of

which are annually bestowed upon the hamlets of Great and Little Claybrooke.--- Contains 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 519: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 597: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,082: poor rates in 1838, £197. 2s.

CLAYBROOKE (LITTLE), LEICESTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.): 93 miles from London.--- Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 104: poor rates in 1838, £52. 11s.

CLAYDON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 72 miles from London, 4 from Ipswich, 4 from Needham.--- East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 203 miles.--- Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.--- The living (St. Peter), a rectory, annexed to that of Akenham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £150: patron, Rev. G. Drury: pres. incumbent, George Drury, 1846: contains 1,000 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 418: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 550: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,653: poor rates in 1838, £139. 4s.

CLAYDON, OXFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Cropredy—(which see for access, &c.)—close on the Oxford Canal: 65 miles from London, 5 from Woodstock, 6 from Oxford.--- Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.--- The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Cropredy: contains 1,160 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 337: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 388: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,016: poor rates in 1838, £111. 19s.

CLAYDON (EAST), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, union of Winslow: it includes Bottle Claydon: 57 miles from London (coach road 49), 2 from Winslow, 6 from Buckingham.--- Nor. West. Rail. to Bletchley, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bletchley, &c., 95 miles.--- Money orders issued at Winslow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.--- The living (St. Mary) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, annexed to that of Claydon-Steeple: contains 2,160 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 378: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 434: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,705: poor rates in 1838, £352. 17s.

CLAYDON (MIDDLE), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, union of Buckingham: 53 miles from London, 4 from Winslow.--- (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)--- There are six almshouses here, endowed with an improvable annual rent of £15. 12s. There are also other funds for the benefit of the poor of the three Claydons, and for apprenticing their children.--- The living (All Saints), a rectory in the same archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £540: patron, Sir H. Verney, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. R. Freemantle, 1841: contains 2,850 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 127: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,127: poor rates in 1838, £114. 11s.--- Claydon-Middle, according to Brown Willis, has been the seat of the noble family of Verney for eleven generations. They purchased the manor in the time of Henry VI., and in the reign of Henry VII. commenced erecting a spacious mansion-house, which has since become one of the most

celebrated in the county. Ralph, Earl Verney, represented Bucks in several parliaments. There is in the church a monument to Sir Edward Verney, standard-bearer to King Charles I., who was killed at Edgehill.—Claydon House is the seat of Sir H. Verney, Bart., late M.P. for Buckingham, late captain in the 1st or Grenadier Guards, and who succeeded as second baronet, on the death of his father, General Sir Harry Calvert, on 3d September, 1826. Sir Henry is lineally descended from Francis Calvert, Esq. of Aldbury Hall, Hertford, from whom descended Harry Calvert, Esq., lieutenant-general in the army, and grand cross of the Bath and of the Guelphic order, and was made a baronet on December 3, 1818, and whose son, the present baronet, succeeded as above.

CLAYDON-STEEPLE (or STEEPLE-CLAYDON), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Buckingham: 54 miles from London.--- (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)--- The living (St. Michael), a vicarage, with that of East Claydon, in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £13. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Sir H. Verney, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. R. Freemantle, 1841: contains 3,270 acres: 176 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 849: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 991: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,976: poor rates in 1838, £521. 4s.

CLAYHANGER, DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bampton, union of Tiverton: 178 miles from London (coach road 137), 5 from Wiveliscombe, 9 from Tiverton.--- Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Wellington, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 192 miles.--- Money orders issued at Wiveliscombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.--- The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £15. 17s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £278: patron, Rev. W. M. Harrison: pres. incumbent, W. M. Harrison, 1818: contains 2,320 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 294: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,750: poor rates in 1838, £151. 16s.

CLAYHEDON (or CLEHDON), DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hemyock, union of Wellington, south of the Black-Down Hills: 175 miles from London (coach road 152), 12 from Collumpton, 10 from Honiton.--- Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Wellington, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 189 miles.--- Money orders issued at Collumpton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.--- The parochial charities produce £7. 15s. per annum.--- The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £38. 5s.: pres. net income, £508: patron, G. Burnaud, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. T. Tucker, 1848: contains 4,530 acres: 141 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 849: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 976: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,445: poor rates in 1838, £560. 14s.

CLAYLANE, DARTMOUTH, a township in the parish of North Wingfield—(which see for access, &c.): 145 miles from London, 5 from Chesterfield, 6 from Skegby.--- Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.--- Contains 109 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,478: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,699: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,415: poor rates in 1838, £138. 5s.

CLAYPOLE, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapen-

take of Lovedeh, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, on the Watham river: 152 miles from London (coach road 120), 5 from Newark, 16 from Lincoln.---Nor. West Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 38 miles.---Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a chapel here for the Wesleyan Methodists.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, in two medieties, is valued, the north at £16. 8s. 4d., and the south at £15. 15s.: pres. net income, £389 and £348: patron, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P.: pres. incumbent, H. W. Plumptre, 1842: contains 3,370 acres: 115 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 663: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 762: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,323: poor rates in 1838, £121. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1769.

CLAYTHORPE, LINCOLN, a chapelry in the parish of Belleau---(which see for access, &c.): 137 miles from London, 3 from Alford, 10 from Louth.---Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 220 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 69: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,253: poor rates in 1838, £29. 16s. Tithes commuted.

CLAYTON, STAFFORDSHIRE, a liberty in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent---(which see for access, &c.): 148 miles from London, 2 from Newcastle, 10 from Cheadle.---Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 155.---(Other returns with the parish.)---Clayton Hall is the seat of John Ayshford Wise, Esq., who is a deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate for the counties of Devon and Stafford. Mr. Wise is descended from William Wise or Gwiss, who resided in Cornwall before the period of the Norman Conquest. Sir Thomas Wise, one of his descendants, was created a knight of the Bath on the coronation of James I. He was soon after sheriff of Devonshire. In 1620 he sat in parliament for Beer-Alston. He built the seats of Sydenham House and Mount Wise. His grandson, Sir Edward Wise, was member of the parliament which restored Charles II. He sat for Oakhampton. From him descended Ayshford Wise, Esq. of Totness, Parva, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, who represented Totness in parliament for many years. His son, now of Clayton Hall, succeeded him.

CLAYTON, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield: 40 miles from London (coach road 45), 2 from Hurst-Pierpont, 7 from Steyning.---Brighton Rail. to Haywards Heath station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 172 miles.---Money orders issued at Hurst-Pierpont: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory, with the curacy of Keymer, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £21. 0s. 10d.: patron, Brasenose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. Garbett, jun., 1835: contains 1,870 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 747: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 859: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,974: poor rates in 1838,

£307. 12s.---Fairs: July 5, and Sept. 26, for cattle and sheep.

CLAYTON. See SOUTH STAINLEY WITH CLAYTON.

CLAYTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Bradford---(which see for access, &c.): 194 miles from London, 3 from Bradford, 5 from Halifax.---Money orders issued at Bradford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---A chapel has lately been built here. Woollen manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent in the township. A church, intended to accommodate 800 persons, is in the course of erection on land given for the site by John Hirst, Esq., the ecclesiastical commissioners furnishing the greater part of the funds for the building. The Methodists and Baptists have each a large chapel here. There are large stone quarries in the neighbourhood.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £100: patron, Vicar of Bradford: pres. incumbent, F. Earle, 1848: contains 1,718 acres: 1,168 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,347: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,999: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,792: poor rates in 1837, £603. 8s.

CLAYTON WITH FRICKLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster---(for access, &c., see WEST CLAYTON): 168 miles from London, 8 from Barnsley, 11 from Wakefield.---Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living, a curacy with Frickley, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of York, is valued at £17. 3s. 10d., and having jointly a pres. net income of £73: patron, S. A. Ward, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. E. Armstrong, 1832: contains 1,640 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 316: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 363: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,390: poor rates in 1838, £108. 6s.

CLAYTON-LE-DALE, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Blackburn---(which see for access, &c.)---east of the river Ribble: 215 miles from London, 4 from Blackburn, 10 from Preston.---Money orders issued at Blackburn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £9. 10s., for the instruction of five boys in Latin and English.---Contains 950 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 511: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 588: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,436: poor rates in 1838, £261. 6s.---Clayton Hall is the seat of John Lomax, Esq., a descendant of Richard Lomax, Esq. of Pilsworth, owner of a freehold estate at Burnshawe Tower, in the vale of Todmorden, which was possessed by the family at a very remote period. The present John Lomax, Esq., was born 9th August, 1801, and succeeded his father, the late Richard Grimshaw Lomax, Esq., in January, 1837. He is a magistrate of the county.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Whalley, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal---(which see for access, &c.): 213 miles from London, 8 from Burnley.---Money orders issued at Accrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a Roman Catholic chapel here.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net in-



come, £120: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, Joseph Wood, 1840: contains 950 acres: 377 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,602: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,992: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,999: poor rates in 1838, £350.

CLAYTON (WEST), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of High Hoyland: 193 miles from London (coach road 167), 7 from Barnsley, 8 from Rotherham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Notton station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield to Notton, &c., 62 miles. Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. Stuffs and fancy goods are manufactured to a considerable extent here. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. Contains 1,080 acres: 183 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,440: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,656: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,972: poor rates in 1838, £128. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1799-1800. Clayton Park.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Leyland—(which see for access, &c.): 210 miles from London, 4 from Chorley, 6 from Preston. Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £9 a year. Contains 1,370 acres: 158 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 795: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 914: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,943: poor rates in 1838, £234. 10s.

CLAYWORTH, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the North-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, intersected by the Chesterfield Canal: it includes the township of Wyeston: 199 miles from London (coach road 146), 5 from East Retford, 6 from Bawtry. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Lincoln, and Retford, to Runskill station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Newark, and Retford, &c., 61 miles. Money orders issued at East Retford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is a charity school in this parish, endowed with about 32½ acres of land, the rent of which is at the disposal of the rector for that purpose, who is sole trustee. There are other charities, amounting annually to £10. 18s. The living (St. Peter), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £26. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £604: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, T. H. Shepherd, 1810: contains 3,190 acres: 126 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 631: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,821: poor rates in 1838, £252.

CLEADON (or CLEVELDON). See WHITBURN, DURHAM.

CLEARWELL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a tithing in the parish of Newland—(which see for access, &c.): 125 miles from London, 5 from Monmouth, 7 from Chepstow. Money orders issued at Monmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Contains 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 674: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 775.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CLEASBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, union of Darlington, on the river Tees: 267 miles from London (coach road 242), 2 from Darlington, 8 from Rich-

mond. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Darlington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 135 miles. Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. This place is situated on the river Tees. The church is a low narrow edifice, rebuilt by Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of London, and one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Utrecht, who also rebuilt the parsonage-house, and founded and endowed a school for six poor boys, to which the dean and chapter of Ripon are visitors. The annual amount of charities is £10. 15s. 2d. The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £188: patron, Dean and Chapter of Ripon: pres. incumbent, J. Jameson, 1826: contains 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 188: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,246: poor rates in 1838, £59. 2s.

CLEATHAM, LINCOLN, a township in the parish of Manton—(which see for access, &c.): 148 miles from London, 1 from Kirtton, 12 from Caistor. Money orders issued at Boston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Contains 1,210 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 99: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,560: poor rates in 1837, £76. 19s.

CLEATHAM, DURHAM, a township, partly in the parish of Gainsford, and partly in the parish of Staindrop—(which see for access, &c.): 244 miles from London, 4 from Barnard Castle, 13 from Darlington. Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 1,010 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 95: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £876: poor rates in 1837, £35. 16s.

CLEATOR (or KEKELL-TERR), CUMBERLAND, a parish in Allerdale ward, above Derwent, union of Whitehaven: 343 miles from London (coach road 294), 2 from Egremont, 3 from Whitehaven. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Whitehaven, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton, Crewe, &c., 243 miles. Money orders issued at Egremont: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. There was once a manor-house here, said to have been burned down, in 1315, by a party of Scots, under James Douglas. The village is large, and contains some good houses. Within the parish is found coal, limestone, and iron ore; much of the lime is burnt and sent to Scotland. There are two forges, in which spades and other edge-tools are manufactured. There is a large establishment for spinning hamp and tow, making thread, &c. At Cogarth, iron ore of a superior description is found; it is five fathoms beneath the surface; and there is a vein of solid ore from 24 to 25 feet thick. In 1790, and for some years subsequent, 20,000 tons of ore were shipped every year from Whitehaven to Hull and the Carron works. The produce has much decreased of late years. In 1838, a flax-mill here employed 188 hands. There are two daily schools. The inhabitants claim a right of common on the adjoining mountain of Dent. There was formerly a Roman causeway passing through the parish from Egremont to Papcastle, but there are now few traces of it. The living (St. Leonard), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester, is valued at £6. 12s.: pres. net income, £77: patron,

T. R. G. Braddyll: pres. incumbent, W. Hadfield: contains 3,000 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 766: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 877: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,246: poor rates in 1837, £173. 16s.

CLECKHEATON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Birstal, wapentake of Morley: 5½ miles from Bradford. This village is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, with well-wooded acclivities on either side. It has been lately much improved, and several handsome villas have been erected in the neighbourhood. The chapel is called Whitechapel. Another one was erected in 1832, at an expense of £2,387. 8s. The Independents and Wesleyans have meeting-houses in the township. The manufactures are worsted, coarse woollen goods, and machinery for carding and spinning. There is a national school for 400 children, erected in 1834: a class-room and two houses for teachers, erected in 1847. £200 of the expense, estimated at £600, was defrayed by the Lords of the Treasury. A small Roman tower formerly stood here, but there is now no trace of it remaining. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of York: pres. net income, £125: patron, Miss F. M. R. Currer: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,317: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,500.

CLEE, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: it includes the township of Cleethorpe: 188 miles from London (coach road 167), 2 from Grimsby, 12 from Caistor. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Grimsby, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Croxton, to Grimsby, &c., 101 miles. Money orders issued at Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The church contains some fine Norman piers and arches, and has an ancient circular font. The old custom of strewing the church with mown grass on Trinity Sunday is still preserved, in consequence of a bequest left for that purpose. There are here many of the circular fountains called "blow wells," deep circular pits, with a continual stream of pure water flowing from them. They are vulgarly believed to be unfathomable. The living (the Holy Trinity) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £93: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, C. Wildbore, 1815: contains 3,580 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,002: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,514: poor rates in 1838, £78. 1s.

CLEE (St. MARGARET'S), SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Munslow, union of Ludlow: 164 miles from London (coach road 146), 8 from Ludlow, 8 from Church-Stretton. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Stourbridge, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Kidderminster to Stourbridge, &c., 102 miles. Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. The living (St. Margaret), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £2. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £172: patron, Mrs. F. Thurstby: pres. incumbent, Jos. Cordett, 1823: contains 1,530 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 269: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £685: poor rates in 1838, £65. 5s.

CLEER (St.) CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of West, union of Liskeard: 261 miles from London (coach road 225), 3 from Liskeard, 12 from Newport. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Plymouth, &c., 275 miles. Money orders issued at Liskeard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The church is a fine large edifice. The parish contains much granite, locally called moor-stone, and porphery. There are also several mines. There is here a consecrated fountain, with a stone cross near it; also three Druidical circles adjacent, called the Hurlers, and a large pile of rocks upon a slender base, called the Cheese Wring; "Trethery Stone," i.e. "the House of Death." In the neighbourhood is a cromlech, larger than that of Mona. The river Flowey flows through the parish. The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, is valued at £19. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £245: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. R. P. Berkeley, 1844: contains 11,260 acres: 167 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,412: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,800: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,448: poor rates in 1838, £489. 11s. Treworrey, formerly the seat of the Connock family, is now the residence of William Marshall, Esq.—Rosecraddock, the seat of the Rev. Geo. Pole Norris, who married Mary Anne, the sister of W. Marshall of Treworrey, Esq.

CLEETHORPE, LINCOLN, a township in the parish of Clee—which see for access, &c.): 166 miles from London, 2 from Great Grimsby, 16 from Louth. Money orders issued at Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a fishing hamlet at the mouth of the Humber, in summer much frequented for sea-bathing. The town has been of late added to and improved. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Contains 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 778: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 894: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £747: poor rates in 1838, £139. 13s.

CLEEVE-BISHOP'S (or BISHOP'S-CLEEVE), GLOUCESTER, a parish, which forms the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cleeve, union of Winchcombe: it includes the township of Bishop's-Cleeve, and the hamlets of Gotherington, Stoke-Orchard, Southam, Brockhampton and Woodmancot: 112 miles from London (coach road 99), 3 from Cheltenham, 6 from Tewkesbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Cheltenham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 100 miles. Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The name of this place is derived from the Saxon *Cliv*, a steep ascent, and from its having belonged to the bishops of Worcester, who used to reside in what is now the rectory house. The church is a noble Norman edifice; the spire fell down in 1696, and in 1700 the present tower was erected. There is a chapel of ease at Stoke-Orchard in this parish. The surrounding scenery is very picturesque, having the Malvern hills at the back of the valley, and Cleeve-cliff rising to a perpendicular height of 630 feet. On the ridge of Cleeve-Clouds are traces of ancient military fortifications. There are some saline springs within the parish. The living (St. Michael), a rectory

with the curacy of Stoke-Orchard, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, exempt from visitation, is valued at £34. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £1,574: patron, Rev. W. L. Townsend: pres. incumbent, W. L. Townsend, 1830: contains 8,150 acres: 340 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,944: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,235: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £9,416: poor rates in 1838, £468. 8s. — Southarm House (which see) is the seat of the Earl of Ellenborough.

CLEEVE-BISHOP<sup>s</sup>, GLOUCESTER, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) —Contains 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 632: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 727: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,083: poor rates in 1838, £185. 11s.

CLEEVE (OLD), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton, western division: 169 miles from London (coach road 158), 3 from Dunster, 5 from Minehead. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 183 miles. —Money orders issued at Dunster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £18 a year. The parish adjoins the Bristol Channel, and is full of lofty craggy cliffs, abounding with alabaster. Much kelp is gathered on the sea beach, and the town has lately been frequented by sea-bathers. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1188, by William de Romare, Earl of Lincoln, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £155. 9s. 5d. Extensive ruins of it still exist. Some portion of it is converted to a private residence, called Cleeve Abbey. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £466: patron, Rev. W. Newton: pres. incumbent, John Boyse, 1848: contains 4,340 acres: 264 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,351: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,553: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,385: poor rates in 1838, £584. 6s.

CLEEVE-CHAPEL (or CHAPEL-CLEEVE), SOMERSET, a hamlet in the parish of Old-Cleeve—(which see for access, &c.) —There was once a chapel here, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which was much resorted to by pilgrims. Some of the ruins still remain.

CLEEVE-PRIOR, WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Oswaldslow, union of Evesham, east of the river Avon: 110 miles from London (coach road 97), 5 from Evesham, 7 from Alcester. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Evesham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Evesham, &c., 89 miles. —Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —This village is situated on an eminence, but the ground surrounding it is flat, and sometimes subject to floods, being on the bank of the Avon. The parish contains blue limestone, and some quarries of valuable paving stone. In 1812, several gold and silver Roman coins were found here. —The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £156: patron, Dean and Chapter of Worcester: pres. incumbent, R. D. Stillingfleet, 1812: contains 1,580 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in

1841, 366: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 421: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,909: poor rates in 1838, £253. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1775.

CLEGGYRUG (or CLYGGYRUG), ANGLESEA, a township in the parish of Llanbadrig—(which see for access, &c.): 276 miles from London, 1 from Holyhead. —Money orders issued at Holyhead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —Contains 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 386: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 444: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,336.

CLEMENTS (ST.), CORNWALL, a parish in the west division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Powder, union of Truro, in which borough part of it is included: 299 miles from London (coach road 257), 1 from Truro, 7 from St. Michael. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 55 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 313 miles. —Money orders issued at Truro: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £8 annually. The parish is intersected by the river Val. In 1646, Charles I. took refuge at Pwlhelli, once a castle, and the seat of the ancestors of the historian of Cornwall. There are some mineral springs here. —The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £390: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. M. Gibson, 1839: contains 3,520 acres: 566 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,436: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,951: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £7,029: poor rates in 1837, £611. 15s.

CLEMENTS (ST.), OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bullington, union of Headington: it includes part of Magdalene bridge within its boundaries: 64 miles from London (coach road 57), 1 from Oxford. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby to Oxford, &c., 96 miles. —Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —A new church has been built by subscription in this parish, and is situated near the margin of the Cherwell. Between it and the Magdalene bridge (built over the Cherwell), a spacious and elegant set of baths has also been erected by subscription. There is an hospital here, for the residence and support of poor persons, founded by the Rev. William Stone in 1685. There are almshouses and bequests, amounting to about £400, for the relief of the poor. In 1126, Henry I. founded here an hospital for infirm lepers, which Edward III. granted to Oriel College. The remains of it are now used for stabling and a cow-house. Here were the relics of various saints, to which numerous pilgrims resorted. A branch of one of the principal Roman ways runs through this parish. —The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £120: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. W. Hughes, 1831: contains 580 acres: 366 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,769: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,034: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,352: poor rates in 1838, £402. 9s.

CLENCH-WARTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Freebridge-Marsh-Land, union of Wisbeach: 124 miles from London (coach road 98), 2 from Lynn Regis, 10 from Wisbeach. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. through Ely to Lynn, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Wisbeach, to Lynn, &c., 117 miles. —Money

orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £14. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £337: patron, Mrs. Goldfrap: *proca.* incumbent, T. T. Upwood, 1839: contains 3,010 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 597: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 687: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,827: poor rates in 1838, £425.

CLENNELL (or CLENHILL), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Allenton—(which see for access, &c.): 310 miles from London, 7 from Rothbury, 14 from Alnwick.—Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m.—Contains 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: poor rates in 1838, £2. 4s.

CLENT, STAFFORD, a parish, formerly in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Seisdon, union of Bromsgrove, in the above county, but included in Worcestershire, to which county it is now annexed: 144 miles from London (coach road 120), 3 from Stourbridge, 6 from Kidderminster.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Stourbridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Kidderminster to Stourbridge, &c., 82 miles.—Money orders issued at Stourbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The church lands produce a rent of about £67 a year; Maris and Cole's charity about £35, and the other parochial benefactions about £8 a year.—The living (St. Leonard), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, with the perpetual curacy of Rowley Regis annexed, is valued at £8. 16s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £417: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Ad. Hopkins, 1824: contains 2,520 acres: 188 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 918: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,055: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,337: poor rates in 1838, £336. 10s.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, SALOP, a parish and market town in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stottesden, union of Cleobury-Mortimer, on the river Rea: 144 miles from London (coach road 137), 6 from Bewdley, 13 from Ludlow.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Kidderminster, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 82 miles.—Money orders issued at Bewdley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—In the time of Leland, this place was only a poor village, but it has since then considerably increased. Its name is derived from its having been formerly the property of the family of Mortimer. It is situated on the river Rea, and consists of one large street. The church is a neat Gothic structure, formerly belonging to one of the mitred abbeys. A strong castle once existed here, erected by Hugh de Montgomery, but it was entirely destroyed during the wars between Henry III. and the barons. The Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics have chapels not far from the town. Sir S. W. Childe, a master in Chancery, founded and richly endowed the principal free school in 1714, bequeathing it £3,500 for its use. It has now an annual revenue, produced from the founder's and some other benefactions, of £472. There are 110 scholars, 15 boys and 9 girls clothed, and 2 boys apprenticed. The heir of the founder is visitor to, and has the management of, the school. There are other small charities in this parish. Limestone,

coal, and iron-ore are found in the Clee-hills, in the neighbourhood. The poor-law commissioners have erected a workhouse here for the union. The Cleobury-Mortimer poor-law union comprises 17 parishes, extending over an area of 88 square miles, with a population of about 9,000. This is the birth-place of Robert Langland or John Malverne, who wrote the "*Visions of Pierce Plowman*," a severe satire on the clergy of the fourteenth century.—The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £13: pres. net income, £448: patron, W. L. Childe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Edward Childe, 1846: contains 7,670 acres: 336 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,730: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,990: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,210: poor rates in 1838, £690. 16s.—Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: April 21; Trinity Monday; and October 27.

CLEOBURY (NORTH), SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth: 161 miles from London (coach road 144), 8 from Bridgenorth, 8 from Market Wenlock.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Stourbridge, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Kidderminster to Stourbridge, &c., 99 miles.—Money orders issued at Bridgenorth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5. 12s. 3d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Rev. J. B. Webb: pres. incumbent, John B. Webb, 1848: contains 1,710 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 176: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £727: poor rates in 1838, £63. 8s.

CLERKENWELL, MIDDLESEX, a large district or out-parish of the city of London, Finsbury division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Ossulston—(for which, see LONDON.)—The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of London: pres. net income, £50: patron, the Inhabitants: pres. incumbent, W. E. L. Faulkner, 1839: contains 320 acres: 6,015 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 56,756: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 65,156: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £149,361: poor rates in 1838, £15,766.

CLEATHER (St.), CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lesnewth, union of Camelford, on the river Inny: 262 miles from London (coach road 221), 9 from Launceston, 10 from Bodmin.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Plymouth, &c., 276 miles.—Money orders issued at Launceston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £6. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £165: patrons, J. Carpenter and T. J. Phillips: pres. incumbent, H. J. Morshead, 1837: contains 3,540 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 221: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,998: poor rates in 1837, £138. 14s.

CLETTERWOOD, MONTGOMERY, a township in the parish of Buttington, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 173 miles from London, 3 from Welchpool, 8 from Montgomery.—Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—Contains 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: poor rates in 1838, £177. 14s.

CLEVEDON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>.

of Portbury, union of Badminton, on the coast of the Severn, a few miles south-west of the mouth of the Avon: 184 miles from London (coach road 141), 12 from Bristol, 10 from Axbridge. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Clevedon station: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Clevedon, 147 miles. —Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —Clevedon is so called from its situation at the extremity of a *clive*, or cliff, and in a *dun*, or valley, declining towards the Bristol Channel. The church is situated on a rock overhanging the shore. The mansion-house is situated to the south of the village. It is a fine old structure. The surrounding scenery is wildly 'scared with craggy rocks, intermixed with fine herbage.' There are pathways along the edge of the cliffs, commanding beautiful views of the Bristol Channel. Clevedon is now comparatively celebrated as a bathing-place, and has the advantage over Weston of more picturesque scenery, although it does not possess a sandy beach. The air is mild, and it is altogether suited as a residence for invalids. In 1824, the annual amount expended in charities was £21. 10s. Sir Charles Wake, of Clevedon, is descended from Baldwin Lord Wake, founder of the abbey of Brun. From him descended Sir Thomas Wake, who fought with the Black Prince at the battle of Najara, and from him, Sir Thomas Wake, Knt., M.P., gentleman of the bed-chamber, and member of the privy council to Edward IV. He was a very great landed proprietor, and hence was called the 'Great Wake.' His descendant, Baldwin Wake, was created a baronet in 1621. His son, Sir John, succeeded him, and mortgaged his estate to raise a troop of horse for Charles I. From him descended the present Sir Charles Wake, born in 1791, who succeeded his father, as tenth baronet, on 21st August, 1815. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £15. 14s. 4d.: pres. net income, £420: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. incumbent, W. N. Pedder, 1830: contains 2,970 acres: 197 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,748: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,010: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £6,145: poor rates in 1838, £224. 12s.

CLEVEDON-MILTON (or MILTON-CLEVEDON), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bruton, union of Shepton-Mallet: 125 miles from London, 3 from Bruton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Chippenham, to Westbury, &c., 185 miles. —Money orders issued at Bruton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £263: patron, Earl of Ilchester: pres. incumbent, T. Selwyn, 1811: contains 1,320 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 213: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,702: poor rates in 1838, £45.

CLEVELAND-PORT, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a hamlet in the parish of Ormesby. —There is an independent chapel here. This district, called Cleveland, or Cliffland, is partly surrounded by the Tees and the German ocean, and was formerly called Cargo Fleet, and through it most of the pro-

duce of Cleveland is shipped and sent coastwise to London, Newcastle, and other markets. The business done is considerable, amounting, it is said, to as much as £1,000 a day. The name of the district is derived either from its high cliffs, or from its strong clay soil, which almost justifies the old doggerel,

"Cleveland in the clay,  
Brings in two soles,  
And carries one away."

Thomas Wentworth, fourth baron of Cleveland, was created Earl Cleveland in 1626, but he died without male issue, and the title became extinct, until Charles II. revived it in favour of his mistress, Villiers, whom he created Duchess of Cleveland. The dukedom became extinct in 1774, and remained so until revived in 1833 in favour of William, Marquis of Cleveland.

CLEVELEY, OXFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Enstone Church—(which see for access, &c.): 73 miles from London, 1 from Neat Enstone, 7 from Woodstock. —Money orders issued at Enstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —Contains 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 198. —(Other returns with the parish.)

CLEVELEY, LANCASTER, a township, part of it in the parish of Cockerham, and part of it in the parish of Garstang—(which see for access, &c.): 233 miles from London, 4 from Garstang, 7 from Lancaster. —Money orders issued at Garstang: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —Contains 530 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 124: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £691: poor rates in 1837, £93. 17s.

CLEVERTON. See LEA and CLEVERTON.

CLEWER, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ripplesmere, union of Windsor, on the southern bank of the Thames: 22 miles from London (coach road 24), 1 from Windsor, 6 from Maidenhead. —Gt. West. Rail. through Slough to Windsor, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 154 miles. —Money orders issued at Windsor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. —The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £14. 1s. ¾d.: pres. net income, £460: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, T. T. Carter, 1844: contains 1,490 acres: 541 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,975: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,550: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £4,872: poor rates in 1838, £1,268. 3s. The tithes are commuted. —Fair, May 29.

CLEY. See COCKLEY-CLEY.

CLEY, NEAR THE SEA, NORFOLK, a parish, market town, and seaport in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Holt, union of Erpingham, on the river Glaven: 151 miles from London, 5 from Holt, 8 from Wells. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Dereham to Fakenham, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Fakenham, &c., 171 miles. —Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —Cley, near the Sea, is a small seaport, and never appears to have been of much importance, the only circumstance for which it is distinguished being the following:—In 1406, James, son of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and heir ap-

parent to the crown, whilst on a voyage to France, was forced on this coast, and detained by the bad weather; and Camden says—*the seamen of the place made a present of him to King Henry IV.* The king being told by the Earl of Orkney, the prince's protector, that he was going to France to be educated, *My brother of Scotland, he said, might as well have sent him to me, for I can speak French.* The prince and earl were confined in the Tower for seventeen years, and released in the third year of the reign of Henry VI., when the prince immediately ascended the Scottish throne. The town is situated on the river Glaven, about one mile from the beach. The lord of the manor is John W. Tomlinson, Esq., who has a neat mansion on an eminence overlooking the town. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each places of worship here. The workhouse is now divided into tenements for poor families. Fifty-two acres of land were allotted to the poor in the enclosure of 1812. The port has jurisdiction for thirty miles along the coast. The harbour is narrow and shallow, but joins the Blakeney channel in its course to the sea. The construction of a pier-harbour on the beach is contemplated, so as to form a refuge for vessels passing this part of the coast. The custom-house for Blakeney, Cley, and Cromer, and other small fishing towns, is situated here. About 27,000 quarters of corn, and 10,000 sacks of flour, are annually exported, and large quantities of coals are yearly imported. About seventy vessels are registered as belonging to this port, besides upwards of 300 fishing vessels, within the limits of its jurisdiction. Most of the latter, however, are at Cromer, and other small fishing places. A great part of this parish consists of salt-marsh. The living (St. John), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £22. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £338: patron, J. W. Tomlinson: pres. incumbent, Charles Codd, 1820: contains 1,980 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 828: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 952: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,846: poor rates in 1837, £420. 3s. Fair: last Friday and Saturday in July, for toys, &c.

CLEYGATE, SURREY, a manor in the parish of Thames-Ditton—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 814: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 936.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CLIBURN, WERTMORELAND, a parish in West ward, union of West ward, on the Lyvennet river: 279 miles from London (coach road 277), 6 from Penrith, 7 from Appleby.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Clifton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 179 miles.—Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Cuthbert), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £9. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £188: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, W. Jackson, 1840: contains 1,360 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 251: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,117: poor rates in 1838, £69. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1806.

CLIDDESSEN, HANTS, a parish in the upper half-hund<sup>d</sup> of Basingstoke, union of Basingstoke: 50 miles from London (coach road 48), 2 from Basingstoke, 9 from Kingsclere.—Sou. West.

Rail. to Basingstoke, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Basingstoke, &c., 137 miles.—Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living, a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, consolidated with the rectory of Farleigh Wallop, is valued at £10. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £685: patron, Earl of Portsmouth: pres. incumbent, J. W. Bryan, 1840: contains 2,150 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 306: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 352.—Hackwood Park is the seat of Lord Bolton. The park is very extensive, boldly irregular, and partakes of the beautiful character of the neighbouring chalk downs. The scenery is consequently very picturesque, and the views are broken by large plantations of fine oak, ash, and beech trees, and thorns of extraordinary growth and luxuriance, the soil being particularly congenial to the beech-tree, which rises to a great height, with boles of immense girth, and large spreading branches; and planted, as this noble tree is, in large patches in several parts of the park, the whole assumes at a distance the appearance of a forest. The mansion is situated toward the western boundary of the park, and is encompassed by about a hundred acres of pleasure-grounds, disposed into lawn, terraces, shrubberies, and a noble wood, in which there are some of the finest forest trees in the whole domain. Over many of these the ivy has been suffered to grow, until it has overtopped the highest twigs, and hangs in graceful festoons among the lower branches, giving to the whole an air of singular gracefulness and beauty, which, even in winter, tends greatly to animate and enliven the scene. The pleasure-grounds are supposed to have been cut out in the wood which communicated by avenues with old Basing House, at one time appropriated to the sport of hawking, thence called Hawking Wood, corrupted into Hackwood. The park is stocked with a fine herd of about 300 deer. The mansion was originally a hunting-lodge, built for Queen Elizabeth, and used as a place of assembly before the sport, and as a banqueting place afterwards; the lodge now forms the central part of the building. The mansion is superbly furnished, and contains many admirable portraits. Lord Bolton derives his descent from Charles Paulett or Powlett, fifth Duke of Bolton. His father, the late baron, having filled several distinguished offices in the service of the state, was elevated to the peerage, in 1797, as Baron Bolton of Bolton in Yorkshire, in which title he was succeeded in 1807 by the present peer.

CLIEVELOAD, WORCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Powick—(which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Worcester.—Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The chapel has long been in ruins. The living is valued at £1. 17s. 1d.: contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 31.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CLIFF (SOUTH), EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of North Cave: 190 miles from London, 2 from North Cave.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 1,700 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 136: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £965: poor rates in 1838, £14. 10s.

CLIFF (NORTH), EAST RIDING, YORK, a town-

ship in the parish of Sancton—(which see for access, &c.): 190 miles from London, 3 from Market-Weighton, 16 from York. Money orders issued at Market-Weighton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. Contains 1,480 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £728: poor rates in 1838, £19s. 8s.

CLIFFE WITH LUND, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Hemingborough—(which see for access, &c.): 185 miles from London, 4 from Selby, 11 from York. Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 2,280 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 540: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 621: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,760: poor rates in 1838, £106. 12s.

CLIFFE, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, south of the river Thames: 36 miles from London (coach road 29), 5 from Rochester, 7 from Chatham. Gravesend Rail. to Rochester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 168 miles. Money orders issued at Rochester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. This place was once a market town, and a fair is still held, on the 29th of October, for cheese, home-spun linen, and turner's ware. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Cliffe was the birth-place of William Law, the author of the "Serious Call;" but more noted as the translator of the works of that extraordinary mystic and rosicrucian, Jacob Boehme, or Behme, with whose doctrines he became strongly tinged, and, after the study of whose works, he wrote "The Spirit of Prayer," "The Spirit of Love," and "The way to Divine Knowledge;" works which are much admired at the present day by many of the Society of Friends. He died in 1761. The living (St. Helen), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, a peculiar, is valued at £50: pres. net income, £1,297: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, James Croft, 1818: contains 5,400 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 842: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 968: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,894: poor rates in 1837, £782. 19s. Tithes commuted.

CLIFFE (West), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Dover: 90 miles from London (coach road 72), 2 from Dover, 9 from Folkstone. Sou. East. Rail. to Dover, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 222 miles. Money orders issued at Dover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living (St. Peter) is a dioc<sup>n</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury: pres. net income, £34: patron, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: contains 1,090 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,024: poor rates in 1838, £83.

CLIFFE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Manfield—(which see for access, &c.): 6 miles from Darlington. Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Contains 970 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 54: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £460: poor rates in 1837, £7. 12s.

CLIFFE (or St. THOMAS-AT-CLIFFE), SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ringmer, union of Lewes: 51 miles from London (coach road 50), 1 from

Lewes, 10 from Hailsham. Brighton Rail. to Lewes, thence 1 milc: from Derby, through London, &c., 183 miles. Money orders issued at Lewes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a rectory in the diocese of Chichester, is valued at £5. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £130: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, J. C. Russell, 1841: contains 229 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,545: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,776: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,241: poor rates in 1838, £606. 3s.

CLIFFE-REGIS (or KING'S CLIFFE), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Willybrook, union of Oundle, on a branch of the river Nen: 110 miles from London (coach road 85), 6 from Wansford, 12 from Peterborough. Nor. West. Rail. through Roade and Northampton to Wansford, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester, Weedon, and Northampton, to Wansford, &c., 121 miles. Money orders issued at Wansford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £13. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £525: patron, Earl of Westmoreland: pres. incumbent, H. K. Bonney, 1810: contains 4,460 acres: 229 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,278: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,469: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,486: poor rates in 1838, £368. 13s. S. W., Blatherwycke Park—(for which see BLATHERWYCKE.)

CLIFFE-PYPARD (or CLEEVE-PEPPER), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kingsbridge, union of Cricklade and Wootton-Basset: 85 miles from London (coach road 84), 4 from Wootton-Basset, 8 from Swindon. Gt. West. Rail. to Swindon, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Swindon, &c., 137 miles. Money orders issued at Wootton-Basset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £500: patron, H. N. Goddard: pres. incumbent, G. A. Goddard, 1839: contains 3,960 acres: 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 933: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,356: poor rates in 1838, £719. 6s. Cliffe-Pypard is the seat of Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq.

CLIFFORD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Bramham, south of the river Warfe—(which see for access, &c.): 195 miles from London, 3 from Wetherby, 3 from Tadcaster. Money orders issued at Wetherby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Contains 1,500 acres: 219 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,566: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,801: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,616: poor rates in 1838, £198. 13s.

CLIFFORD, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Huntington, union of Hay, south-east of the river Wye: it includes part of the township of Vowmine: 160 miles from London (coach road 156), 3 from Hay, 11 from Weobly. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 42 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 113 miles. Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The children of this parish have a right to attend the free school at Dorstone. A benefaction, left in 1722, now producing £360 per annum, has been



apportioned by the Court of Chancery among the poor of this place, and of Peterchurch. The other parochial charities produce about £12. 11s. a year. There are still some remains of the ancient baronial residence upon a bold height which overlooks the Wye. There was formerly a cell of Cluniac monks here, subordinate to the priory at Lewes. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 10s.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Rev. J. Trumper: pres. incumbent, John Trumper, 1818: contains 6,920 acres: 164 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 892: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,026: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,720: poor rates in 1838, £361. 9s. — Clifford Castle is the seat of the Hon. Edward Southwell Russel.

CLIFFORD-CHAMBERS, GLOUCESTER, a parish, locally situated in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate, but included in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tewkesbury, union of Stratford-on-Avon: 105 miles from London (coach road 98), 2 from Stratford-on-Avon, 10 from Evesham. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Moreton-le-Marsh to Stratford-on-Avon, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Southam, 63, thence 18 miles. — Money orders issued at Stratford-on-Avon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Helen), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £18. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £172: patron, Rev. T. G. Tyndall: pres. incumbent, F. Annesley, 1845: contains 1,530 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 309: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 355: poor rates in 1838, £163. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1779.

CLIFTON, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Clifton, union of Biggleswade, west of the river Ivel: 44 miles from London (coach road 42), 4 from Biggleswade, 2 from Shefford. — Gt. Nor. Rail. to Biggleswade, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, 113, thence 10 miles. — Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £20. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £439: patron, Rev. D. J. Olivier: pres. incumbent, D. J. Olivier, 1827: contains 1,420 acres: 135 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 865: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 994: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,417: poor rates in 1838, £324. 16s. Tithes commuted 2d William IV. c. 4. — Clifton Lodge is the seat of Henry Palmer, Esq.

CLIFTON (or ROCK SAVAGE), CHESTER, a township in the parish of Runcorn, north of the river Weaver—(which see for access, &c.): 184 miles from London, 8 from Warrington, 10 from Northwich. — Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Contains 640 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 74: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,243: poor rates in 1838, £72. 16s.

CLIFTON WITH CAMPTON, DERBY, a township in the parish of Ashbourne, bounded on the west by the river Dove—(which see for access, &c.): 137 miles from London, 2 from Ashbourne, 14 from Derby. — Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.

— Contains 1,120 acres: 179 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 839: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 965: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,932: poor rates in 1838, £257. 10s.

CLIFTON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barton-Regis, union of Clifton, north of the river Avon: 119 miles from London (coach road 120), 1 from Bristol, 12 from Marshfield. — Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 132 miles. — Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters delivered 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Clifton is supposed by some to have been in existence before the Roman invasion, as a British town, called *Caeroder*, or the city of the chasm; and its present appellation is derived from its beautiful and romantic situation on the declivity and on the summit of a precipitous cliff, which appears to have been separated from a chain of rocks on the Somersetshire coast, by some convulsion of nature. The course of the river Avon passes through this natural chasm, separating the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and rising at spring-tides to the height of 46 feet. The lower part of the town, called the Hot Wells, was much celebrated for its hot springs, first noticed by William of Worcester in 1480, and which had become very celebrated in 1632. The church of Clifton is a spacious edifice, built in 1822; and at the Hot Wells is a church, recently erected, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, also a private Episcopal chapel. The town, properly called Clifton, stands on the south-western brow of the hill, and now contains numerous splendid edifices of Bath stone, all recent erections. There is here a well, issuing from the rock at a lower elevation, into a well 320 feet deep, sunk in the solid rock in 1772, from which 30,000 gallons of water are daily raised, and, being elevated to an additional height of 120 feet, supply most of the houses on the hill. Adjoining the water-works are baths, a pump-room, reading-room, and public library. On the summit of St. Vincent's Rock, so called from its being formerly the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Vincent, a splendid view is obtained of the extensive downs and cliffs, and the opposite shore, with the Leigh woods. There is also an observatory, formerly a snuff-mill, but altered by Mr. West, which commands an extensive prospect, with a distant view of the Bristol Channel and Welsh mountains. On this rock there has also been commenced a suspension bridge across the Avon, designed by Mr. Brunel. Many of the rocks are continually being blasted, as they consist of hard limestone, and are used for the roads in every part of the kingdom within reach by water carriage. Large quantities are also burnt for lime, which is much superior to other kinds. The Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, and those in connection with the Countess of Huntingdon's followers, have chapels here. The Clifton Ark is a floating chapel for seamen. The part of the parish between Rownham Ferry and Limekiln Dock is within the jurisdiction of the city of Bristol; the remainder is within the jurisdiction of the Barton-Regis division of the county of Gloucester. Debts, from £2 to any amount under that, for which arrest on mesne process may issue, is within the jurisdiction of the Bristol court of requests. The freeholders have been disfranchised for the county of Gloucester, and are entitled, together with the

£10 householders, to vote for the representation of Bristol, although they are chargeable to the county rate, and liable to serve on juries in the county of Gloucester. This is the birth-place of Ann Yearsly, who, though only a milk-woman, was possessed of great poetical talent. She died at Melksham, in Wilts, in 1806. The late Sir Humphrey Davy began the world at this place as assistant to Dr. Beddoes; and Mrs. Hannah More here passed the last days of her life. Several Roman and Saxon remains have been found here, from some of which it would appear probable that it was anciently the Roman station Abone. The living (St. Andrew), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6: pres. net income £782: patron, Simeon's Trustees: pres. incumbent, John Hensman, 1847: contains 910 acres: 1,605 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 14,117: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 16,303: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,535: poor rates in 1837, £6,426. Races, April. Clifton is the seat of Cann de Wilton, Esq. This gentleman is in the possession of some ancient deeds relating to the lordships of Lanquian, Lanbrythyan, and Landough, held by his ancestors under the names of De Wintonia, De Wincestria, and Wylcolyna aut Wylklyn, dated from 1327 to 1750. Robert de Wintonia or Wincestria, came to Glamorgan with Robert Fitzhamon, and was lord of the manor of Lanquian, near Cowbridge, where he built a castle, the ruins of which are still visible. The valley beneath it is still called Pant Wilkyn (Wilkyn's vale). His grandson, the Rev. Thomas Wilkyn, was rector of Porthkerry and St. Mary church, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Roger Wilkins, A.M., rector of St. Mary church, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Thomas Wilkins, LL.B., rector of Llanmaes and St. Mary church, and prebendary of Llandaff. His grandson was Cann Wilkins, Esq. (whose eldest son Thomas assumed the surname and arms of Morgan, was magistrate for Somersetshire, and high sheriff of that county in 1787), who was succeeded by his youngest son, the Rev. George Wilkins, rector of St. Michael's, Bristol, who, at his death, was succeeded by the present Cann de Wilton, Esq., who, together with the rest of the family, in 1839, assumed, by sign-manual, their ancient surname of De Winton. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Glamorgan and Somerset.

CLIFTON WITH SALWICK, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Kirkham, at the mouth of the river Ribble—(which see for access, &c.): 222 miles from London, 4 from Preston, 10 from Garstang. Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 3,010 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 538: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 619: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,874: poor rates in 1838, £324. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLIFTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Eccles, close on the Bury and Bolton Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 184 miles from London, 5 from Manchester, 7 from Bolton. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 820 acres: 193 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,360: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,564: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,952:

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poor rates in 1838, £269. 7s. Clifton and Lytham Hall are the seats of Thomas Clifton, Esq. It is impossible to ascertain the exact time when the first ancestor seated himself at Clifton; but it is most probable that either Roger de Poictore, or Hervens, the great grantees of the crown, granted some of their immense possessions to their officers and followers, and that one of them seating himself at Clifton, according to the custom of the period, took his patronymic of Clifton from his residence. The first ancestor of whom there is any record is William de Clifton, who held ten caracutes of land in the hundred of Amounderness in 1257. From him descended Sir Thomas Clifton, who was created a baronet in 1662. In 1689 he was accused of treason, together with some other Catholic gentlemen of rank, but all of them were acquitted. His descendant, John Clifton, Esq. of Clifton, Westley, and Lytham, died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son, the present Thomas Clifton, Esq., who served, during the war, in the 14th regiment of Dragoons, under the Duke of Wellington, in Portugal and Spain. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lancaster.

CLIFTON WITH GLAPTON, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Basford, on the eastern bank of the river Trent: 134 miles from London (coach road 123), 4 from Nottingham, 16 from Mansfield. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nottingham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 21 miles. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £21. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £500: patron, Sir J. Clifton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, E. P. Denniss, 1845: contains 1,980 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 428: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,723: poor rates in 1837, £95. 19s. Clifton Hall is the seat of Sir Juckes Granville Clifton Juckes, Bart., which has beautiful gardens, and one of the finest avenues in the kingdom, called Clifton Grove. The surname of the very ancient family of Clifton is derived from the hamlet of Cliffe-ton, or Clifton, which, temp. Edward I., was purchased from John de Soleni by Sir Gervase de Clifton, Knt., sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby in 1279, and seven subsequent years; and in 1286, and the six subsequent years, was sheriff of Yorkshire. His descendant, Sir Gervase Clifton, Knt., was of great authority in peace and war, but so affable as to be styled "Gentle Sir Gervase," which title was given him by Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, Gervase Clifton, Esq., was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and created a baronet 22d May, 1611. He married no less than seven times. His descendant, Sir Robert, seventh baronet, dying unmarried in 1837, was succeeded by his brother, the present baronet, who assumed the surname of Juckes.

CLIFTON, OXFORD, a township in the parish of Deddington—(which see for access, &c.): 70 miles from London, 1 from Deddington, 6 from Banbury. Money orders issued at Deddington: London

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letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 670 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277.

CLIFTON, WESTMORELAND, a parish in West ward, union of West ward: 276 miles from London (coach road 266), 3 from Penrith, 10 from Appleby. —Nor. West Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Clifton station: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 176 miles. —Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The living (St. Cuthbert), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, J. Wood, 1847: contains 1,520 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,672: poor rates in 1838, £110. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1811. —Clifton Hall is the seat of William Wybergh, Esq., whose family has been in possession of the Clifton estate, in unbroken male descent, since the reign of Edward III. The first ancestor was William de Wybergh, of St. Bees, who, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Gilbert de Engayne, of Clifton Hall, Westmoreland, acquired that manor and lands, which had been granted to Sir Gilbert de Engayne, by Sir Hugh de Morville, in the time of Henry II. From Sir William descended Thomas Wybergh, Esq. of Clifton Hall, who suffered greatly in the parliamentary war, and was one of those whose estates were ordered to be sold by Cromwell's parliament in 1652. The manor of Clifton was mortgaged to Sir John Lowther, and never redeemed, although the hall and demesne are still the property of the Wyberghs. His son, Thomas Wybergh, who succeeded him, was taken prisoner in 1715 by the insurgents, and exchanged for Allen Ascough, Esq. His son, Thomas Wybergh, succeeded him, during whose life the insurgents, in December, 1745, plundered Clifton Hall, and this family was supposed to have suffered more than any in the country. The grandson of that gentleman, Thomas Wybergh, Esq. of Clifton Hall, who succeeded his father in 1753, died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, the present William Wybergh, Esq. He is in the commission of the peace for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It would appear that the hall was built by the Engaynes, as in the time of Cromwell their arms were visible on various parts of the building. It is a turreted and embasoured edifice; the chapel is entirely in ruins, and the whole of the building, now used as a farmhouse, has fallen into a dilapidated condition since the Wyberghs discontinued their residence in it.

CLIFTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township, partly in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and partly in the parish of St. Olave Mary-Gate, on the river Ouse—(which see for access, &c.): 191 miles from London, 1 from York, 11 from Selby. —Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—Contains 148 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,242: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,428: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,238: poor rates in 1838, £234. 7s.

CLIFTON WITH NORWOOD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Fewston—(which see for access, &c.): 211 miles from London, 6 from Otley, 8 from Skipton. —Money orders issued at Otley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11

a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Contains 3,510 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 387: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 445: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,956: poor rates in 1838, £235. 13s.—Clifton House is the seat of the Rev. Danson Richardson Currer. His patronymic is Roundell, but in 1801, upon the demise of his brother, assumed the surname of Currer only, according to the testamentary injunction of his maternal grand-uncle, John Currer, Esq. of Kildwick Hall. Mr. Currer was born on the 3d of April, 1784. He is a master of arts of Christ Church, Oxford, a magistrate of the three ridings of York, a deputy-lieutenant for the east and west ridings, and a commissioner of assessed taxes for the north and west ridings.

CLIFTON. See NEWHALL-WITH-CLIFTON.

CLIFTON-CUM-HARTSHEAD, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Dewsbury—(which see for access, &c.): 189 miles from London, 6 from Huddersfield, 7 from Leeds. —Money orders issued at Huddersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 2,820 acres: 455 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,675: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,076: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,987: poor rates in 1838, £412. 1s.

CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, WARWICK, a parish in the Rugby division of the hund<sup>of</sup> of Knightlow, union of Rugby, south of the river Avon, and close on the Oxford Canal: it includes the hamlet of Newton-Biggln: 84 miles from London (coach road 85), 2 from Rugby, 14 from Coventry. —Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 52 miles. —Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £50 a year. This parish was the birth-place of the historian Carte, who died here in 1764. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Brownsover, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Kichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £8. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £119: patron, Earl of Bradford: pres. incumbent, J. H. C. Moor, 1831: contains 4,030 acres: 130 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 609: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 700: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,677: poor rates in 1838, £287. 10s.

CLIFTON (GREAT), CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Workington, on the southern bank of the Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 302 miles from London, 3 from Workington, 6 from Cockermouth. —Money orders issued at Workington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 378: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 434: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £657: poor rates in 1838, £42. 8s. The tithes, with Little Clifton, were commuted in 1814.

CLIFTON (LITTLE), CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Workington, on a branch of the Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 302 miles from London. —Contains 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 281: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £803: poor rates in 1838, £64. 8s.

CLIFTON (NORTH), NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark: it includes the township of South Clifton, and the hamlets of Harby and Spalford: 159 miles from London (coach road 140), 12

from Newark, 9 from East Retford.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Nottingham, and Newark, to Collingham, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 45 miles.---Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The church lands produce about £13 a year, the other parochial charities about £17, part of which, £10. 10s., is applied to the education of children. There is a ferry here over the Trent, free to the parishioners, except that the ferryman and his dog are entitled to dine every Christmas at the vicarage, on roast beef and plum-pudding.---The living (St. George), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of Harby, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 6s.: pres. net income, £176: patron, Prebendary of Clifton: pres. incumbent, F. P. Hodges, 1832: contains 5,050 acres: 168 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,056: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,214: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,900: poor rates in 1838, £174. 5s.

CLIFTON (South), NOTTINGHAM, a township in the parish of North Clifton.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 332: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 382: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,373: poor rates in 1838, £84. 4s.

CLIFTON-UPON-TEAME, WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree, union of Martley: 128 miles from London (coach road 121), 10 from Worcester, 9 from Tenbury.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 82 miles.---Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £27 a year.---The living (St. Kenelm), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £6. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £172: patron, Sir T. E. Winnington, bart.: pres. incumbent, G. Prothero, 1845: contains 3,310 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 512: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 589: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,605: poor rates in 1838, £240. 6s.

CLIFTON-UPON-URE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Thornton-Watlas---(which see for access, &c.): 224 miles from London, 5 from Bedale, 4 from Middleham.---Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---Contains 720 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 39: poor rates in 1838, £33. 2s.

CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE, STAFFORD, a parish in the north division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Offlow, union of Tamworth, south of the river Meese: it includes the township of Haunton, and the chapelry of Harleston: 137 miles from London (coach road 139), 7 from Tamworth, 5 from Stafford.---Nor. West. Rail. to Stafford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 47 miles.---Money orders issued at Tamworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The church has one of the finest spires of any parish church in England.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, with the curacies of Chilcote and Harleston, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £1,287: patron, H. J. Pye, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Taylor, 1824: contains

4,170 acres: 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 921: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,059: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,136: poor rates in 1838, £305. 19s.

CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS. See DARTMOUTH.

CLIFTON-HAMDEN, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dorchester, union of Abingdon, bounded on the south by the river Thames: 71 miles from London (coach road 53), 3 from Abingdon, 8 from Oxford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 103 miles.---Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living (St. Michael) is a perpetual curacy, and a peculiar, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £187: patron, H. H. Gibbs, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Gibbs, 1830: contains 1,030 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 297: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,348: poor rates in 1838, £174. 16s.

CLIFTON-MAYBANK, DORSETSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Yetminster, union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county: 156 miles from London (coach road 120), 5 from Sherborne, 2 from Yeovil.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 245 miles.---Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (All Saints) is a rectory united to the vicarage of Bradford-Abbas: contains 770 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 70: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,030: poor rates in 1838, £111. 6s.

CLIFTON-REYNES, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnel, bounded on the north and west by the river Ouse: 63 miles from London (coach road 54), 1 from Olney, 11 from Woburn.---Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Wolverton, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Newport-Pagnel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £12 a year.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £13. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £270: patron, Rev. H. A. Small: pres. incumbent, H. A. Small, 1832: contains 1,120 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 213: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,872: poor rates in 1838, £133. 12s. Tithes commuted in 1822.

CLIMPING, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Avisford, west of the river Arun, and near the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal: 73 miles from London (coach road 58), 3 from Arundel, 8 from Chichester.---Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Arundel station, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 205 miles.---Money orders issued at Arundel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £9. 11s. ½d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, O. Marden, 1833: contains 2,060 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 279: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,890: poor rates in 1838, £104. 8s.

CLINCH. See PAWDOX, CLINCH, and HARTSIDE.  
CLINT, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the

parish of Ripley, north of the river Nidd—(which see for access, &c.): 207 miles from London, 5 from Knaresborough, 6 from Ripon. Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Contains 1,750 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 393: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 452: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,121: poor rates in 1838, £157. 17s.

CLIPPESBY, NORFOLK, a parish in the west division of Flegg, union of East and West Flegg, bounded on the west by the river Bure: 126 miles from London (coach road 122), 3 from Acle, 12 from Norwich. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Norwich, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 178 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, H. Muskett, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. J. Muskett, 1847: contains 1,300 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 123: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,196: poor rates in 1838, £57. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLIPSHAM (or KELPISHAM), RUTLAND, a parish in the soke of Oakham, union of Stamford: 123 miles from London (coach road 98), 9 from Stamford, 3 from Greetham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Stamford, &c., 78 miles. Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £210: patron, Coheiresses of Mrs. Snow: pres. incumbent, John West, 1846: contains 1,570 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 206: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,818: poor rates in 1838, £97. 5s.

CLIPSTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough: 101 miles from London (coach road 79), 4 from Market-Harborough, 7 from Rothwell. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 69 miles. Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed here, in 1667, by Sir George Buswell: it is open to the male children of six parishes, and a lending library is attached to it for the benefit of the parishioners. There are also almshouses for ten men and one woman, founded also by Sir Geo. Buswell, and endowed with a yearly stipend of £15. 12s. each, beside clothes, coals, &c. The other parochial charities produce about £16 a year. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, in three portions, two of which are rated at £11. 12s. 8½d., and the third at £6: pres. net income, £334: patron, Christ's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Thomas Walker: contains 2,800 acres: 165 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 859: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 987: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,867: poor rates in 1837, £541.

CLIPSTONE, NOTTINGHAM, a township in the parish of Edwinston, on the river Maun—(which see for access, &c.): 140 miles from London, 3

from Ollerton, 5 from Mansfield. Money orders issued at Ollerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. Contains 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 286: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £764: poor rates in 1838, £51. 1s.

CLIPSTONE, NOTTINGHAM, a township in the parish of Plumtree—(which see for access, &c.): 118 miles from London, 6 from Nottingham, 6 from Hingham. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 1,850 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 86: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £945: poor rates in 1838, £27. 17s. Tithes commuted in 1805.

CLIST-BROAD. See BROAD-CLIST.

CLIST (St. GEORGE), DEVON, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Budleigh, union of St. Thomas: 199 miles from London (coach road 172), 1 from Topsham, 5 from Exeter. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 213 miles. Money orders issued at Topsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. There is a free school here, endowed in 1704, by Mrs. Seward, with lands at Woodbury and Otter-St. Mary, which produce £38. 4s. per annum. The other parochial benefactions yield about £10. 10s. a year. The living (St. George), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £17. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £348: patron, Rev. W. R. Ellicombe: pres. incumbent, W. R. Ellicombe, 1810: contains 860 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 370: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 425: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,507: poor rates in 1838, £299. 11s.

CLIST-HONITON, DEVON, a parish in the eastern division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Budleigh, union of St. Thomas: 198 miles from London (coach road 173), 4 from Exeter, 9 from Sidmouth. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 212 miles. Money orders issued at Exeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. A school here has a small endowment. The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £125: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, W. W. Bagnall, 1822: contains 1,410 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 467: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 537: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,666: poor rates in 1838, £263. 18s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLIST (St. LAWRENCE), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cliston, union of St. Thomas: 166 miles from London, 5 from Collumpton, 9 from Honiton. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The parochial charities produce about £4. 10s. per annum. The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9. 4s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £299: patron, Trustees of Hele's Charity, Exeter: pres. incumbent, C. E. Walkey, 1804: contains 1,180 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 168: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,730: poor rates in 1838, £79. 18s.

CLIST (St. MARY), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of East Budleigh, union of St. Thomas: 171 miles from London, 1 from Topsham, 5 from Exeter. (For access and postal arrangements, see CLIST (St. GEORGE).) The parochial charities

produce about £8. 15s. a year.—The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £5. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Rev. T. Strong: pres. incumbent, Edmund Strong, 1841: contains 580 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 197: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,556: poor rates in 1838, £96.

CLIST-SACKVILLE (or BISHOP'S-CLIST), DEVON, a tithing in the parishes of Farrington and Sowton: 172 miles from London, 2 from Topsham.—(For access, &c., see above.)

CLITHEROE, LANCASTER, a borough, market town, and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Whalley, union of Clitheroe, on the eastern bank of the river Ribble, at the foot of Pendlehill: 225 miles from London (coach road 217), 10 from Blackburn.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Bolton to Clitheroe station: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 125 miles.—Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9.10 a.m.: post closes 4.20 p.m.—*Clitherhou*, the ancient name of this place, is derived from the British *Cled-dor*, the hill or rock by the waters, and *hou*, the Saxon for hill. At a very remote period it was elevated to the dignity of an *honour*, which extends over several parishes, and includes 28 manors, and was long part of the possessions of the Plantagenet family; but, when Richard II. was deposed, it merged to the crown. During the wars of the Roses, Henry VI. once sought here a temporary refuge from his enemies; and Leland thus relates the way in which he was taken:—*In A.D. 1464, King Henry was taken in Clitherwoode by side Bungerly hiping stones in Lancastershyre, by Tho. Talbot, summe and heir to Sir Edmund Talbot, his cousin, of Colebry, which deceived him, being at his dyner in Wadyngton Haul, and brought him to London, with his legges bounde to the sterropes.* At the Restoration, Charles II. bestowed the *honour* upon General Monk and his heirs; it is now divided between his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Montagu. The castle was founded, according to the best authorities, in 1179, by Robert de Lacy. In the parliamentary war, this fortress was one of the last that yielded to the parliament, and was dismantled in 1649 by their order. The keep and a square tower are all that now remain of it. The site, and a portion of the grounds formerly belonging to it, are extra-parochial, and commonly called the castle parish. A modern castellated building has recently been erected within its precincts. The town is situated on an eminence. The streets are macadamized, the drainage is good, and the houses, most of them shops, well supplied with water. In the vicinity there is an almost inexhaustible bed of limestone; and at Pimlico, situated to the north of the town, ten kilns are kept burning forty weeks in the year, producing, on an average, 4,000 windles, or 28,000 strikes, weekly. In the town and its environs there are several large cotton manufactories and print works, which have so flourished that the population has considerably increased. The whole of the church, except the tower and east window, has recently been rebuilt. The former edifice was of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. In the neighbourhood of the town are three hills, in allusion to which the children of the peasantry in this district, and the

adjoining one of Yorkshire, very often repeat this distich:—

"Pendlehill and Pennygent, and Little Ingleborough,  
Are three such hills as you'll not find by seeking England  
thorough."

Or, sometimes, the following:—

"Ingleborough, Pendlehill, and Pennygent,  
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent."

Yet none of them are so high as the neighbouring height of Wharfedale. Clitheroe is a borough by prescription; its first charter, dated in the time of Henry de Lacy, was confirmed by Edward I. and several succeeding sovereigns. The borough formerly returned two members to parliament, but has been deprived of one by the Reform Act. The Independents, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have chapels here. There is a free grammar-school, founded and richly endowed, in 1554, by Philip and Mary. The head-master has a salary of £200, with a handsome residence rent-free. The second master has £100 per annum, and both receive gratuities at Shrove-tide.—The living is valued at £22. 12s.: contains 2,410 acres: 888 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,765: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,779: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,359: poor rates in 1838, £947. 15s.—Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: March 24, 25; August 2; Thursday and Friday before fourth Sunday after September 29, and December 7, 8, horses and cattle.—Bankers: Alcock, Birkbecks, & Co.—draw on Barnard, Dimsdale, and Co.—Inns: Brownlow Arms, Rose and Crown, Swan.

CLIVE (or CLEAVE), CHESTER, a township in the parish of Middlewich—(which see for access, &c.): 165 miles from London, 2 from Middlewich, 8 from Tarporley.—Money orders issued at Middlewich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 1,130 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 117: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £593: poor rates in 1838, £75. 4s.

CLIVE, SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary—(which see for access, &c.): 160 miles from London, 7 from Shrewsbury, 3 from Wem.—Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Clive was the birth-place of William Wycherley, the dramatist, who was born in 1640. He studied law for a profession, but, having a taste for poetry, he early produced a play, called "Love in a Wood," which procured for him the favour of the Duchess of Cleveland, mistress of Charles II., and of the profligate Duke of Buckingham. He afterwards lost the king's favour by marrying the Countess of Drogheda, a rich, young, and beautiful widow; and though she left him all her possessions, his title was disputed, and he became so embarrassed by law proceedings, that he remained seven years in prison. He was at last released by James II., who gave him a pension of £200 a year. He was author of several plays, all disfigured by the grossest sensuality. He died in 1715.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £14. 14s. 8d.: pres. net income, £66: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, W. Jeudwine, 1844: contains 1,370 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 273: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,980: poor rates in 1838, £121. 6s.—In the chapelry is Sansaw House (*Sans eau*, from the waterless

nature of the country), the property of Robert Gardner, of Leighton House, Salop, Esq., and residence of Lady Edwardes.

CLIVIGER (or CLIVENGER), LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley—(which see for access, &c.): 208 miles from London, 3 from Burnley, 8 from Haslingden.—Money orders issued at Burnley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Contains 6,160 acres: 289 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,395: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,604: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,110: poor rates in 1838, £638. 4s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CLIXBY, LINCOLN, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor: 196 miles from London (coach road 158), 2 from Caistor, 18 from Burton.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to North Kenny station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and North Kenny, &c., 76 miles.—Money orders issued at Caistor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—Contains 2,020 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 45: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,256. The tithes were commuted in 1811.

CLOATBY, WILTS, a tithing in the parish of Hankerton—(which see for access, &c.): 4 miles from Malmesbury.—Contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CLOCAENOG, DENBIGH, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Ruthin, on a branch of the river Clwydd: 211 miles from London (coach road 204), 4 from Ruthin, 9 from Denbigh.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Holywell, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Crewe, &c., 111 miles.—Money orders issued at Ruthin: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £51 a year.—The living, a rectory in the diocese of Bangor, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £292: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, Thomas Hughes, 1846: contains 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 451: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 450: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,261: poor rates in 1838, £3,722. 2s.

CLODOCK, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ewyas-Lacy, union of Dore: this parish includes the townships of Craswell, Lower and Upper, and Newton, and the chapelries of Llanveynoch and Longtown: 150 miles from London (coach road 142), 17 from Abergavenny, 14 from Hereford.—Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Gloucester, &c., 162 miles.—Money orders issued at Abergavenny: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £40 a year, which are distributed among the poor of the several townships.—The living (St. Cleodocus) is a vicarage not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £222: patron, W. Wilkins, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Probert: contains 18,250 acres: 364 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,762: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £2,026: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £8,570: poor rates in 1838, £560. 3s.

CLOFOCK, CUMBERLAND, an extra-parochial liberty adjacent to Workington, in Allerdale ward—(which see for access, &c.): 306 miles from London, 1 from Workington, 9 from Whitehaven.

—Money orders issued at Workington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.

CLOFORD, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Frome: 120 miles from London (coach road 107), 4 from Frome, 14 from Bath.—Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 180 miles.—Money orders issued at Frome: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The parochial charities produce £46. 2s., which are distributed among newly-married women.—The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £7. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £74: patron, T. Horner, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Williams, 1801: contains 2,080 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 258: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,012: poor rates in 1838, £193. 16s.

CLOPHILL, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Flitt, union of Ampthill: 42 miles from London, 1½ from Silsoe, 8½ from Bedford, 3½ from Ampthill, 3½ from Shefford.—Nor. West. Rail. through Marston and Bletchley, 56 miles: from Derby, through Bletchley, Rugby, &c., to Marston, 95 miles.—Money orders issued at Ampthill: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The river Ivel flows by the south of the village. The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, being at a great distance from the village, it was determined, in 1847, to erect a new church in a field just opposite the rectory. The first stone was laid July 17, 1848, and the church was consecrated July 10, 1849. The tower and nave of the old church are still left standing as a sanctuary in which to read the burial service, as no new ground was consecrated for funerals. The church estate produces £16 per annum, which is applied entirely to the fabric of the church, repairs, &c. The charities are as follow:—Dearmun's gift of £4 per annum, now increased to five times that sum, of which upwards of £20 is given to poor men in cash. The poor's land, which, besides affording £6 yearly to a Sunday schoolmaster, affords also calico and stockings, to the amount of £26, to the poor. The common rights let at £18 per annum, which is distributed every year in coals. Mention is made of an ancient charter of a monastery once in existence here, but no remains of it are now to found. There is also a singular elevation called Castle Hill, supposed to be the site of the castle of the counts of Alvin, who resided in this district.—The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £422: patron, Earl de Grey: pres. incumbent, J. Mandham, 1844: contains 2,140 acres: 193 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,066: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,166: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,453: poor rates in 1838, £209. 5s. The tithes were commuted in 1808, at which time also the parish was enclosed. The principal proprietor is the Earl de Grey. Captain Montague, Berks, possesses one large farm.

CLOPTON, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Carleford, union of Woodbridge: 79 miles from London (coach road 77), 4 from Woodbridge, 8 from Ipswich.—East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Claydon station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London,



&c., 211 miles.---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The public benefactions produce £34. 5s. per annum, which is applied to parochial purposes.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £16. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £720: patron, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor: pres. incumbent, G. W. Taylor, 1848: contains 1,480 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 889: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 447: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,310: poor rates in 1837, £540. 13s.

CLOSOWORTH, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil: 156 miles from London (coach road 124), 4 from Yeovil, 7 from Sherborne.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, 165, thence 25 miles.---Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 8s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £220: patron, Lord Portman: pres. incumbent, Edward Bower, 1828: contains 1,030 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 164: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,327: poor rates in 1838, £25. 3s.

CLOTHALL (formerly CLEYHULL), HERTFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Odsey, union of Hitchin: 41 miles from London (coach road 35), 3 from Baldock, 8 from Royston.---Gt. Nor. Rail. to Baldock, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 173 miles.---Money orders issued at Baldock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There was formerly a free chapel or hospital here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities produce £6. 6s. a year.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £16. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £601: patron, Marquis of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, James Ellice, 1816: contains 3,520 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 495: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,609: poor rates in 1838, £204.

CLOTHERHOLME, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Ripon---(which see for access, &c.): 215 miles from London, 3 from Ripon, 4 from Masham.---Money orders issued at Ripon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 830 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £525.

CLOTTON-HOOFIELD, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Tarvin---(which see for access, &c.): 175 miles from London, 2 from Tarporley, 8 from Chester.---Money orders issued at Tarporley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---Contains 1,550 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 417: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 479: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,550: poor rates in 1838, £113. 5s.

CLOVELLY (or CLAVELLY), DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Hartland, union of Bideford, north of Torridge river: 229 miles from London (coach road 222), 10 from Bideford, 5 from Hartland.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 45 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 243 miles.---Money orders issued at Bideford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes noon.---The harbour of Clovelly and Hartland are, according to Watkins, in his

History of Bideford, appended to that port. "The former place," he says, "is very curious, and deserves observation. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem joined, like pigeon huts, against a wall. At the bottom there is a small pier. The place is famous for the best herrings in the channel." There is an ancient British encampment on a lofty height here, called Clovelly Dyke.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £19. 11s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £244: patron, Sir J. H. Williams: pres. incumbent, L. H. Drake, 1836: contains 4,200 acres: 190 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 950: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,092: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,245: poor rates in 1838, £290. 6s.---Tithes commuted in 1839.---Clovelly Court is the seat of Sir James Williams, Bart. He is descended from Richard Hammett, Esq. of Kennerland Clovelly, whose son and successor, James Hammett, Esq., inherited the property of his great uncle, Zachary Hamlyn, Esq. of Clovelly Court, and was created a baronet in 1795. He was succeeded by his son Sir James, who assumed the surname of Williams in 1798. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by the present Sir James, as third baronet. Clovelly Court is a neat building, erected on the site of an older mansion that was burnt down some years ago. There are extensive views from the house and grounds.

CLOWHOUSE (or CLOSEHOUSE). See Houghton and Closehouse.

CLOWN, DERBY, a parish in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Scarsdale, union of Worksop: 164 miles from London (coach road 150), 8 from Chesterfield, 4 from Bolsover.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Chesterfield, to Staveley station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Chesterfield, &c., 32 miles.---Money orders issued at Chesterfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £10 a year.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £7. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £311: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, O. W. Whiter, 1834: contains 1,860 acres: 134 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 677: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 700: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,659: poor rates in 1837, £107.---Tithes commuted in 1839.---Southgate House is the residence of J. B. Bowdon, Esq.

CLUN, SALOP, a parish, borough, and market-town, in the hund<sup>l</sup> of Purslow, union of Clun, southern division of the county: the parish is very extensive: it includes the townships of Clun, Edoclift, Hobendrid, and Newcastle, besides ten other townships: Clun is the most populous township in the parish: 168 miles from London (coach road 154), 14 from Ludlow, 7 from Knighton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.---Clun derives its name from the river Colun or Clun, which rises in the forest of the same name, six miles to the west, and after dividing the town into two parts, pursues its course, in an easterly direction, towards Ludlow. In the reign of Stephen, or (Camden says) in that of Henry III., Fitz-Alan,

afterwards Earl of Arundel, erected a castle here, on an eminence near the river, the proprietor of which, in former times, possessed the power of life and death over his tenantry. Owen Glendwyr, in his rebellion against Henry IV., destroyed it. The ruins, which still exist, serve in some measure to indicate the ancient form of the castle. Under Henry VIII., this parish was annexed to the newly-made county of Montgomery, from which it was afterwards separated, and joined to that of Salop. The town is beautifully situated on an eminence, with other and higher hills around it. It consists chiefly of a long street on the northern bank of the river. The houses are irregularly built, most of them of ragstone, with thatched roofs, although some of them are of more modern erection: they are well supplied with water. Over the river is a bridge of five arches, leading to that portion of the town in which the church is situated. The church, which was once dependent on Wenlock priory, is a very ancient edifice, chiefly in the Norman, but in some parts in the Saxon, style of architecture. The interior contains a fine old font, and many curious and interesting monuments. The original oak-ceiling is still preserved in the north aisle. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. The Rev. Mr. Swainston, the vicar, has built a charity-school for twenty poor girls; and he also partly supports a charity-school for boys. In 1614, Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, founded Clun Hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and richly endowed it with tithes in various parishes, producing a revenue of £1,000 per annum. Clun was once a lordship in the marches, and the lord marchers first incorporated it by a charter, afterwards confirmed by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Edward II., when its prescriptive right was admitted. As all the records of the lord marchers had been destroyed, its being an incorporated borough was proved by parole evidence. Two bailiffs and thirty burgesses, assisted by subordinate officers, manage the local concerns of the place. There is a hundred court held every three weeks for the recovery of debts under 40s. The town-hall is a modern erection of stone, with arches for its supports, and containing one large upper room for the holding of the courts, with an area for the use of the market beneath it, in which there is a small prison for malefactors. Within a quarter of a mile of the town, in a north-westerly direction, is a single intrenchment, which, it is said, was raised by Owen Glendwyr to shelter his troops whilst attacking the castle; and at a short distance to the south is Walls Castle, from which it was battered. In the vicinity are the camps of the Roman general Ostorius, and the British hero Caractacus; the fortification of the latter is one of the most curious and interesting in the country, and is in a good state of preservation, owing to the care bestowed upon it by the Earl of Powis. Clun gives the title of baron to the Duke of Norfolk. The living (St. George), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £13. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £680: patron, Earl of Powis: pres. incumbent, T. J. Hogg, sen., 1840: contains 22,600 acres: 404 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,077: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,388: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £11,723: poor rates in 1838, £1,180. 16s. Market day,

Tuesday. Fairs: May 11, Whit-Tuesday, Sept. 23, and Nov. 22.

CLUN, SALOP, a township in the above parish. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 204 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,070: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,230.

CLUNBURY, SALOP, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Purslow, union of Clun, on the river Clun: 151 miles from London, 10 from Ludlow, 6 from Bishop's-Castle. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The living (St. Swithin) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford: pres. net income, £120: patron, Earl of Powis: pres. incumbent, C. Swainston, 1805: contains 7,870 acres: 198 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 994: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,143: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,926: poor rates in 1838, £542. 16s.

CLUNGUNFORD, SALOP, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Purslow, union of Clun: 148 miles from London, 8 from Ludlow, 7 from Knighton. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) There is a school here, endowed for the benefit of the children of Clungunford and Broom. The other benefactions produce about £8 a year. The proceeds are appropriated to parochial purposes. The living (St. Cuthbert), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £530: patron, Rev. John Locke: pres. incumbent, John Rocks, 1814: contains 3,710 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 568: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 653: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,002: poor rates in 1838, £283. 7s.

CLUNN. See CLUN.

CLUNTON. See CLUNBURY.

CLUTTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Farnham—(which see for access, &c.): 169 miles from London, 9 from Chester, 9 from Tarporley. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 590 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £780: poor rates in 1838, £53. 4s.

CLUTTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Clun, union of Clutton: 120 miles from London (coach road 115), 3 from Pensford, 12 from Frome. Gt. West. Rail. to Keynsham station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Keynsham, &c., 142 miles. Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. There is an independent chapel here. The church lands produce about £37 a year; the other benefactions £21. 10s., of which £10. 8s. is devoted to the endowment of a school. The collieries in the neighbourhood are very extensive, and chiefly afford employment to the inhabitants. A union workhouse has been erected here, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Clutton poor-law union comprises 29 parishes, spread over an area of 71 square miles, with a population of about 22,500 persons. The annual expenditure is something more than £8,000. The living (St. Augustine), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £340: patron, Earl of Warwick: pres. incumbent, T. B. Johnston, 1815: contains 2,120 acres: 260 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,434: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,649: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,888: poor rates in 1838, £691. 8s.

**CLYDEY, PEMBROKE**, a parish in the hund. of Kilgerran, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn: 227 miles from London (coach road 237), 6 from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 10 from Cardigan.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester, thence 115 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, &c., 209 miles.---Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The living, a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £101: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, D. T. Thomas, 1827: contains 284 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,269: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,459: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,462: poor rates in 1838, £301. 19s.

**CLYNAMMON, CARMARTHEN**, a hamlet in the parish of Llandilo-fawr---(which see for access, &c.): 201 miles from London: 7 from Llangadog, 15 from Carmarthen.---Money orders issued at Llangadog: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 10 a.m.---Contains 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 302: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 347.---(Other returns with the parish.)

**CLYNE, GLAMORGAN**, a hamlet in the parish of Lantwit-Lower---(which see for access, &c.): 197 miles from London, 1 from Neath, 4 from Swansea.---Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m.---Contains 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 153: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £672: poor rates in 1838, £61. 6s.

**CLYNOG, CARNARVON**, a parish in the hund. of Uwch-Gorfa, union of Carnarvon: 255 miles from London (coach road 245), 9 from Carnarvon, 10 from Nevin.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 155 miles.---Money orders issued at Carnarvon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The church is said to have been founded in 616 by St. Beuno, with a monastery, of which no traces now remain. Near the church are the ruins of a chapel and a consecrated well, both of them dedicated to St. Beuno, the patron saint. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. The romantic wildness of the scenery around has made Clynog a favourite resort for visitors.---The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Bangor, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £158: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, R. Williams, 1848: contains 345 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,789: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,057: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,503: poor rates in 1838, £848. 15s.

**CLYRO, RADNOR**, a parish in the hund. of Painscastle, union of Hay, South Wales, bounded on the south and east by the river Wye: 164 miles from London (coach road 158), 2 from Hay, 9 from Kingston.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 45 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 116 miles.---Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.---A monastery was founded here at an early period, and the ruins of a castle still remain. The sessions for the hundred are held here. There is a mineral spring here, which is said to be very efficacious in cases of ophthalmia.---The living, a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's, is valued at £6: pres. net income, £270: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres.

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incumbent, R. L. Venables, 1847: contains 139 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 786: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 904: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,757: poor rates in 1838, £358. 7s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CLYRO-BETTWS**. See BETTWS-CLYRO.

**CLYST**. See BROADCLIST.

**CLYST-HYDON**, DEVON, a parish in the hund. of Cliston, union of St. Thomas: 188 miles from London (coach road 170), 4 from Collumpton, 9 from Exeter.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Hele station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Hele, &c., 207 miles.---Money orders issued at Collumpton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £17 a year. Other parochial charities produce about £18 per annum.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £20. 0s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £440: patron, Mrs. Huyshe: pres. incumbent, John Huyshe, 1831: contains 1,726 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 325: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 374: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,952: poor rates in 1838, £170. 14s.

**CLYTHA, MONMOUTH**, a hamlet in the parish of Lanarth, east of the river Usk---(which see for access, &c.): 142 miles from London, 5 from Abergavenny, 10 from Monmouth.---Money orders issued at Abergavenny: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Lanarth: contains 1,660 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 336: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 385: poor rates in 1838, £221. 18s.

**COAL-ASTON (or COLD-ASTON)**, DERBY, a township in the parish of Dronfield---(which see for access, &c.): 158 miles from London, 5 from Sheffield, 7 from Chesterfield.---Money orders issued at Sheffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 352: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 404: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,455: poor rates in 1838, £84. 14s.

**COALBROOK**. See COLEBROOK.

**COALEY, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Dursley: the Gloucestershire and Berkeley Canal passes through the parish: 115 miles from London, 3 from Dursley.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Gloucester station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cheltenham, &c., 93 miles.---Money orders issued at Dursley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £34 a year.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £8. 2s. 2d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. R. Fanshawe, 1835: contains 2,460 acres: 226 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 979: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,735: poor rates in 1838, £435. 11s.

**COANWOOD (EAST), NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle---(which see for access, &c.): 286 miles from London, 3 from Haltwhistle, 16 from Hexham.---Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m.---Contains 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 139: poor rates in 1838, £15. 11s.

**COASTAMoor, DURHAM**, a township in the

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parish of Heighington—(which see for access, &c.): 6 miles from Darlington.—Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Contains 510 acres: 2 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £255: poor rates in 1838, £1. 14s.

COATS. See CAREY.

COAT-YARDS (or COAL-YARDS), NORTHUMBERLAND, a township, chapelry of Nether-Witton—(which see for access, &c.): 310 miles from London, 11 from Morpeth, 7 from Rothbury.—Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes noon.—Contains 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20.—(Other returns with the parish.)

COATES, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, close on the Thames and Severn Canal: 99 miles from London (coach road 93), 4 from Cirencester, 5 from Stroud.—Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cirencester, &c., 123 miles.—Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The church accommodation has lately been much increased.—The living (St. Matthew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £9. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £369: patron, Rev. Wm. Dewe: pres. incumbent, T. C. Gibb, 1848: contains 2,330 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 373: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 428: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £2,256: poor rates in 1838, £138. The tithes were commuted in 1792.

COATES, LEICESTER, a township in the parish of Prestwold, on the river Soar—(which see for access, &c.): 111 miles from London, 2 from Loughborough, 13 from Leicester.—Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 530 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 75: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,743: poor rates in 1838, £69. 16s.

COATES, LINCOLN, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough: 177 miles from London (coach road 144), 9 from Lincoln, 10 from Newark.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, &c., 58 miles.—Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living (St. Edith), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £3. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £50: patron, Sir J. Ramsden, Bart.: pres. incumbent, F. Peel, 1832: contains 950 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 47: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,033: poor rates in 1838, £11. 1s.

COATES, SUSSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bury, rape of Arundel, on the river Rother: 77 miles from London (coach road 51), 3 from Petworth, 7 from Arundel.—Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Arundel, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 209 miles.—Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Burton: contains 510 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 67: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £319: poor rates in 1838, £35. 17s.

COATES, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in

the parish of Barnoldwich, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 222 miles from London, 5 from Clitheroe, 9 from Skipton.—Money orders issued at Clitheroe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—Contains 700 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 101: poor rates in 1838, £75. 12s.

COATES (GREAT), LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caister: 189 miles from London (coach road 170), 3 from Great Grimsby, 9 from Caister.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough, Boston, and Grimsby, to Great Coates station: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Glandford-Brigg, to Great Coates, 124 miles.—Money orders issued at Grimsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £11. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £580: patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Houson, 1822: contains 2,200 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 245: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £4,130. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COATES (LITTLE), LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caister: 169 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £120: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, R. Blenkinson, 1843: contains 1,060 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 40: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,386: poor rates in 1838, £43. 15s.

COATES (NORTH), LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caister: 182 miles from London (coach road 158), 10 from Louth, 15 from Caister.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Louth to North Thoresby, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Boston, and Louth, &c., 127 miles.—Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 noon: post closes 2 p.m.—The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £382: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, R. B. Plumptre, 1818: contains 2,420 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £225: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £2,233.

COATHAM (EAST), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkleatham, near the mouth of the Tees—(which see for access, &c.)

COATHAM-MUNDEVILLE, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Skerne ward, on the river Skerne—(which see for access, &c.): 245 miles from London, 4 from Darlington, 11 from Stockton.—Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—Contains 1,500 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 138: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £1,275: poor rates in 1838, £94. 13s.

COATON, NORTHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Ravensthorpe—(which see for access, &c.): 9 miles from Northampton.—Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—Contains 860 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 128: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup>: £914: poor rates in 1838, £48.

**COATON CLAY** (or **CLAY COATON**), **NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guilsborough, union of Rugby, on a branch of the river Avon: 88 miles from London (coach road 81), 10 from Daventry, 3 from Crick. — Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leicester to Rugby, &c., 56 miles. — Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is a right of common here, over twenty-five acres of land at low rents. The other parochial benefactions produce about £5. 10s. a year. — The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £339: patron, Rev. T. Smith: pres. incumbent, Thomas Smith, 1798: contains 1,380 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 107: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,696: poor rates in 1838, £44. 4s.

**COBHAM, KENT**, a parish in the upper half hun<sup>d</sup> of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford: 29 miles from London (coach road 25), 4 from Gravesend, 4 from Rochester. — Gravesend Rail. to Gravesend, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 161 miles. — Money orders issued at Gravesend: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The church is singularly rich in monumental brasses of very elaborate execution, commemorative of the several members of the Cobham family. The College, as it is called here, was founded in 1598, by the executors of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, for the maintenance of twenty poor people of this and other parishes. The income of the institution is about £220 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £4. 7s. a year. — The living (St. Mary Magdalene) is a vicarage not in charge, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £94: patron, Earl of Darnley: pres. incumbent, John Stokes, 1814: contains 2,800 acres: 127 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 758: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 871: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,531: poor rates in 1838, £315. 15s. — Fair, August 2. — Cobham Hall is now the seat of the Earl of Darnley, but was formerly, from the reign of King John to that of James I., the head of the barony of the illustrious race of Cobham, the last of the ancient nobility of Kent. William, a Norman soldier, surnamed *Quatre-Mer*, or knight of the four seas, granted the manors of Cobham and Shorne to Henry de Cobham, one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assizæ*, or Justices of the Great Assize, in the first year of the reign of King John. His descendants, under successive reigns, filled the highest and most honourable offices in the state. The male line becoming afterwards extinct, Joan, the grand-daughter and heiress of John de Cobham, the third and last baron, was the source of the honour: she married in succession five husbands, the fourth was Sir John Oldcastle, Knt., who assumed the title of Lord Cobham in right of his wife; and who, in consequence of his adherence to the opinions of the Lollards, was *burnt alive* in the reign of Henry V., as the chief person of that sect. Henry, a descendant of Joan, engaging in a conspiracy with Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Grey of Wilton, and others, against the Cecils, was imprisoned in the Tower, and as all his property was confiscated, he was reduced to such poverty, that, says Weldon, *he*

*had starved had not a trencher-man, sometime his servant at court, relieved him with scraps.* The hall is built in the form of a half H. There are octagonal towers at the extremities of the side wings, which, with the centre and a sunk wall in front, enclose an ornamented quadrangular lawn. The centre was built according to a design by Inigo Jones. It was renovated by the late Earl of Darnley. The interior of the north wing has been completely repaired; it contains a picture gallery, 134 feet in length. In the south wing are numerous fine paintings. The park includes 1,800 acres, and is almost seven miles in circumference. It is beautifully diversified, and well wooded, containing a great number of oaks, and an avenue of lime trees. At the south of the park, on an eminence, is a large mausoleum for the interment of members of the family, built according to an injunction in the will of the last earl. The owner of Cobham, Viscount Darnley of Athboy, and Baron Clifton of Rathmore, county Meath, in the peerage of Ireland: Baron Clifton, of Lighton Bromswold, in the peerage of England, hereditary high steward of Gravesend and Milton, is descended from John Bligh, citizen of London, who was employed as agent of the adventurers for the estates forfeited in the civil war of 1641, and arrived in Ireland in the time of Cromwell, and became an adventurer himself. He sat for Athboy in the first parliament after the Restoration. His son was M.P. for Meath; and his grandson, John Bligh, Esq., also sat in parliament. He married the daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and in September, 1721, was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore. In March, 1722-3, he was made Viscount Darnley, and in June, 1725, Earl of Darnley. His son, Edward, who succeeded him, on the death of his mother, inherited the English barony of Clifton. From him descended John, the fifth earl, lord-lieutenant of the county of Meath, who, on his death in 1835, was succeeded by the present earl. — Wood-House is the seat of John Braithwaite, Esq.

**COBHAM, SURREY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Elmbridge, union of Epsom, on the river Mole: 22 miles from London (coach road 19), 6 from Epsom. — Sou. West. Rail. to Epsom, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 154 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 1 noon: post closes 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m. — The church is an ancient structure, in a mixed style of early and decorated architecture. On the north side of it, there is a handsome tomb to the memory of Harvey Combe, Esq. There were formerly some extensive iron-works here, worked by the river Mole, but the place is now only used for carding woollen rags. The Mole is well stocked with pike, carp, trout, and other fish, and its banks are consequently much resorted to by anglers. — The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £9. 17s. 11d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Rev. C. Weston: pres. incumbent, W. James, 1823: contains 5,240 acres: 266 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,617: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,859: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,094: poor rates in 1838, £1,067. 12s. — Fairs: 17th of March and 11th of December, for horses and sheep. — About

half a mile distant is Cobham Park, a handsome mansion built by Lord Ligonier, on the plan of an Italian villa. It is now the seat of Harvey Combe, Esq. In its neighbourhood there are several very gentlemanly residences, the principal of which is Hatchford House, a seat of the Earl of Ellesmere; Pains Hill, of Mrs. Cooper; and Cobham Lodge, the residence of Miss Molesworth.

COBLEY. See TATNAL AND COBLEY.

COBRIDGE, STAFFORD, a rather extensive hamlet, partly in the parish of Burslem, and partly in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and near the Trent and Mersey Canal: 148 miles from London (coach road 152), 2½ from Newcastle, 1 from Burslem. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton-upon-Trent, to Newcastle-under-Lyne, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 42 miles. Money orders issued at Newcastle-under-Lyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. This village has been raised into consideration by extensive collieries, and a vast increase in it of the manufacture of china and earthenware, and it is indeed now almost a part of Burslem. The living (Christ Church) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £100: patron, Rector of Burslem: pres. incumbent, W. D. Lamb, 1846: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,363: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,700.—(The returns have not been separately made)

COCKAYNE-HATLEY (or HATLEY-PORT), BEDFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Biggleswade: 46 miles from London (coach road 50), 6 from Biggleswade, 2 from Potton. Gt. Nor. Rail. to Biggleswade, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, 102, thence 12 miles. Money orders issued at Biggleswade: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8¼ a.m.: post closes 7½ a.m. The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £157: patron, Rev. H. C. Cust: pres. incumbent, Hon. H. C. Cust, 1806: contains 1,460 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 99: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,330: poor rates in 1838, £63. 18s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COCKEN, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, bounded on the south and the west by the river Wear—(which see for access, &c.): 263 miles from London, 4 from Durham, 11 from Newcastle. Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. At Cocken Hall, the property of the Earl of Durham, and which is almost surrounded by water, a nunnery of the order of St. Teresa was established about the beginning of the present century by several nuns, who immigrated from Aire, near Antwerp. The community consists of sixteen choir nuns. Their walks and plantations are singularly wild and romantic, extending along deep dells, bounded by lofty precipices, which rise abruptly from the banks of the river. The building of the convent is an ancient and picturesque structure, having just opposite to it the ruins of Finshall Abbey. Contains 380 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £684: poor rates in 1838, £17. Cocken Hall is the seat of William Standish Standish, Esq. The hall is built on an eminence surrounded on the east by deep dells, and on the other three sides by the river Wear, but flow-

ing through a rocky channel. There are, in some places perpendicular cliffs 100 feet high, and the ground in other places declines gradually to the margin of the stream. A beautiful view of the ruins of Finchley Priory, from the terrace formed at the bottom of the cliff. The southern portions were formerly planted with vine and various other fruit trees.—(For the family history and genealogy of the present proprietor, see DIXBURY, Lancashire.)

COCKER (THE), CUMBERLAND, a river.

COCKERHAM, LANCASTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, south of the sands, union of Lancaster, close on the Lancaster Canal: it includes the township of Cockerham, and the chapelry of Ellel: 224 miles from London (coach road 234), 6 from Lancaster, 5 from Garstang. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Preston to Garstang, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 124 miles. Money orders issued at Lancaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8¼ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. There is an Independent chapel here, and a school endowed with about £25 a year, and there is also a charity school in Ellel. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £10. 16. 8d.: pres. net income, £655: patron, Lord of the Manor: pres. incumbent, John Dodson, 1835: contains 10,420 acres: 480 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,230: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,714: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £16,649: poor rates in 1838, £939. Tithes commuted in 1825. Fair, Easter-Monday. Cockerham is the seat of R. Berthon Preston, Esq. This family was seated at Preston Richard, Westmoreland, in the time of King Henry II., and also possessed the adjacent manor of Preston Patrick. The estates continued in this family from the time of King Henry II. to that of Edward III., for a space of upwards of two hundred years; when, the male line failing, the estate of Preston Patrick passed to Sir John de Preston, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and brother of Richard de Preston, the last male heir. In the reign of Charles I., John Preston, Esq., his descendant, at his own expense, raised a regiment for that monarch, and was created a baronet in 1664. The title expired in 1710, with the third baronet. A junior branch of the family afterwards settled at Cockerham, founded by John Preston, of Preston Hall, from whom descended Robert Preston, Esq. of Fir Grove, who died in 1833, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Robert Berthon Preston, Esq.

COCKERHAM, LANCASTER, a township in the above parish.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 4,860 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 663: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 762: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,501.

COCKERINGTON (NORTH), or St. MARY'S, LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 176 miles from London (coach road 152), 4 from Louth, 10 from Alford. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Louth, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Louth, &c., 121 miles. Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. The living (St. Leonard), a perpetual curacy, with Alvingham: contains 2,030 acres: 48 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

227: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,310: poor rates in 1838, £118. 2s.

**COCKERINGTON (SOUTH)**, or **St. LEONARD'S**, LINCOLN, a parish in the Wold division of the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 151 miles from London, 3 from Louth, 14 from Horncastle—(for access and postal arrangements, see above.)—From Sir Adrian Scrope, Knt., of this place, was descended Adrian Scrope, Esq., who was a warm adherent of Charles II. during the civil war, and who was wounded and left for dead on the field of Edgehill, but was recovered through the skill and attention of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. At the coronation of Charles II., after the Restoration, Mr. Scrope was made a Knight of the Bath. To his the fate of a relative and namesake was a sad contrast. The other, Mr. Adrian Scrope, after finishing his education as a fellow-commoner at Hart Hall, Cambridge, embraced the cause of the parliament, and speedily attained the colonelcy of a regiment of horse, and afterwards signed the warrant for beheading the king, for which, in October, 1660, he suffered capital execution. Scrope, the celebrated satirist and poet, was a descendant of the loyalist Scrope.—The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 1s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £163: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, G. T. Holland, 1846: contains 1,430 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 246: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,896: poor rates in 1838, £115.—Tithes were commuted in 1765.

**COCKERMOUTH**, CUMBERLAND, a parliamentary borough, market town, and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Brigham, union of Cockermouth: 340 miles from London (coach road 306), 12 from Whitehaven.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Lancaster, and Carlisle, to Cockermouth station: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 240 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9.20 a.m. and 11½ a.m.: post closes 12.55 p.m. and 5½ p.m.—Cockermouth derives its name from its situation at the *mouth* of the river *Cocker*, which here falls into the Derwent. William de Meschines, soon after the Conquest, assigned the barony, now called the Honour of Cockermouth, to Waldeof, lord of Allerdale, son of the Earl of Northumberland. It was once in the possession of Piers Gavestone, but after changing hands several times, it now belongs to the Earl of Egremont. Mary Queen of Scots, on her road from Workington to Carlisle, after her escape from the castle of Dunbar, remained here for some time, and was entertained by the Fletchers at Hutton Hall with great hospitality. During the parliamentary war, the castle was besieged in August, 1648, by 500 Cumberland royalists; but Cromwell soon despatched Lieut.-Colonel Ashton from Lancashire, who relieved it. The castle is situated on a precipitous eminence to the north of the town, opposite to where the two rivers meet. It was once extremely strong and very extensive. Some portions of it are still habitable. The town is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley, surrounded with beautiful scenery of hill, dale, wood, and water. On the northern side flows the Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of two arches. Along the bank of the

river there is an agreeable promenade, extending for a mile, and terminated at one end by lofty well-wooded cliffs, and at the other by the ruins of the castle, and the bowling-green. The streets are well lighted; but all of them, except the High Street, indifferently paved. The houses are of stone, roofed with blue slate, and are well supplied with water. Cockermouth, within the last few years, has been considerably improved. In 1711, the old church, built in the reign of Edward III., was, with the exception of the tower, destroyed, and the present one substituted: it was dedicated to All Saints. There is a small subscription library, and a parochial library here, which contains 500 volumes. The Society of Friends, the Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels here. There is a free grammar-school, founded in 1676, a charity school, and a free school for girls. There is a dispensary, and also four friendly societies, and a savings bank. There are extensive coal mines in the vicinity. The chief officer of the town is a bailiff, chosen annually at Christmas, at a court-leet for the manor, but he has no local authority, the borough being under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, by whom a petty session is held every Monday. From the time of Edward I. to that of Charles I., Cockermouth returned no members to parliament; but the privilege was then restored, and has been exercised ever since. It is the principal place of election, and the polling-place for the eastern division of Cumberland. The Moot Hall has been recently rebuilt on a commodious plan. The honour of Cockermouth gives the title of baron to the family of Wyndham, Earls of Egremont.—The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £34. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £132: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, Edward Fawcett, 1809: contains 2,680 acres: 967 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 4,940: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 5,681: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,454: poor rates in 1838, £853. 15s. Tithes commuted in 1813.—Market days, Monday and Saturday. Fairs: Monday before Easter—Monday, cattle; first and third Wednesday in May; Oct. 10, horses; Feb. 18.—Bankers: Branch of Carlisle City and District Bank—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co.; Branch of Cumberland Union Banking Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.—Globe Inn and Sun Hotel.

**COCKERSAND ABBEY**, LANCASTER, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Lonsdale.

**COCKERTON**, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Darlington, on a branch of the river Skerne—(which see for access, &c.): 260 miles from London, 1 from Durham, 12 from Wolsingham.—Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—Contains 1,580 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 482: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 554: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,986: poor rates in 1838, £243. 17s.

**COCKFIELD**, DURHAM, a parish in the southwest division of Darlington ward, union of Teesdale, south of the river Gaunless: 284 miles from London (coach road 255), 7 from Barnard Castle, 14 from Darlington.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Darlington, to Bishop's Auckland, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through



York, &c., 152 miles. Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the vicarage of Staindrop, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £9. 18s.: pres. net income, £354: patron, Duke of Cleveland: pres. incumbent, H. C. Lipscomb, 1846: contains 1,720 acres: 155 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,187: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,365: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,770: poor rates in 1838, £111. 10s. S., Raby Park, the seat of the Duke of Cleveland—(for which see SHOLTON.)

COCKFIELD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Cosford: 101 miles from London (coach road 65), 12 from Sudbury, 7 from Bury St. Edmund's. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Bury, &c., 208 miles. Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £8. 18s. a year. The living (St. Peter), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £635: patron, St. John's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, R. Jeffreys, 1841: contains 3,470 acres: 207 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 951: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,093: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,086: poor rates in 1838, £401. 15s.

COCKING, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst: 86 miles from London (coach road 52), 8 from Chichester, 7 from Petworth. Brighton and South Coast Rail. to Chichester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 218 miles. Money orders issued at Chichester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, T. Valentine, 1823: contains 2,370 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 464: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 533: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,749: poor rates in 1838, £256. 4s.

COCKINGTON, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Haytor, union of Newton-Abbot: 222 miles from London (coach road 193), 2 from Torquay, 8 from Dartmouth. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Torquay, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 236 miles. Money orders issued at Torquay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £41. 6s. per annum, consisting chiefly of an endowment for almshouses inhabited by six poor people. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, annexed to that of Tor-Mohun, and having jointly a pres. net income of about £400: patron, C. Mallock, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. H. Harris, D.D., 1848: contains 1,560 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 203: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,109: poor rates in 1838, £127. Cockington Court is the seat of C. H. Mallock, Esq.—Pilmuir, in the parish of Tor-Mohun, is the seat of Lord Sinclair.—Torre Abbey is the seat of R. S. Cary, Esq.

COCKLAW, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of St. John-Lee—(which see for access,

&c.): 286 miles from London, 1 from Hexham. Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There are still some remains of Cocklaw tower, a castle of the Erringtons. Contains 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: poor rates in 1838, £127. 5s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COCKLE-PARK, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Hebburn—(which see for access, &c.): 292 miles from London, 3 from Morpeth, 11 from Rothbury. Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1½ p.m. Cockle-Park Tower, now a handsome farm residence, was once a stronghold of the Bertrams. Contains 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 63: poor rates in 1838, £69. 5s.

COCKLEY-CLEY, NORFOLK, a parish in the southern division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Greenhoe, union of Swaffham: 135 miles from London, 4 from Swaffham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Lynn to Swaffham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Lynn, &c., 141 miles. Money orders issued at Swaffham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There was formerly a church here, dedicated to St. Peter, but it was burnt down in the reign of Elizabeth; and a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and afterwards fitted up as a rectory-house, has now been converted into a cottage. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the celebrated admiral, is said to have run away from his apprenticeship to a shoemaker in this parish. The parochial charities produce about £16 a year. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, J. R. Buckworth, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Rolfe, 1819: contains 4,370 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 244: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,253: poor rates in 1838, £52. 9s.

COCKSHUT, SALOP, a chapelry in the parish of Ellesmere—(which see for access, &c.): 174 miles from London, 4 from Ellesmere, 9 from Oswestry. Money orders issued at Ellesmere: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ellesmere: pres. net income, £86: patron, Vicar of Ellesmere: pres. incumbent, S. H. Burrows, 1840: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 34.

COCKTHORPE, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Greenhoe, union of Walsingham: 147 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Clay, 5 from Wells. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Ely to Fakenham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Fakenham, &c., 167 miles. Money orders issued at Holt: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. This was the birth-place of Admirals Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Christopher Mynnes. Sir Cloudesley was born in 1674, and served as a lieutenant in the navy under Sir John Narborough, who sent him with a requisition to the Dey of Tripoli, who treated it with contempt. On his return, he pointed out to the admiral the practicability of destroying the shipping in the harbour, which, receiving permission, he accomplished without the loss of a single man. For this he was raised to the command of a ship, and served with great distinction for a series of years in dif-

ferent parts of the world, sharing in the victories of Malaga and La Hogue. While in command of the Channel fleet, in 1705, he sailed for England; but, on the 22d of October, fell by mistake on the Scilly rocks, when his ship and crew were totally lost. The body of Sir Cloudealey was found by some fishermen, who buried it; but it was afterwards disinterred, carried to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey.---The living (All Saints), a rectory, united with the rectories of Blakeney and Little Langham, with the perpetual curacy of Glandford, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £506: patron, Lord Calthorpe: pres. incumbent, Joseph Cotterill, 1824: contains 530 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 42: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £582: poor rates in 1838, £72. 10s.

COCKTHORPE, OXFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Ducklington, west of the river Windrush---(which see for access, &c.): 63 miles from London, 3 from Witney, 9 from Burford.---Money orders issued at Witney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living is a curacy to the rectory of Ducklington, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, not in charge.

CODDENHAM, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 76 miles from London (coach road 74), 4 from Needham, 7 from Debenham.---East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Claydon station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 208 miles.---Money orders issued at Needham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---This is a large and beautiful village. The church is a fine Gothic structure, which contains several fine monuments. The Independents have a small chapel here.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, with the curacy of Crowfield, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £1,009: patron, Rev. J. Longe: pres. incumbent, Robert Longe, 1834: contains 2,731 acres: 213 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 924: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,100: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,768: poor rates in 1848, £476. Tithes commuted in 1839.---Fair, October 2.---Coddenham Hall, an elegant residence, is the seat of Charles Crowe, Esq.---The handsome Red House, on rising ground, with a broad expanse of pasture-glebe before it, and commanding lovely prospects of undulating ground, well wooded, is the vicarage and residence of the Rev. Robert Longe.

CODDINGTON, CHESTER, a parish in the higher division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxton, union of Great Boughton: 186 miles from London (coach road 169), 8 from Chester, 8 from Tarporley.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe to Chester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 86 miles.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £5. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £262: patron, Dean and Chapter of Chester: pres. incumbent, T. Boydell, 1840: contains 2,640 acres: 49 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 324: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 373: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,528: poor rates in 1838, £242. 16s.---Coddington is the seat of the Rev. Richard Massie, rector of Ecclestone. Some derive the descent of this family from a younger son of Sir John Massie

of Tatton; and others from Hamon, son of Sir John Massie of Puddington. Hugh Massie, the first ancestor, settled at Coddington through his marriage with Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Bold of Coddington. His third son, William Massie, Esq., in the reign of Henry VI., purchased the manors of Coddington and Bechinde from Sir Philip Boteler. From him descended John Massie, Esq. of Coddington, whose fifth son, Edward, was one of the most distinguished generals in the civil wars under Charles I. From John Massie descended Thomas Massie, Esq. of Coddington, who died in 1802, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rev. Richard Massie.

CODDINGTON, CHESTER, a township in the above parish.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 1,220 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 140: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,542: poor rates in 1838, £117. 15s.

CODDINGTON, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radlow, union of Ledbury: 131 miles from London (coach road 123), 3 from Ledbury, 10 from Bromyard.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 84 miles.---Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £4. 18s. 4d.: pres. net income, £170: patron, Bishop of Hereford: contains 1,510 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 158: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,143: poor rates in 1837, £65.

CODDINGTON, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark: 149 miles from London (coach road 126), 2 Newark, 6 from Southwell.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Newark, &c., 35 miles.---Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---There is a school here, with a small endowment out of Birche's charity, which not long since had an income of £140 a year. The other charities produce about £3 per annum.---The living (All Saints), a curacy annexed to the vicarage of East Stoke: contains 1,850 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 436: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 501: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,595: poor rates in 1838, £181. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1760.

CODFORD, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Heytesbury, union of Warminster, on the southern bank of the river Wiley: 110 miles from London (coach road 95), 4 from Heytesbury, 8 from Warminster.---Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Bishopstoke, to Salisbury, &c., 203 miles.---Money orders issued at Heytesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £306: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, G. M. Webster, 1816: contains 1,540 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 338: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 389: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,705: poor rates in 1838, £201.

CODFORD, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Heytesbury, union of Warminster: 96 miles from

London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £17. 15s.: pres. net income, £380: patron, Pembroke College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. Wightwick, 1841: contains 1,770 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 394: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 453: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £890: poor rates in 1838, £339. 7s.

CODICOTE, HERTFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Cashio, or liberty of St. Albans, though locally situated in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Broadwater, union of Hitchin: 25 miles from London (coach road 28), 2 from Welwyn, 7 from Hatfield. Gt. Nor. Rail. to Welwyn, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 157 miles. Money orders issued at Welwyn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £7. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £149: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, T. H. Sharpe, 1848: contains 2,580 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 906: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,042: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,048: poor rates in 1837, £281.

CODNOR-WITH-LOSCOE, DERBYSHIRE, a township in the parish of Heanor, near the Erwash Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 135 miles from London, 9 from Derby, 4 from Alfreton. Money orders issued at Derby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £150: patron, Crown and Bishop alternately: pres. incumbent H. Middleton, 1845: contains 267 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,007: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,308: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,682.

CODNOR-CASTLE, AND PARK-LIBERTY, DERBY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch—(which see for access, &c.): 136 miles from London. Contains 1,320 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 815: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 937: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> 1,764: poor rates in 1838, £206. 12s.—Codnor Castle is the property of Charles Legh Hoskins Master, Esq., also of Barrow Green House, Surrey. This castle, in the reign of Henry III., was the principal seat of Richard de Grey. In 1712, when it came into the possession of the Masters, it was partly in ruins. It has been, since that time, almost destroyed. It is situated on an elevation. The family that now possess it is a branch of the ancient Kentish family of Master. The present proprietor is descended from John Master, Esq. of East Langdon, Kent, from whom descended Sir Streynsham Master, Knight, governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and who, in 1712, was high sheriff of Derbyshire, and who purchased Codnor Castle in 1692, whose descendant now holds the property.

CODRINGTON. See WAPLEY-WITH-CODRINGTON.

CODSALL, STAFFORD, a parish in the south division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Seisdon, union of Seisdon, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal: it includes the township of Oaken: 132 miles from London (coach road 127), 5 from Wolverhampton, 8 from Penkridge. Nor. West. Rail. through Birmingham to Wolverhampton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, &c., 55 miles. Money orders issued at Wolver-

hampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—There is a school here with a small endowment. The parochial charities produce about £58 a year.—The living (St. Nicholas) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £146: patron, Lord Wrottesley: pres. incumbent, Arthur Trower, 1847: contains 2,580 acres: 215 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,096: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,260: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,717: poor rates in 1838, £271. 13s.

COEDANA, ANGLESEY, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Twrcelyn, union of Anglesey, North Wales: 254 miles from London (coach road 265), 2 from Llanerchymed, 5 from Llanallgo. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe, Chester, and Bangor, to Garwens station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 154 miles. Money orders issued at Bangor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The living is a chapelry to the rectory of Llanellian: contains 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 275: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £864: poor rates in 1838, £155. 3s.

COEDCANLASS, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Narbeth, South Wales, on an estuary of the Bristol Channel: 228 miles from London (coach road 261), 6 from Haverfordwest, 5 from Pembroke. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 125 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 228 miles. Money orders issued at Haverfordwest: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living, a donative curacy, a sinecure in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £20: patron, Sir John Owen: pres. incumbent, W. D. Phillips, 1830: contains 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 245: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £626: poor rates in 1838, £41. 17s.

COED-CHRISTIONYDD. See CHRISTIONYDD.

COED-DHU-CHURCH (or COYCHURCH), GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, South Wales. It includes the hamlets of Coychurch, Higher and Lower, and Pencoyd, and the chapelry of Peterstone-on-the-Hill: 168 miles from London (coach road 179), 2 from Bridgend, 6 from Cowbridge. Gt. West. Rail. to Weston-super-Mare, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 182 miles. Money orders issued at Bridgend: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—There is a school here with a small endowment. The other charities consist of the interest of £1,000 in the funds, which is equally divided among the poor of the three hamlets. The mountain of Coer-Caradoc is in this parish.—The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Peterstone, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £28. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £446: patron, Earl of Dunraven: pres. incumbent, John Harding, 1812: contains 221 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,254: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,442: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,262: poor rates in 1838, £429. 3s.

COED-FRANK, GLAMORGAN, a hamlet in the parish of Cadoxton—(which see for access, &c.): 196 miles from London, 1 from Neath. Money orders issued at Neath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m.—Contains 154 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,126: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,295: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £454: poor rates in 1838, £385. 2s.

COEDGLASSION (or COIDGLASSION), RADNOR, a hamlet in the parish of Nantmel—(which see for access, &c.): 171 miles from London, 5 from Rhayadry, 12 from North Radnor. Money orders issued at Rhayadry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m.—Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 237.

COEDKERNEW, MOWMOUTH, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wentloog, union of Newport: 149 miles from London (coach road 151), 4 from Newport, 6 from Cardiff.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Clvedon, thence across the channel, 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Clevedon, &c., 163 miles. Money orders issued at Newport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—The living (All Saints) is a curacy joined with the vicarage of St. Brides-Wentloog: contains 710 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 149: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £903: poor rates in 1838, £110. 5s.

COED-Y-CUMAR, BRECON, a hamlet in the parish of Vainor—(which see for access, &c.): 169 miles from London, 2 from Merthyr-Tydvil, 12 from Brecon. Money orders issued at Merthyr-Tydvil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—Contains 328 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,905: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,191: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,700.

COETON-ARTHUR. See ARTHUR'S-STONE.

COFFINSWELL, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of HAYTON, union of Newton-Abbot: 131 miles from London (coach road 188), 5 from Abbots-Newton, 8 from Totness.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter, to Totness, &c., 145 miles. Money orders issued at Newton-Abbot: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (St. Bartholomew), a curacy to the vicarage of St. Mary's Church: contains 1,010 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 215: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,825: poor rates in 1838, £113. 17s.

COGAN (or COGGAN), GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, South Wales: 152 miles from London (coach road 166), 6 from Cardiff, 6 from Llandaff.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across to Penarth, &c., 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 166 miles. Money orders issued at Cardiff: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—The living is a rectory annexed to that of Leek-with.—Contains 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 28: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £368: poor rates in 1838, £21. 7s.

COGENHOE (or COCKHOE), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wymersley, union of Hardingstone, south of the river Nen: 72 miles from London (coach road 61), 5 from Northampton, 6 from Wellingborough.—Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Northampton, &c., 84 miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the arch<sup>d</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £17: pres. net income, £245: patron, Rev. R. E. Watkin: pres. incumbent, Edward Watkin, 1812: contains 960 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 322: probable

pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 370: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,462: poor rates in 1838, £178. 16s. The tithes were commuted under acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 34.

COGGES, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wooton, union of Witney: it includes the township of Wilcote: 73 miles from London (coach road 64), 1 from Witney, 10 from Oxford.—Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Oxford, &c., 105 miles. Money orders issued at Witney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—There was formerly here an alien priory of black monks to the abbey of the Holy Trinity, at Fiscamp, in Normandy. There are two schools here, with an endowment of £6 a year. The parochial charities, which are intercommunicative with those of Witney, produce about £97 a year.—The living (St. Mary) is a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the arch<sup>d</sup> and diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £64: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, H. Gregory: contains 2,090 acres: 138 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 825: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 949: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,657: poor rates in 1838, £246. 1s. The tithes were commuted in 1787.

COGGESHALL (GREAT), ESSEX, a market town and parish in the Witham division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Witham: 45 miles from London (coach road 44), 3 from Kelvedon, 9 from Colchester.—East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Kelvedon station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 177 miles. Money orders issued at Kelvedon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—By some antiquaries, this place is supposed to have been the Roman station *Ad Ansom*, but others think it more probable that it was the *Canonium* of Antoninus, with the distance of which place from *Cesaromagus* it exactly corresponds. Several remains, tending to support the latter assertion, have been found here. Colo, a Saxon, held this lordship in the time of Edward the Confessor, and at the Norman survey it belonged to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, whose heiress, Maud, conveyed it to the crown by her union with Stephen, then Earl of Blois, but afterwards king of England. The present town probably arose chiefly from the establishment of an abbey here by Stephen and his queen, in the year 1142, who richly endowed it, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. King John granted it several privileges, and Henry III. invested the community with the privilege to hold a weekly market, and an eight days' annual fair. Some chantries were afterwards founded here. Its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £298. 8s. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Thomas Seymour, the brother of the Duke of Somerset. Since then it has been divided, and has belonged to various families. Only a small part of the abbey is now in existence: it is occupied as a farm-house. Near it is an ancient bridge of three arches, built by King Stephen over a canal, cut to convey water from the river to the monastery, which has lately been repaired. The town is situated near the river Blackwater, and contains several narrow streets well lighted and supplied with water, but indifferently paved. The principal trade at present is in silk-weaving, but it had formerly a large trade in the manufacture of baize and serge, which has, however, considerably de-

creased. The church is a large handsome edifice, with a square tower. Coggeshall comprised the parishes of Great and Little Coggeshall, which are now consolidated. In the latter were two churches erected by the monks, one for their own use, which is entirely destroyed, and the other a parochial church, the remains of which are now made into a barn. The Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels here. In 1636, Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., founded a school, and endowed it with £30 per annum, in which 30 or 40 boys are educated, and an apprentice fee of £10 is given to each on leaving the school. Of the fund, about £50 per annum is paid to Levington, and £9 to Nacton, the rest being divided amongst the poor. There are six unendowed almshouses, and various bequests for the relief of the poor: amongst them is one given by Thomas Pycocke, Esq., in 1580, called wood-money, amounting to £70 per annum. The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £11. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £215: patron, Captain Du Cane: pres. incumbent, W. J. Dampier, 1841: contains 2,770 acres: 624 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,408: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,919: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,430: poor rates in 1838, £1,228. 17s. Market day: Thursday. Fairs: Whit-Tuesday, cattle. Bankers: Sparrow & Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street. Inns: Chapel, King's Arms, and White Hart.

COGGESHALL (LITTLE), ESSEX, a hamlet in the above parish, on the opposite side of the river, and in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Witham: 43 miles from London, 1 from Great Coggeshall. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 830 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 443: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 509: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,878: poor rates in 1838, £186. 1s.

COGSHELL, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, north of the river Weaver—(which see for access, &c.): 177 miles from London, 3 from Northwich, 6 from Warrington. Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 520 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,951: poor rates in 1838, £95. 15s.

COKER (EAST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, union of Yeovil: 159 miles from London (coach road 123), 3 from Yeovil, 7 from Ilchester. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Dorchester, &c., 248 miles. Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. This was the birth-place of Dampier, the navigator, who was born about 1652, and became a mariner at an early age. During many years he had great variety of experience at sea, the history and results of which he published in a work called 'Voyages round the World,' which, for accuracy and professional knowledge, possesses great merit. He died, it is believed, in the year 1712. The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £12. 6s. 3d.:

pres. net income, £212: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, R. Hayshe, 1825: contains 2,140 acres: 235 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,334: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,534: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,353: poor rates in 1838, £431. 11s. Coker Court is the seat of William Hawker Helyar, Esq., who has another residence, called Sedgehill House, in Wiltshire. Mr. Helyar's family originally resided in Devonshire, where one William Helyar sat in parliament for Melcombe-Regis, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. William Helyar, archdeacon of Barnstaple, in the diocese of Exeter, and canon-residentary of the cathedral in 1616, purchased the manor of East Coker, with the advowson of the parish of Hardington Mandeville, from Sir Robert Phelps. He was succeeded by his grandson, William Helyar, Esq. of East Coker, who, in the civil wars, raised a body of horse for King Charles I. at his own expense, and was afterwards obliged to compound for his lands by a fine of £1,522. His son, William Helyar, Esq., was high sheriff for Somerset in 1701, and M.P. for the same county in 1714. From him descended the present proprietor, who is a magistrate for the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Devon, and who was, in 1829, high sheriff of Somerset. He died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son, the present William Hawker Helyar, Esq.

COKER (WEST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, union of Yeovil: 123 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) There is an almshouse here, endowed with £13 a year; the other parochial charities produce about £4 a year. The living (St. Martin), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells: is valued at £12. 19s. 7d.: pres. net income, £430: patron, R. Raven, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Penny, 1846: contains 1,100 acres: 195 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,046: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,203: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,046: poor rates in 1837, £500.

COKER (NORTH). See EAST COKER.

COLAN, CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, union of St. Columb-Major: 280 miles from London (coach road 255), 4 from St. Columb, 4 from St. Michael. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 299 miles. Money orders issued at St. Columb: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Colan), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £163: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, John Creser, 1837: contains 1,790 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 217: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,685: poor rates in 1838, £668. 8s.

COLBOURNE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Catterick—(which see for access, &c.): 228 miles from London, 3 from Richmond, 5 from Badale. Money orders issued at Richmond: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 1,240 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 142: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,468: poor rates in 1838, £9. 8s.

COLBY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, west of the river

Bure: 131 miles from London (coach road 121), 3 from Aylsham, 7 from Cromer. — East. Coun. Rail. to Norwich, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The church is a neat edifice; the east window contains some handsome specimens of ancient stained glass, selected by the rector, who also purchased the altar-piece, which represents Moses and Aaron. The font is beautifully carved with figures, which represent the evangelists. — The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £271: patron, Lord Suffield: pres. incumbent, G. Coleby, 1843: contains 1,000 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 346: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 398: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £923: poor rates in 1838, £100. 8s. Tithes commuted in 1839. — Colby Hall.

COLBY, WESTMORELAND, a township in the parish of St. Lawrence, borough of Appleby, south of the river Eden—(which see for access, &c.): 270 miles from London, 1 from Appleby, 12 from Penrith. — Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m. — Contains 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 156.

COLCHESTER, ESSEX, a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction locally, in the Colchester division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Colchester: 51 miles from London (coach road 50), 22 miles from Chelmsford. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Colchester station: from Derby, through London, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.: post closes 10 p.m. and 10½ a.m. — Colchester, according to all accounts, is a city of the most remote antiquity, having been in existence prior to the Roman invasion, when it was called by the British *Cæsar Colan*. The Romans named it *Camulodunum*. In the reign of Claudius, the Romans renewed war with Britain, establishing a colony at Camelodunum, which was for many years the scene of strife, and sometimes in possession of the Romans, and sometimes of the Britons. By tradition, it is stated that Coël, a British prince, about the middle of the third century, assumed independence, and took possession of the colony, whence it would seem to derive its name, Coël castrum, or Chester. Constantius Chlorus immediately commenced a siege of the place, which had continued for three years, when, having seen Helena, Coël's daughter, who is described as being very beautiful, he immediately made peace with Coël, on condition of receiving Helena in marriage. This was agreed to, and the tradition further asserts, that Constantine the Great was the fruit of their union, and that he was born at Colchester. Necham thus notices the circumstance:—

"From Colchester there rose a star,  
The rays whereof gave glorious light  
Throughout the world in climates far,  
Great Constantine, Rome's emperor bright."

The Danes established themselves in this neighbourhood after their defeat by Alfred, and this city was their stronghold, from which, on his death, they recommenced their course of destruction and plunder; but, in 921, Edward the Elder, taking

the town by assault, put the Danes to the sword, repaired the walls, and re-peopled it with west Saxons. When the Domesday-book was compiled, Colchester was a considerable town. When the naval armament was raised to blockade Calais, this town contributed five ships and 170 seamen. When the attempt was made to raise Lady Jane Grey to the throne, the inhabitants of Colchester so zealously supported Mary, that soon after her accession she visited the town. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth, several Flemings settled at Colchester, and at last increased so considerably, that the bailiffs and aldermen issued a command that no stranger should, for the future, be permitted to reside in the precincts of the town unless with their special consent. During the civil war, the inhabitants of Colchester took part with the parliament; but, in 1648, an army of royalists, under George Goring, Earl of Norwich, took possession of Colchester, where they were closely blockaded by the parliamentary forces, under Fairfax, for the space of eleven weeks, when they were forced to surrender from want of provisions, and Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, who had assisted to defend it, were shot under the castle walls. In this siege, the town was of course much injured, and the fortifications were entirely dismantled. The town of Colchester is situated on the summit and northern acclivity of a fine eminence, rising from the river Colne, which flows on the north and east sides of it, and over which three bridges have been erected. The streets are large, and in the High Street are several good houses. The town is lighted with gas, well paved, and well supplied with water. Within the walls are the parishes of All Saints, St. James, St. Martin, St. Mary-at-the-Walls, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Runwald, and the Holy Trinity; and without the walls, the parishes of St. Botolph, St. Giles, St. Leonard, or the Hythe, and St. Mary Magdalene. The church of All Saints was erected in 1309, near the east gate of the monastery of Grey Friars, by Robert Fitz-Walter. The church of St. James was built before the time of Edward II., and has a fine altar-piece. The church of St. Martin's was much damaged during the siege of the town in 1648. The most ancient church is that of St. Peter's, which was built before the Conquest, and is mentioned in the Domesday-book as the only church in Colchester. Besides these, are several other large churches. Colchester Castle was, in ancient times, a possession of the crown. It is situated on an eminence to the north of the High Street, and commands a fine view of the winding valley to the north and east. The outer walls are perfect, and are extremely thick. Norden asserts that it was erected by Edward the Elder. The castle is extra-parochial, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the borough officers. There are some ruins of St. John's Abbey, built by Eudo Dapifer in 1097, still remaining: it was destroyed in the parliamentary war, as was also St. Botolph's Priory. The woollen manufacture was carried on as early as the time of Edward III. There is a large silk manufactory, and an oyster fishery in the Colne, which yields employment to many persons. Vessels of 200 tons burden can sail up the river as far as the Hythe, where there is a quay and custom-house. There

is a commodious market-place on the north of the High Street. The Corn Exchange, a recent erection, supported on columns, is a fine building, the upper part of which is occupied as offices by the Essex and Suffolk Insurance Society. In 1189, Richard I. incorporated the borough, and conferred many valuable privileges on the inhabitants, which were confirmed by succeeding sovereigns. Since the time of Edward I., Colchester has returned two members to parliament. Quarter sessions are held by the corporation for the borough and liberties, extending over 16 parishes. The petty sessions for the division are held here every Saturday. The Moot-hall was built by Eudo Dapifer, steward to Henry I., and consists of the hall and exchequer chamber, in which the records are kept; above is the council chamber, for the business of the corporation; beneath is the town gaol. Colchester is a polling-place for East Essex. The Baptists, Independents, the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, have chapels here. There is a free grammar-school, with an income of £117 per annum, with three scholarships for boys in St. John's College, Cambridge, and four in Pembroke College, Cambridge. There is a national central school here, with 460 children, 148 of them clothed. There are almshouses for 18 poor people, also for 14 aged widows, and several others for poor persons, beside several charitable bequests for the poor. In 1820, the Essex and Colchester General Hospital was completed. It is a neat building of white brick, on the south side of the London Road. Colchester was the birth-place of William Gilbert, principal physician to Elizabeth and to James I., who wrote a work, called *De Magnete*, on the qualities of the loadstone; and also of the late Right Hon. Charles Abbot, speaker of the House of Commons, who was raised to the peerage, in 1817, by the title of Baron Colchester, which his son now enjoys. — Contains 11,770 acres: 3,216 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 17,790: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 20,320: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £42,137: poor rates in 1838, £9,738. 5s. — Market days: Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs: July 5, July 23, October 10. — Bankers: Mills & Co.—draw on Hankeys & Co.; Round, Green, & Co.—draw on Barnett, Hoares, & Co. — Inns: George, King's Arms, Red Lion.

COLD-ASHBY. See ASHBY-COLD.

COLD-ASHTON. See ASHTON-COLD.

COLD-DUNGHILL, SUFFOLK, an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parishes of St. Clement and St. Margaret, borough of Ipswich—(which see for access, &c.)

COLD-HIGHAM (or LITTLE HIGHAM), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Towcester: 67 miles from London (coach road 64), 4 from Towcester, 8 from Northampton. — Nor. West. Rail. to Blisworth, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Blisworth, &c., 73 miles. — Money orders issued at Towcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £467: patron, Earl of Pomfret: pres. incumbent, W. H. Clarke, 1817: contains 1,660 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 388: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 446: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,495: poor

rates in 1838, £229. 18s. Tithes commuted in 1812.

COLDMEERE, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Eccleshall—(which see for access, &c.): 148 miles from London, 7 from Stafford, 9 from Drayton. — Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Contains 1,470 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 56. — (Other returns with the parish.)

COLD-NORTON, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dengie, union of Maldon: 39 miles from London (coach road 37), 5 from Maldon, 10 from Chelmsford. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Chelmsford, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 171 miles. — Money orders issued at Maldon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living, a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £16. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £328: patron, Charter-House, London: pres. incumbent, William Holland, 1824: contains 1,570 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,101: poor rates in 1838, £77. 15s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COLD-OVERTON, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Oakham: 132 miles from London (coach road 94), 4 from Oakham, 7 from Melton-Mowbray. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Oakham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Oakham, &c., 60 miles. — Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £19. 12s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £288: patron, E. B. Hartopp, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Samuel Hartopp, 1788: contains 2,320 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 118: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,225: poor rates in 1838, £80. 18s.

COLDRED, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Dover: 92 miles from London (coach road 65), 4 from Dover, 10 from Canterbury. — Sou. East. Rail. to Dover, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 224 miles. — Money orders issued at Dover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (St. Pancras) is a vicarage united with that of Sibbertswold: contains 1,630 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 157: poor rates in 1838, £161. 13s.

COLDRIDGE. See COLERIDGE.

COLDSBORNE (or COLESBORNE), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rapsgate, union of Cirencester: 103 miles from London (coach road 91), 8 from Cirencester, 7 from Cheltenham. — Gt. West. Rail. to Cirencester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, 87, thence 7 miles. — Money orders issued at Cirencester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £5. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £127: patron, H. Elwes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, F. W. Hohler, 1838: contains 2,120 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,837: poor rates in 1838, £56. 17s. — Coldsborne Park.

COLD-WALTHAM, SUSSEX, a parish in the



hun<sup>d</sup> of Bury, rape of Arundel, union of Thakeham, bounded on the south by the river Arun: 78 miles from London (coach road 52), 5 from Petworth, 14 from Chichester. — Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Arundel station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 210 miles. — Money orders issued at Petworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The Roman road from Chichester to London runs through the parish. — The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sussex, and diocese of Chichester: pres. net income, £56: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, J. M. Sandham, 1848: contains 1,230 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £460: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 529: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £744: poor rates in 1838, £154. 5s.

**COLDWELL**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Kirkwhelpington — (which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Kirkwhelpington. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8. Tithes commuted in 1839. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**COLE**. See **PITCOMBE**.

**COLE AND WEST PARK**, WILTS, a tithing in the parish of Malmesbury — (which see for access, &c.): 94 miles from London, 2 from Malmesbury, 6 from Tetbury. — Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 40. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**COLEBROOKE** (or **COLEBROOK**), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Crediton, north of the river Yew: 204 miles from London (coach road 182), 4 from Crediton, 11 from Chumleigh. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 218 miles. — Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — There are the ruins of no less than five chapels in this parish, viz.: Coplestone, Land's-hend, Horwell, Hooke, and Wolmatone. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £20: pres. net income, £200: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, T. Drosier, 1848: contains 4,200 acres: 168 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 878: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,009: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,477: poor rates in 1838, £414. 11s.

**COLEBROOKE-DALE**, SALOP, a hamlet in the parish of Broseley, on the northern bank of the Severn — (which see for access, &c.): 2 miles from Broseley. — Money orders issued at Ironbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — It is celebrated for its iron-bridge erected over the Severn, about a mile from Madeley-Market, for the vast mineral deposits of the dale, and the immense iron-works which have been constructed and carried on here, the business of which is among the largest in England. The bridge is an elegant structure, with one arch, 40 feet high and 100 feet span; it was cast at the neighbouring works. The first idea of making railroads, or rather of tramways, with iron, was first adopted at these works, thus developing the germ of that vast display of human enterprise, which has almost annihilated distance within our coasts, and

wrought changes in man's social condition, no where paralleled in the world's experience. The works, with their forges, mills, steam-engines, and all their immense machinery, the flaming furnaces and smoking lime-kilns, altogether form a terrible and sublime spectacle. Colebrooke-dale is a winding glen, situated between two large, lofty hills. The coal district around it extends to the length of eight miles, and is about two miles broad. It is on the east side of the Wrekin, and runs parallel with it from north-east to south-west. The foundation of the coal and its accompanying strata is dye-earth and basalt, the former on the east, and the latter on the west side. The dye-earth is a grey, dry clay, and at Tickwood, near Colebrooke-dale, is in some places 100 yards thick. The basalt varies from the lighter kind, called wacke, to true basalt. This area is about 400 feet above the level of the Severn at Madeley, about a mile from Colebrooke, or 500 feet above the level of the sea. There are also layers of argillaceous carbonate of iron, which rank next in importance to the beds of coal. This valuable ore is generally found in flattened nodules, which constitute regular seams, and are distinguished by the names of penny-stone, the chance-stone, the ball-stone, the ragged robins, &c. Near the top of the series, in some parts of the district, is a bed of fresh-water limestone. Colebrooke-dale has long been famous for the petroleum, or tar spring, issuing from a thick bed of sandstone in the upper part of the coal measures; it once produced more than a hogshead a day, but now does not yield more than a few gallons a week. A discovery of another spring has, however, been made, and petroleum is often found, also, in working the coal. In working the furnaces, a great quantity of titanium is frequently produced. It is sometimes found in beautiful crystals, but chiefly in amorphous masses of the size of a marble, occasionally cemented by a small portion of iron. Many curious and interesting fossils are found in the coal measures, consisting of remains, not only of terrestrial plants and fresh-water shells, but also of marine testacea and other animals. Mr. Prestwich accounts for the phenomena, by supposing that the coal measures were accumulated in an estuary, sometimes subjected to considerable freshes from a large river.

**COLEBY**, LINCOLN, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo: parts of Kesteven, union of Lincoln: the river Brant flows by the parish: 175 miles from London (coach road 126), 7 from Lincoln, 11 from Skeaford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Lincoln, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Lincoln, &c., 56 miles. — Money orders issued at Lincoln: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 12s. 1d.: pres. net income, £126: patron, Oriel College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. T. Penrose, 1824: contains 2,600 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 427: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,921: poor rates in 1838, £120. 4s. The tithes were commuted in 1789. — Coleby Hall, the property of Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., is occupied by Charles Mainwaring, Esq.

COLEDALE (or PORTINGSKALE), CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Crosthwaite, west of the Derwent water: 3 miles from Keswick. (For access and postal arrangements, see BRAITHWAITE.) Money orders issued at Keswick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes noon. Contains 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 262: poor rates in 1838, £159. 3s.

COLEFORD, GLOUCESTER, a chapelry and market town in the parish of Newland, bounded on the west by the river Wye—(which see for access, &c.): 124 miles of London, 5 from Monmouth. Money orders issued at Coleford: London letters delivered 9½ a.m.: post closes 5.40 p.m. There is a Baptist chapel here. This place obtained the grant of a market from James I. During the civil war, previous to the siege of Gloucester, a skirmish took place here between a party of royalists, under the command of Lord Herbert, and the parliamentary forces, under Colonel Barrow, in which Sir Richard Lawdy, major-general of South Wales, and several officers, were killed, and the market-house was destroyed. During the same war, the ancient chapel was destroyed. The market-house was rebuilt in 1679, Charles II. giving £50 towards defraying the expenses. The chapel was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, who contributed £300 towards it. The town is pleasantly situated on the verge of the county, adjoining Monmouthshire. It consists chiefly of one large street, in which is the market-place. Most of the houses are neat and well built. In the neighbourhood there is some very picturesque scenery, and there are several handsome villas. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, but most of them are engaged in the large coal and iron-works in the vicinity. The church, which was again rebuilt in 1820, is dedicated to St. John. There is a chapel for Particular Baptists, and also for the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Independents have also chapels here. A petty session is held at the Angel Inn by the county magistrates, for a portion of the Forest division. Coleford is a polling-place for West Gloucestershire. Traces of Claud Offa, or King Offa's Dyke, are still visible in some parts of the town. The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £15: pres. net income, £150: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. incumbent, J. Lawson Sisson, D.D., 1843: contains 422 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,208: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,000. Market day, Friday. Fairs: June 20, and Dec. 5, the former chiefly for wool. Inns: Angel, White Hart, and King's Head.

COLEFORD. See KILMERSDON.

COLEMORE (or COLEMERE), HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barton Stacey, union of Petersfield, Andover division of the county: 55 miles from London (coach road 49), 6 from Alton, 6 from Petersfield. Sou. West. Rail. through Guildford to Alton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 187 miles. Money orders issued at Alton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living, a rectory with the curacy of Prior's Dean, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £22. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £550: patron, Rev. B. Bourne: pres. incumbent, J. B. Bourne, 1839: contains 1,270

acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 144: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £934: poor rates in 1838, £122. 13s.

COLE-ORTON, LEICESTER, a parish in the west division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Goscote, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch: 125 miles from London (coach road 116), 3 from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 3 from Ravenstone. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Ashby, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Ashby, &c., 23 miles. Money orders issued at Ashby-de-la-Zouch: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Cole-Orton, formerly written *Overdone*, is a large parish, beautifully situated, having on one side the picturesque scenery of Charnwood forest, and on the other the country beyond Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The village stands at the extremity of the forest, the spire of the church tapering above the foliage, in admirable keeping with the beautiful mansion of the late Sir George Beaumont. Wordsworth often frequented the surrounding scenery, and has described the greater part of it in several of his poems. The place has been long famous for its coal mines, whence it appears to have derived its prefix of Cole or Coal. We are told that, in the reign of Henry VIII., these coal mines *did burn for many years together, and could not be quenched until that sulphurous and brimstone matter (whereupon it wrought) was utterly exhausted and consumed*. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. The altar-piece is ornamented with a fine painting, presented by the late Sir George Beaumont, who also embellished the south-east window with richly-stained glass brought from Rouen. It contains many interesting monuments to different members of the Beaumont family. In 1701, Thomas Lord Viscount Beaumont bequeathed a rent-charge of £90 for the erection of a school-house, and an hospital for six aged widows. The school is conducted on the national plan. Another of the national schools here is endowed with a portion of the great tithes of Swannington; the benefaction also supports six poor widows under the same roof as the school, and finds them in coals and part of their clothing. The poor women of this parish have also an interest in Ravenstone hospital. The other charities consist of £71 for apprenticing poor children, and £4 distributed among the necessitous inhabitants. The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £70. 6s. ½d.: pres. net income, £267: patron, Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart.: pres. incumbent, F. Merewether, 1815: contains 1,750 acres: 152 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 601: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 691: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,856: poor rates in 1838, £479. 3s.

COLERIDGE, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton, west of the river Taw: 209 miles from London (coach road 192), 9 from Crediton, 9 from Hatherleigh. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 223 miles. Money orders issued at Crediton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at

£7. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £142: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, J. S. Townshend, 1844: contains 2,190 acres: 109 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 677: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 778: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,022: poor rates in 1838, £290. 18s.

COLERNE, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Chippenham: 104 miles from London (coach road 100), 9 from Chippenham, 7 from Bath. —Gt. West. Rail. to Box station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Box, &c., 149 miles. —Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —There is an Independent chapel here. The charities produce £32 a year, beside 24 acres of land, which are allotted to the poor. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £9. 16s.: pres. net income, £92: patron, Warden of New College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Gil. Heathcote, 1846: contains 3,620 acres: 244 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,209: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,100. 19s.: poor rates in 1848, £823. 3s.

COLESHILL, BUCKINGHAM, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Amersham, county of Hertford, and partly in the parish of Beaconsfield, in the above county—(which see for access, &c.): 24 miles from London, 4 from Windsor, 12 from Amersham. —Money orders issued at Windsor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —This place is situated on an eminence considerably above the level of the surrounding country. Its name is derived from its being so near to the river Cole, and from its elevated situation. It is famous for the extent and variety of the views in every direction, as it commands a prospect over six counties, with beautifully diversified scenery. To the north, the seat of the late Earl of Bridgewater may be seen with a telescope; and to the east, south, and southwest, are views of Bushey Heath, Harrow, Hampstead, St. Paul's (London), Norkhouse House, near Epsom, the seat of Lord Arden, the Surrey hills, St. George's hills, Pain's hill, Windsor Castle, Ascot race-course, the Hogsback hill, near Farnham, Bagshot Heath, and the country towards Reading. Besides this, the refraction of light on the sea at Portsmouth is frequently visible. The church, situated in the parish of Amersham, is a handsome structure, extremely ancient, with a tower; it is dedicated to Saint Mary. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and contains some elegant monuments to the Drake and other families. There is a splendid window of painted glass in the chancel, representing the twelve apostles and evangelists. The manor-house is built on the site of a splendid seat, called *Ould Stock*, or Stock Place, once belonging to the family of Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and high constable of England. The manor at last came into the possession of the Wallers, and the poet Edmund was born here, and sat for the borough of Amersham in three parliaments. A large oak, 35 feet in girth, near the manor-house, is still called Waller's oak, under the shade of which, it is said, the poet wrote most of his poems. —Contains 2,810 acres: 101 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 571: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 656: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,983: poor rates in 1838, £266. 10s. —Shardloes is

the seat of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., who was high sheriff of the county in 1836, and for many years represented Amersham in parliament. [For account of the mansion, see AMERSHAM.] Mr. Drake derives his immediate descent from Richard Drake, Esq. of Ash, one of the equerries of Queen Elizabeth, who married Ursula, daughter of Sir William Stafford, Knt., and whose son, Francis Drake, Esq. of Esher, married Joan, daughter of William Tothill, Esq. of Shardloes. The son of that gentleman, Sir William Drake, was created a baronet in 1641, but, dying unmarried, the title became extinct, and the estates passed to his nephew, Sir William Drake, Knt., who for some time sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Agmondesham, and who was succeeded in his seat for the borough by his son, grandson, and great-grandson. The son of this last-named gentleman, who, like his father, was an LL.D., in compliance with the will of Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, Bart., assumed the name of Tyrwhitt, but on inheriting the family estates, at the death of his father, resumed in addition his original name. Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake died in 1810, and was succeeded by the present proprietor of Shardloes, who is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Bucks. Mr. Drake's other seats are Stainfield Hall in Lincolnshire, and St. Donat's Castle in Glamorganshire. —Little Shardloes is the seat of Colonel William Tyrwhitt Drake; Beel House is the seat of John Higham, Esq., and Woodside Cottage is the residence of Miss Oldham.

COLESHILL, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shrivensham, union of Farringdon, bounded on the west by the river Cole: 70 miles from London (coach road 75), 4 from Farringdon, 4 from Lechdale. —Gt. West. Rail. to Farringdon Road station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Didcot, to Farringdon Road, &c., 132 miles. —Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living (All Saints), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £17. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £311: patron, Earl of Radnor: pres. incumbent, E. Bouverie, 1808: contains 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 386: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 444: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,690: poor rates in 1838, £228. 10s. —Near the village is Coleshill House, the seat of Lord Viscount Folkestone, the eldest son of the Earl of Radnor. This is a perfect and unaltered specimen of the style of Inigo Jones, who erected it in 1650. It contains a few good paintings.

COLESHILL, FLINT, a township in the parish of Holywell—(which see for access, &c.)

COLESHILL, WARWICK, a parish and market town in Birmingham division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Meriden: 108 miles from London (coach road 103), 17 from Warwick. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Hampton to Coleshill: from Derby, through Tamworth to Coleshill, 35 miles. —Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —This place derives its name from the circumstance of its being built on an ascent, at the foot of which flows the river Cole, over which there is a neat brick bridge of three arches. This was one of the

towns called *ancient demesne*, as it was one of the possessions of Edward the Confessor and the Conqueror, but it afterwards passed to the Clinton family. At a very remote period a castle stood here, which is supposed by Dugdale to have been situated in a field on the north side of the town, called *Grimeshill Field*; for there, on the right hand of the road leading towards Lichfield, have been dug up certain foundations of buildings, accidentally discovered; among which was a Roman copper coin of Trajan the emperor. The lordship afterwards passed by marriage to the Mountfort family, and when, in the reign of Henry VII., Sir Simon Mountfort was hanged at Tyburn for sending a sum of money to Perkin Warbeck, the manor was granted to Simon Digby, deputy constable of the Tower; and in the reign of James I., Robert, Lord Digby, one of his descendants, obtained for it a charter for a weekly market on Wednesday, and two yearly fairs. It consists chiefly of one long street, with a smaller one diverging from its centre towards the church, thus affording ample space for the market-place, which has a portico of brick. Most of the houses are well-built, and there are many handsome modern erections. The town is well supplied with water from springs, and from the rivers Cole and Blyth. The church is a handsome spacious structure of ancient date, with a lofty octagonal spire rising from a square tower. It contains an ancient Norman font, and several highly interesting and curious monuments, most of them commemorative of the Digby family. A petty session is sometimes held here for the division, by the county magistrates. The lord of the manor holds a court in October, when two constables, two headboroughs, two clerks of the market, and two pinners are appointed. An annual visitation is held by the bishop in August, and also a court of probate every quarter. Colleshill is a polling-place and the place of election for North Warwickshire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. In the reign of James I., Lord Digby here founded a grammar-school, and richly endowed it. In 1694, Simon, Lord Digby, founded a charity school, and endowed it with £500, for poor girls, besides several other benefactions. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £10. 16s. 8<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £718: patron, Earl Digby: pres. incumbent, J. D. Wingfield, 1848: contains 6,200 acres: 380 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,172: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,497: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £8,533: poor rates in 1838, £512. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1779. Market day: Wednesday. Fairs: Monday before Shrove-Tuesday, May 6, first Monday in January, July, and October. Bankers: Branch of Coventry Union Banking Company—draw on Glyn, Halifax, & Co. Inn: Coach and Horses, and Swan Hotel. About a mile east of the town is Maxstoke Castle, the seat of Wm. Dilke, Esq., whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Dilke, purchased it of Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great seal, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is a fine old edifice, in a good state of preservation. About a mile and a half to the south-east of the castle, are the ruins of Maxstoke Priory, the conventual buildings of which are now

used as farm-houses. Colleshill Park stands to the west of the town, but the mansion no longer exists. It was formerly the seat of the Digby family, created Earls of Bristol by James I. This was the birth-place of John, the first earl, the celebrated diplomatist. The title became extinct on the death of John, the third earl, in 1698. The present Earl Digby derives his title of viscount from Colleshill.

COLEY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax—(which see for access, &c.)—The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £13. 12s. 2d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Halifax: pres. incumbent, W. H. Wawn, 1847.

COLFRYN, MONTGOMERY, a township in the parish of Llanantffraid—(which see for access, &c.): 183 miles from London, 8 from Welchpool, 5 from Llanfyllin. Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes at noon. Contains 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 182.—(Other returns with the parish.)

COLKIRK, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch: 141 miles from London (coach road 107), 2 from Fakenham, 8 from Castle Acre. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Ely and Dereham to Fakenham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Lynn, to Fakenham, &c., 168 miles. Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £50 a year, the proceeds of which are chiefly used for the benefit of the poor. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, united with that of Stibbard, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £788: patron, Marquis of Towns- send: pres. incumbent, R. Tatham, 1816: contains 1,310 acres: 45 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 462: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 531: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,208: poor rates in 1838, £82. 2s.

COLLIERLY (including DIPTON AND PONTOR), DURHAM, a township in the parish of Lanchester, near a branch of the river Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 270 miles from London, 11 from Durham, 16 from Sunderland. Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12<sup>h</sup> p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. Contains 1,710 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 853: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 983: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £8,917: poor rates in 1838, £117. 3s.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, WILTS, a parish, comprising Collingbourne-Sutton and Collingbourne-Vallance, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kinwardstone, union of Pewsey: 73 miles from London, 4 from Ludgershall, 3 from East Everly. Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Hungerford, &c., 167 miles. Money orders issued at Andover: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 3 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £3. 16s. a year. This was the birth-place of the Rev. John Norris, celebrated both as a philosopher and a divine. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £15. 7s. 3<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £261: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, C. H. Poore,

1839: contains 7,160 acres: 157 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 933: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,073: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £6,065: poor rates in 1837, £597. 16s. Fair: December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep.

COLLINGBOURN-DUCIS, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Elstub and Everly, union of Pewsey: 73 miles from London, 6 from Great Bedwin. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)

—The living, a rectory and royal peculiar in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £16. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £585: patron, Marquis of Ailesbury: pres. incumbent, Henry Wilson, 1821: contains 3,381 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 518: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,843: poor rates in 1838, £261. 1s.

COLLINGHAM, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, on the southern bank of the river Wharfe: 222 miles from London (coach road 198), 2 from Wetherby, 6 from Tadcaster. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Tadcaster, to Wetherby, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Normanton to Wetherby, &c., 90 miles. Money orders issued at Wetherby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £34 a year by Lady E. Hastings, beside several minor charities. The living (St. Oswald), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £3. 11s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £414: patron, Rev. Charles Wheler Bielly: pres. incumbent, B. Eamonsen, 1839: contains 2,200 acres: 71 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 357: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 410: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,373: poor rates in 1838, £140. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1814. N.E. 1 m., Wetherby Grange—(for which, see WETHERBY.)

COLLINGHAM (NORTH), NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, on a branch of the river Trent: 152 miles from London (coach road 130), 6 from Newark, 8 from Southwell. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Nottingham, and Newark, to Collingham station: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 39 miles. Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The parochial charities produce £23. 6s. per annum. There is a school here, supported by an endowment of £39 a year. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 14s.: pres. net income, £92: patron, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough: pres. incumbent, C. Lesiter, 1802: contains 1,820 acres: 180 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 911: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,048: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,015: poor rates in 1838, £203. 1s. The tithes were commuted in 1790.

COLLINGHAM (SOUTH), NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark: 130 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) There is a Wesleyan chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £17 a year. The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £14. 1s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £418: patron, Bishop of Peterborough: pres. incumbent,

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J. Mayor, 1813: contains 3,220 acres: 164 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 723: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 829: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £3,440: poor rates in 1838, £261. 15s.

COLLINGTON, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxash, union of Bromyard: 133 miles from London (coach road 129), 4 from Bromyard, 11 from Leominster. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 86 miles. Money orders issued at Bromyard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The charities produce £6 per annum. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £2. 18s. 10d.: pres. net income, £168: patron, W. Childe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Williams, 1842: contains 1,120 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,314: poor rates in 1837, £85. 10s.

COLLINGTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wymersley, union of Hardingston: 70 miles from London (coach road 64), 3 from Northampton, 10 from Daventry. Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth to Northampton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Northampton, &c., 82 miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The living (St. Columbus), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £16. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £331: patron, Rev. B. Hill: pres. incumbent, Benjamin Hill, 1820: contains 1,190 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 232: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £1,248: poor rates in 1838, £108. 1s. The tithes were commuted in 1779.

COLLUMPTON (or CULOMBTON), DEVON, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, on the river Colme: 181 miles from London (coach road 160), 10 from Exeter. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Collumpton station: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Collumpton, 195 miles. Money orders issued at Collumpton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8.7 p.m. The name of this place is derived from its situation on the river Colme or Columb; it was a royal demesne in the time of the Heptarchy. At a remote period, a royal collegiate church was founded here by one of the Saxon kings, which William the Conqueror annexed to Battle Abbey, in Sussex. In 1278, a market was granted to the inhabitants by Edward I., which his successor confirmed, and also granted an annual fair. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by an expanse of level country, and chiefly consists of one principal street, indifferently paved. Most of the houses are well built, and are amply supplied with water; in the neighbourhood of the town there are several pleasant walks. Woollen cloth, kerseymere, and serge, are manufactured here to some extent, giving employment to several hundred persons. The church is a large elegant building, with a lofty square tower. The aisle on the south side was built, in 1528, by Mr. John Lane, who is buried here. On the outside of the aisle, running round the whole, and each word cut on detached stones, is the following inscription, a curious illustration of popish times:—*In honour of God and his blessed mother Mary: remember the soule of John Lane, Wapentaki Custos, Lanarius,*

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and the soule of Thomasine his wife, to have in memory with all other their children and friends of your own charity, which were founders of this chapple, and here lie in sepulture, the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and six and twenty. God of his grace on both their souls to have mercy, and finally bring them to the eternal glory: amen for charity. A petty session for the division is held every month by the county magistrates. The parishioners annually appoint six constables—three for the town, and three for the rest of the parish. Collumpton is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The Baptists, Bryanites, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, have chapels here. There is a fund for apprenticing poor children, and a bequest for distributing clothing to poor aged men. There are other benefactions for the relief of the poor, amounting altogether to £100 per annum. There are the remains of an old chapel at Langford-Barton, in this parish. The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £47. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, R. B. De Beauvoir: pres. incumbent, Wm. Sykes, 1834: contains 5,790 acres: 787 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £3,909: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,495: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,872: poor rates in 1838, £1,888. 2s. Market day, Saturday. Fairs: first Wednesday in May and November, cattle. Bankers: Branch of Devon and Cornwall Banking Co.—draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co. Inns: Half Moon, White Hart.

COLLY-WESTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wilbybrook, union of Stamford: 120 miles from London (coach road 90), 4 from Stamford, 11 from Market-Deeping. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston to Stamford, &c., 71 miles. Money orders issued at Stamford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There are several extensive slate quarries in this parish. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £12. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £252: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, W. Mansfield, 1812: contains 1,690 acres: 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 434: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 499: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,015: poor rates in 1838, £108. 10s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COLMWORTH, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barford, union of Bedford, on a branch of the river Ouse: 70 miles from London (coach road 57), 5 from St. Neot's, 7 from Bedford. Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, &c., 109 miles. Money orders issued at St. Neot's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. The living (St. Denis), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £179: patron, Rev. R. W. Gery: pres. incumbent, R. W. Gery, 1830: contains 2,310 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 575: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 661: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,548: poor rates in 1838, £115. 10s. Tithes commuted under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 13.

COLN (or COLD-ST.-ALDWYN'S), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Brightwell's-barrow, union of Northleach, on the river Colne: 104 miles from

London (coach road 81), 3 from Fairford, 9 from Cirencester. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Cirencester, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cirencester, &c., 125 miles. Money orders issued at Fairford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The amount annually expended in charities in 1828, was £13. 10s. The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £8. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £103: patron, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: contains 3,420 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 428: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,915: poor rates in 1838, £261. 13s. Tithes commuted in 1769.

COLNBROOK, BUCKS, a chapelry, and formerly a market town, partly in the parish of Stanwell, county of Middlesex, and partly in the parishes of Horton, Iver, and Langley-Marsh, in the above county—(which see for access, &c.): 17 miles from London, 8 from Uxbridge. Money orders issued at Slough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. This town is situated upon the small river Colne, four branches or streams of which intersect it, and across each of which is a small bridge: as it is a place of great antiquity, Camden supposes that it was the *Pontes* of Antoninus. There is a Baptist chapel here, established in 1708. The Episcopal chapel in the town has been demolished, and its place is supplied by an elegant village church, on the confines of Richen's Park, in the parish of Langley. In 1543, the town was incorporated by the style of bailiff and burgesses, and this charter was renewed in 1632. The lectureship is a donative in the diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £103: patron, Pembroke College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. Mackenzie, 1834: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,050: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,207.

COLN-ROGERS, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Bradley, union of Northleach: 102 miles from London (coach road 86), 4 from Northleach, 7 from Cirencester. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Cirencester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cirencester, &c., 123 miles. Money orders issued at Northleach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £225: patron, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: pres. incumbent, H. B. Forster, 1841: contains 1,480 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 137: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,321: poor rates in 1838, £48. 4s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COLN-ST.-DENIS, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Deorhurst, union of Northwich, on the river Colne: 103 miles from London (coach road 84), 3 from Northleach, 7 from Fairford. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Cirencester, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Cirencester, &c., 124 miles. Money orders issued at Northleach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Denis), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £9. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net

income, £450: patron, Pembroke College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, William Price, 1809: contains 2,430 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 200: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,457: poor rates in 1838, £118. 7s. Tithes commuted in 1797.

COLNE, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Huntingstone, union of St. Ives: 81 miles from London (coach road 63), 4 from St. Ives, 2 from Somersham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Cambridge to Somersham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Somersham, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at St. Ives: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The annual rents of the town's lands in 1830 were £12; church lands, £13. 10s.---The living (St. Helen) is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Somersham: contains 1,980 acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 544: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 625: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,628: poor rates in 1838, £325. 18s.

COLNE, LANCASTER, a chapelry and market town in the parish of Whalley, on the northern bank of the river Calder, or Colne Water: 218 miles from London, 10 from Clitheroe.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---Colne is considered by Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, to be unquestionably the *Colnio* of the anonymous *Ravennas*, and was probably never abandoned entirely in the long and obscure period of Saxon history. *Ecclesia de Calna* is expressly mentioned in the charter of Hugh de la Val, which was probably not sixty years posterior to the Conquest; and as it was a chapel dependent upon Whalley, the silence of *Domesday-book*, with respect to it, by no means disproves its existence at an earlier period. Here was one of the four manor-houses of the *Lacies*, from which several of the charters are dated, now, in the mutability of all human things, degraded into the work-house of the town. There is a Roman encampment situated on Castor Cliff, an eminence about a mile south of the town, which, by Dr. Whitaker, is considered only as the *castra estiva* of the primary station, which he considered was on the low grounds beneath the town, near the bank of Colne Water. Several Roman coins have been found here at various times. The town seems to have risen into importance at the same time as Lancaster, Manchester, and other towns in the country, in the year 79, not long after its conquest by Agricola. Its name was derived either from the Roman *Colunio*, or from the Saxon *culne*, coal, of which there is a great quantity in the neighbourhood. It is situated on an elevation between the river Calder and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; the streets are paved, lighted with gas, and the houses well supplied with water, conveyed in pipes from a spring about two miles distant. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a spacious edifice, most probably built soon after the Conquest. Hugh de Val, in the reign of Henry I., gave it to the priory of Pontefract. It was partly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1815, one of the columns by which it was supported giving way, the building had to be partially repaired. It contains a finely-carved curious old screen. The manufacture of wool was formerly extensively carried on in this town, as also the manufacture of shalloons, cali-

mancoes, and tammies, for the sale of which a hall was erected in 1775. It is a commodious stone building, containing two rooms, now used for the sale of general merchandise at the annual fairs. The chief articles of manufacture at present is that of cotton and muslin de laine, much of which is made here. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, at its highest level, passes through a tunnel a mile in length, not far from the town. There is a well-conducted subscription library. The county magistrates have jurisdiction, and hold a petty session every alternate Wednesday, within the town; and the lord of the manor holds a copyhold court-baron here twice a year, viz. Easter and Michaelmas. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Inghamites, have chapels here. There is a grammar-school, in which Dr. Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have received the rudiments of his education. There is also a school at which twenty tenants of the Emmot estate receive gratuitous instruction. There are also two national schools, and an infant school connected with the church.---The living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Whalley, in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £30. 16s. 2d.: pres. net income, £179: patron, Hulme's Trustees: pres. incumbent, J. Henderson, 1821: contains 8,050 acres: 1,601 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,615: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 9,815: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,552: poor rates in 1838, £2,601.---Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: March 7, May 13, Oct. 11, Dec. 21, for cattle; last Wednesday in every month.---Bankers: Alcocks, Birkbecks, & Co.—draw on Barnard, Dimsdale, & Co.

COLNE-EARLS (or GREAT), ESSEX, a parish in the Witham division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Halstead: 51 miles from London (coach road 45), 4 from Halstead, 4 from Coggeshall.---East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Mark's Tey station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 183 miles.---Money orders issued at Halstead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---There is a Baptist chapel here, instituted in 1786, and a school endowed with £188, which is paid to the master for instructing thirty-five poor children of the parish. The income of other charities, distributed by the churchwardens to the poor in 1837, was £38. In the reign of Henry I., Albericus, or Aubrey de Vere, erected a priory here for black monks, which, at the dissolution, had an annual revenue of £156. 12s. 4d., and was granted to John, Earl of Oxford, in 1536.---The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £8. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £494: patron, H. H. Carwardine: pres. incumbent, R. Watkinson, 1829: contains 2,910 acres: 270 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,385: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,570: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,272: poor rates in 1838, £639. 3s.---Fair, March 25, for cattle and toys.

COLNE-ENGAIN (or LITTLE), ESSEX, a parish in the Witham division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Halstead: 46 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---In 1837, the annual income of the charities was £4, besides about an acre of ground, occupied by the sexton of the parish for the time being.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the diocese



of Rochester, is valued at £13. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £680: patron, Christ's Hospital: pres. incumbent, J. Greenwood, 1827: contains 2,020 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 685: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 775: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,711: poor rates in 1838, £550. 8s.

COLNE-WAKE, ESSEX, a parish in the Witham division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, on the river Colne: 49 miles from London, 5 from Halstead, 8 from Colchester. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)

The sum of £17 is annually expended in calico to the poor. The living (All Saints), is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester: pres. net income, £458: patron, Earl of Verulam: pres. incumbent, Hon. F. S. Grimston, 1847: contains 1,430 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 444: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 494: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,651: poor rates in 1837, £450.

COLNE-WHITE, ESSEX, a parish in the Witham division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lexden, union of Halstead: 49 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The charities in 1837 amounted to £3 per annum, carried to the poor's rate of the parish. The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £130: patron, Rev. W. E. Hume: pres. incumbent, W. E. Hume: contains 1,730 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 419: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, £482: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,983: poor rates in 1838, £244. 19s.

COLNEY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, on the southern bank of the river Yare: 117 miles from London (coach road 107), 3 from Norwich, 5 from Hereford. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 169 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £199: patron, J. Postle, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E. Postle, 1823: contains 750 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,020: poor rates in 1838, £46. 8s. Tithes commuted in 1839-40.

COLSTERWORTH, LINCOLN, a parish in the soke of Grantham, union of Grantham: 128 miles from London (coach road 103), 13 from Stamford, 8 from Grantham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Grantham, &c., 44 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. In 1824, E. Turnor, Esq., here founded and endowed a day and Sunday school. In 1838, a worsted-mill here gave employment to nine persons. The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £14. 10s.: pres. net income, £800: patron, Prebendary of Southwell: pres. incumbent, W. S. Mirehouse, 1825: contains 3,000 acres: 192 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,017: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,170: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,309: poor rates in 1838, £267. 15s.

COLSTON-BASSET, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham,

union of Bingham, on the river Smithe: 142 miles from London (coach road 121), 9 from Nottingham, 4 from Bingham. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Bingham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 25 miles. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 7s. 6d.: pres. net income, £270: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Brooke, 1800: contains 2,530 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 403: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 463: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,333: poor rates in 1838, £166. 10s.

COLTISHALL, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, on the river Bure: 121 miles from London (coach road 116), 7 from Norwich, 6 from Aylsham. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 173 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £20. 16s. per annum. The other charities produce about £10 a year. The village is delightfully situated, with several handsome villas in the neighbourhood. Henry VII., in 1231, granted a charter to the town, which conferred several advantages on the inhabitants. The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £7. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £299: patron, King's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, Joseph Thackeray, 1846: contains 1,060 acres: 177 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 897: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,032: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,518: poor rates in 1838, £457. 10s. Fair, Whitunday. The Manor-House is the seat of Robert Palmer Kemp, Esq.

COLTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Forehoe, on the river Bure: 121 miles from London (coach road 105), 10 from Norwich, 5 from Wymondham. Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Wymondham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Wymondham, &c., 161 miles. Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 9s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £348: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. Girdlestone, 1815: contains 1,020 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,383: poor rates in 1838, £130. 4s.

COLTON, STAFFORD, a parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pirehill, union of Lichfield, north of the river Trent: 126 miles from London (coach road 131), 2 from Rugeley, 8 from Stafford. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Tamworth to Rugeley, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 42 miles. Money orders issued at Rugeley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. There is a Sunday school, endowed with about £50 per annum. The other charities produce about £15. 7s. a year, beside a piece of land occupied by the parish clerk. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at

£5: pres. net income, £461: patron, Rev. C. S. Landor: pres. incumbent, C. S. Landor, 1810: contains 3,870 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 672: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 772: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,564: poor rates in 1838, £203. 16s.

COLTON, YORK, a township in the parish of Bolton-Percy, in the ainsty of the city of York—(which see for access, &c.): 184 miles from London, 6 from York, 4 from Tadcaster.—Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—Contains 1,150 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 142: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,630.

COLUMB (St. MAJOR), CORNWALL, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, union of Columb St. Major: 284 miles from London (coach road 251), 10 from Bodmin.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 298 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m. and 2 p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m.—The county magistrates hold petty sessions here for the hun<sup>d</sup>, where all pleas of debt not exceeding 40s. are decided. Formerly there was a college of black monks here, the buildings of which were destroyed by fire in 1701. The poor-law commissioners have erected a workhouse here, with accommodation for 150 persons. The Columb St. Major poor-law union comprises sixteen parishes, extending over an area of 116 square miles, and a population of about 15,000 persons.—The living (St. Columba) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £1,515: patron, E. Walker, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. E. Walker, 1841: contains 11,680 acres: 531 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 3,146: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 3,618: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,581: poor rates in 1837, £902.—Market days: Thursday and Saturday. Fairs: First Thursday after Mid-lent Sunday, Nov. 12.—Bankers: Hawkey, Nicholls, & Co.—draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co.—Commercial Inn, and Red Lion Hotel.

COLUMB (St. MINOR), CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, union of St. Columb Major—(which see for access, &c.): 256 miles from London, 5 from St. Columb Major, 10 from Truro.—Money orders issued at St. Columb Major: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—There is a daily school here, endowed with £8 per annum, and open to the parish of Crantock. £2 per annum are annually expended in other charities.—The living (St. Columb) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter: pres. net. income, £117: patron, Sir J. B. Y. Buller: pres. incumbent, N. F. Chudleigh, 1843: contains 5,520 acres: 284 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 1,681: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 1,935: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,238: poor rates in 1838, £426. 7s.—Fair, July 9.

COLUPTON. See COLUPTON.

COLVESTON, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Grimshoe, union of Swaffham, north of the river Wissey, or Stoke: 94 miles from London (coach road 84), 6 from Stoke-Ferry, 8 from Watton.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Ely to Brandon, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Ely, to Brandon, 12, thence 6 miles.—Money orders issued at Stoke-Ferry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The living (St. Mary) is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united

with the vicarage of Dedlington, church demolished: contains 1,100 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 42: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £609: poor rates in 1838, £24. 15s.

COLWALL, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Radlow, union of Ledbury, near the Malvern hills: 133 miles from London (coach road 122), 4 from Ledbury, 16 from Hereford.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Defford, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Defford, &c., 87 miles.—Money orders issued at Ledbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £20. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £540: patron, Bishop of Hereford: pres. incumbent, F. Custance, 1840: contains 3,800 acres: 161 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 940: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 1,081: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,591: poor rates in 1838, £217. 10s.—S. W., Hopend Park.

COLWELL AND SWINBURN, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Chollerton, east of the river Tyne—(which see for access, &c.): 292 miles from London: 7 from Hexham, 7 from Corbridge.—Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—Contains 73 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 393: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 452.—(Other returns with the parish.)

COLWICH, STAFFORD, a parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Firehill, union of Stafford, on the river Trent, and intersected by the Grand Trunk Canal: 127 miles from London (coach road 133), 3 from Rugeley, 6 from Stafford.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Tamworth to Colwich station: from Derby, through Tamworth, &c., 43 miles.—Money orders issued at Rugeley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—In speaking of this village, Pennant says—*It is perfect in its beauties, and spreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye.* The charities amount to £78. 15s., principally distributed amongst the poor in bread, alms, &c. Colwich is the birth-place of the celebrated naval commander, George Lord Anson, who was born here, at his father's seat, in 1697. He entered the navy when very young, and was made a post-captain in 1724. Being sent to South Carolina station, he bought ground and erected a town there, called after his name. In 1739, he was appointed commodore of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the Pacific, and, the year after, sailed from Portsmouth with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victuallers. In 1741, he doubled Cape Horn, with the loss of two of his ships; and in the following June arrived off Juan Fernandez, with his fleet reduced to two ships and two tenders. In September he quitted that place, took some prizes, burnt Paita, and continued on the American coast till May, 1742, when, with only his own ship, the Centurion, left, he crossed the Southern Ocean for China, and, after remaining there for several months, returned in search of the Spanish galleon, which he fell in with, and took after a smart action. He sold his prize in China, sailed for England, and, on June 15th, 1714, arrived at Spithead, after passing, in a fog, through the midst of the French fleet, then cruising in the channel. He commanded the channel fleet in 1747, and took six French men-of-war

who were conveying a large fleet to the East and West Indies. Two of the prizes were called the *Invincible* and the *Glory*, and the captain of the former, on giving up his sword to the admiral, said,—*Sir, you have conquered the Invincible, and Glory follows you.* He was created a peer, and afterwards vice-admiral of England. He died at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, in 1762. The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with Fradswell curacy, in the diocese of Lichfield, a peculiar, is valued at £6. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £514: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, G. Hodson, 1828: contains 8,800 acres: 374 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,024: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,328: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £13,147: poor rates in 1838, £815. 9s.

COLWICK, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford: 132 miles from London (coach road 126), 2 from Nottingham, 15 from Mansfield. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nottingham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 18 miles. Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. John the Baptist) is a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £220: patron, J. Musters, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. M. Musters, 1840: contains 1,010 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £4,360: poor rates in 1838, £35. 18s. Colwick Hall is the seat of John Musters, Esq., and stands on a flat, having in front the beautiful river Trent, with the spacious plains on its southern bank, and at the back some finely-wooded hills. It is about three miles from Nottingham, on the north bank of the river, and with the steep rock in its rear, with abrupt precipices and overhanging woods, and the village church embosomed in foliage, is, altogether, a most beautiful scene. The park is small, but contains many fine rural combinations, and is stocked with deer. There are also spacious pleasure grounds and ornamental plantations. The house consists of an elegantly-raised centre, supported on four Ionic pillars, with two wings of one lofty story, with entablature resting on square pilasters, the effect of the whole lightened by an elegant balustraded parapet. Mr. Musters is a descendant of Sir John Musters, Knt., who derived his lineage from the ancient family of Musters, in Yorkshire, and became possessed of Colwick, formerly the property of the noble family of Byron. From him descended Mundy Musters, Esq. of Colwick, high sheriff of Notts in 1753, who was succeeded by his son, John Musters, Esq. of Colwick, high sheriff in 1777. The present proprietor of Colwick is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county, and in August, 1805, married Mary, daughter and heiress of William Chaworth, Esq. of Annesley, Notts. She was the *Mary Chaworth* of Lord Byron's poetry, and was the sole representative of the ancient family of Chaworth of Annesley: the disappointment of the poet's boyish passion is believed to have had a great effect on the character of his after life.

"Herself the solitary action left  
Of a time-honoured race."

She died in February, 1832. Mr. Musters, on his marriage, assumed the surname of Chaworth, but

afterwards, on his father's death, resumed his own name of Musters.

COLWINSTON, GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ogmore, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, South Wales: 166 miles from London (coach road 176), 4 from Cowbridge, 14 from Llandaff. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel to Penarth, and thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Weston, &c., 179 miles. Money orders issued at Cowbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. There is an area of about 60 acres in the neighbourhood of the village, called the "Golden Mile," covered with coarse heathy herbage, which is open to all the parishioners. The living is a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff: pres. net income, £121: patron, Miss Thomas: pres. incumbent, R. Bassett, 1843: contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 287: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £2,258: poor rates in 1838, £157. 13s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COLYFORD, DEVON, a hamlet in the parish of Colyton—(which see for access, &c.): 149 miles from London, 1 from Colyton, 10 from Honiton. Money orders issued at Axminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. Fair: March 1, cattle.

COLYTON (or CULLETON), DEVON, a market town and parish in the above hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Axminster, on the banks of the Coly, near its confluence with the river Axe: 204 miles from London (coach road 149), 5 from Axminster. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Hele station, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Hele, &c., 218 miles. Money orders issued at Axminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. This town is built of flint. This small town is of great antiquity, and is called by Risdon, a *borough of reputation*. The government is vested in a portreeve, annually appointed at the lord's court of a small district called the borough. The petty sessions are held here. The parish lands of Colyton, a gift of Henry VIII., produce about £230 a year; £30 of which are appropriated to the endowment of a free school, most of the remainder being distributed to the poor not receiving parochial relief. The other benefactions produce about £16 per annum. There is a place of worship here for the Presbyterians. The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage, with the curacies of Monckton and Shute, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £40. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £403: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, F. Barnes, 1807: contains 5,430 acres: 436 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,451: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,818: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup> £12,909: poor rates in 1838, £1,157. 1s. Market day: Thursday. Fairs: first Wednesday in May, and November 30. Dolphin Inn, and Commercial Hotel.

COLYTON (or COLATOR-BAWLEIGH), DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of East Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, on the river Otter: 204 miles from London (coach road 163), 3 from Sidmouth, 10 from Exeter. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Exeter, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Exeter, &c., 218 miles. Money orders issued at Sidmouth: London

letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The Independents have a place of worship here; the parochial charities amount to £6. 18s. a year.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £16. 4s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £401: patron, Dean of Exeter: pres. incumbent, Noel Lowe, 1844: contains 1,190 acres: 160 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 841: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 967: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,321: poor rates in 1838, £383. 11s.

COMBE. See WESSINGTON AND COMBE.

COMBE, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pastrow, union of Hungerford, Kingsclere division of the county: 66 miles from London (coach road 64), 8 from Newbury, 5 from Hungerford.---Gt. West. Rail. to Hungerford, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Hungerford, &c., 161 miles.---Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Swithin), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £107: patron, Dean and Canons of Windsor: pres. incumbent, W. H. Wood, 1834: contains 2,190 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 203: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,283: poor rates in 1838, £26. 13s.

COMBE-BISSET. See COOMBE-BISSET.

COMBE-ENGLISH. See ENGLISH-COMBE.

COMBE-FIELDS (or COMBE ABBEY), WARWICK, an extra-parochial liberty in the Kirby division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Rugby, in the vicinity of the Oxford Canal: 89 miles from London (coach road 90), 7 from Rugby, 5 from Coventry.---Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 7 miles: from Derby, to Rugby, &c., 57 miles.---Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 4,210 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 195: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,210: poor rates in 1838, £131. 1s.---Combe Abbey is the seat of the Earl of Craven. This noble mansion is erected on the site of a religious establishment of the Cistercian order, founded in the reign of King Stephen, in 1150, by Richard de Camvill, and which was the first settlement in Warwick of monks of that order. At the dissolution its annual revenue was £302. 15s. 3d. Edward VI. granted the property to John, Earl of Warwick. It then passed through various hands, and at last came into the possession of the family of Craven, in which it still continues. This seat derives its name from the British word *Cwm*, or the Saxon *Combe*, or *Cumbe*, signifying a low and hollow place; but it is surrounded by pleasing scenery, and the park, comprising 500 acres, is beautifully ornamented and diversified with wood and water. Lord Harrington built a great portion of the present edifice, which is erected in the form of the half of the Roman H. There are the remains of two cloisters of the old building still in existence, which are in a good state of preservation. The different noble owners of this mansion have considerably added to it, and on the west an additional pile has been raised, said to be from a design by Inigo Jones. This mansion contains beautiful ranges of apartments and rooms of noble proportions, the walls being hung with the most valuable and interesting paintings, comprising a great number of portraits of the Stuart family. William

Lord Craven was the most devoted of the many champions produced by the beauty and misfortunes of Elizabeth of Bohemia, the eldest daughter of James I., who married Frederic, the elector-palatine, crowned King of Bohemia by the revolted states when they attempted to shake off the yoke of Ferdinand II. By the battle of Prague, Frederic lost his crown, was deprived of everything, and entered Holland a fugitive and a beggar. Many English cavaliers fruitlessly endeavoured to reinstate him, partly instigated by admiration of his queen, who, when she afterwards resided in England, was supposed to have privately married Lord William Craven, to whom she bequeathed her collection of pictures. The present noble proprietor derives his lineage from the ancient family of that name, which at a very early period was seated at Appletree, Wick, in the county of York. Sir William Craven, Knt., was an alderman of London, and lord mayor in 1611; and his son, the above-mentioned William Craven, having distinguished himself abroad as a military officer, was knighted on 4th March, 1626, and eight days afterwards was elevated to the peerage as Baron Craven of Hamsted-Marshall in Berkshire. He was afterwards elevated to the dignities of Viscount Craven of Uffington, and Earl Craven of Yorkshire. His lordship died unmarried in 1697, when the earldom and viscounty expired; but the barony of Craven of Hamsted-Marshall devolved, according to the limitation that the earl had obtained. William, the seventh baron, was, on 13th June, 1801, created Viscount Uffington, Berkshire, and Earl Craven. His lordship was a major-general in the army, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Berks. He died in 1825, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present nobleman, who is recorder of Coventry, and high-steward of Newbury.

COMBE-FLOREY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Taunton: 170 miles from London (coach road 149), 5 from Wiveliscombe, 7 from Taunton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 184 miles.---Money orders issued at Wiveliscombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---£5. 4s. is the amount annually expended in charities in this parish.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £11s. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £263: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. P. Lethbridge, 1845: contains 1,500 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>a</sup> in 1841, 304: probable pop<sup>a</sup> in 1849, 349: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,658: poor rates in 1838, £116. 5s.

COMBE-HAY, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wellow, union of Bath, intersected by the Bath Canal: 109 miles from London (coach road 110), 3 from Bath, 8 from Frome.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 141 miles.---Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The charities in this parish amount to £6. 13s. 11d. per annum.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9 12s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £307: patron, Hon. H. H. Tracey: pres. incumbent, Frederick Gar-

diner, 1806: contains 1,180 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 239: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,438: poor rates in 1838, £128. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COMBE-HILL. See HEALY and COMB-HILL.

COMBE-KEYNES. See COOMBE-KEYNES.

COMBE-LONG, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, on the river Evenlode: 73 miles from London (coach road 68), 3 from Woodstock, 6 from Witney. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Combe-Long: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford, &c., 105 miles. —Money orders issued at Woodstock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Lawrence) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £90: patron, Lincoln College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, Washbourne West, 1847: contains 1,450 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 605: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 696: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,768: poor rates in 1838, £142. 19s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COMBE-ST.-NICHOLAS, SOMERSET, a parish in the east division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kingsbury, union of Chard: this parish is divided into the tithings of Betham, Clayhanger, Ham, and Wadford, and it has two hamlets, Sticklepath and Watton, the last of which was formerly a celebrated nunnery: 182 miles from London (coach road 140), 2 from Chard, 5 from Ilminster. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Wellington, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Wellington, &c., 196 miles. —Money orders issued at Chard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, with a peal of bells, and a square embattled tower. Sixty or seventy of the meritorious poor of the parish are relieved by a revenue of £159. 10s., arising out of one-third of the lands of Roch forest, disforested by Charles II., partly for his own benefit and partly for that of the public. The other charities here amount to £1 per annum. —The living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, is valued at £15. 4s. 4d.: pres. net income, £440: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, Frederick L. Moysey, 1840: contains 4,100 acres: 226 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,293: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,487: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,860: poor rates in 1838, £382. 19s. —Fairs: June 19, and first Wednesday after December 10.

COMBERBACH, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Great Budworth—(which see for access, &c.): 178 miles from London, 4 from Northwich, 7 from Warrington. —Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —Contains 320 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £740: poor rates in 1838, £33. 1s.

COMBERMERE, CHESHIRE, a township in the parish of Acton—(which see for access, &c.): 163 miles from London, 2 from Nantwich, 8 from Tarporley. —Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —This place gives the title of baron to Lord Combermere, whose seat, Combermere Abbey, is the ornament of the surrounding district. It is situated near the banks of the deep water named

Cumber Mere, and was originally founded in 1133, by Hugh Malbane, Lord of Nantwich, for Cistercian monks, and endowed with a yearly revenue of nearly £230. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted to Sir George Cotton, in whose family it still remains. The present seat was erected out of the remains of the old abbey. Lord Combermere traces his descent from J. de Coton, of Coton, Salop, seated there before the Roman conquest. Sir George, spoken of above, was vice-chamberlain of the household to Prince Edward, and a member of the privy council. From him descended Sir Robert Cotton, of Combermere, who was knighted at the Restoration, and created a baronet 29th March, 1677. He sat in parliament for the county of Chester for nearly forty years. His grandson, Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, sat for the city of Chester. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dysart, but dying without issue, his brother, Sir Lynch Salusbury, M.P., succeeded to the title. His grandson, Sir Stapleton Stapleton Cotton, Viscount and Baron Combermere, of Combermere, county of Chester, and a baronet, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.T.S., and K.S.F., governor of Sheerness, a general officer in the army, and colonel of the 1st Life Guards. He commenced his military life in 1791, and performed so many brilliant services, that at the conclusion of the war, in 1814, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere, and created a viscount. In 1817, his lordship was appointed governor of Barbadoes, and commander of the forces in the West Indies, and afterwards commander-in-chief in India, which was his last military appointment.

COMBERTON, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wetherby, union of Chesterton, north of Bourn Brook: 61 miles from London (coach road 47), 4 from Cambridge, 9 from St. Ives. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Cambridge, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 130 miles. —Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —About £25 per annum is expended in charities. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Ely, is valued at £6. 18s. 11d.: pres. net income, £153: patron, Jesus College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, James Fendall, 1833: contains 1,804 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 520: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 598: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,001: poor rates in 1838, £257. 11s. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

COMBERTON (GREAT), WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Pershore, union of Pershore, east of the river Avon: 125 miles from London (coach road 109), 4 from Pershore, 6 from Evesham. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Eckington station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester, &c., 78 miles. —Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —£22. 10s. per annum is the amount of the parochial charities. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £254: patron, Rev. C. H. Parker: pres. incumbent, C. H. Parker, 1826: contains 960 acres: 50 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 215: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,277: poor rates

in 1838, £92. 18s. The tithes were commuted in 1818.

COMBERTON (LITTLE), WORCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Pershore, union of Pershore: 104 miles from London, 2 from Pershore, 7 from Tewkesbury. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The charities amount to £1. 11s. 6d. per annum. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £9. 0s. 2d.: pres. net income, £258: patron, Rev. Wm. Parker: pres. incumbent, Wm. Parker, 1826: contains 770 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 229: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,344. Tithes commuted in 1803.

COMBINTINHEAD (or COMBE-IN-TEIGN-HEAD), DEVON, a parish which, with Hacombe Stokintinhead and Shaldon-Green, forms a detached portion of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wonford, union of Newton-Abbot, at the mouth of the Teign: 217 miles from London (coach road 186), 3 from Abbot's-Newton, 9 from Ashburton. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Abbot's-Newton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 231 miles. Money orders issued at Abbot's-Newton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. £3. 7s. is annually expended in charities. There is also an almshouse. The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £32. 2s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £324: patron, J. W. Harding and W. Long, Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, John Wrey, 1840: contains 2,000 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 425: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 489: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,690: poor rates in 1838, £272. 13s.

COMB-MARTEN, DEVON; a parish, and nominally a market town, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Braunton, union of Barnstaple: 220 miles from London (coach road 201), 4 from Ilfracombe, 9 from Barnstaple. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 36 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 234 miles. Money orders issued at Ilfracombe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. In Westcott's manuscripts, we read that Comb-Marten *dyriveth its name from the situation, being a lowe and deepe valley, surrounded with very high hills (towards the sea excepted), with the addition of Martin, from Le Sieur Martin de Turon, a man of much worth, and assistant to William, Duke of Normandy, when he conquered this land, of whom he had this with other great possessions given him.* The houses extend, along the dale, upwards of a mile from the seashore. Dr. Maton, speaking of the scenery of the latter, observes, *that it is really magnificent; its more prominent parts are singularly striking, and have the happiest accompaniments imaginable.* There was formerly much silver found in the lead mines near Comb-Marten. Of these we read, in Wescott's manuscripts—*Of the first fynding and working the siloer mynes, ther are no certain records remayninge. In the tyme of Edward the First they were wrought; but in the tumultuous raime of his son, they might chance to be forgotten, until his nephew, Edward the Third, who, in his French conquest, made good use of them, and so did Henry the Fifth; and lately, in our age, in the tyme of Queen Elizabeth, ther was found a new lode in the land of Richard Roberts, gentleman, first begann to be wrought by Adrian Gil-*

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*bert, Esq., and afterwards by Sir Beavis Bulmer, Knt., by whoes mynerall skill great quantitie of siloer was landed and refined, of which he gave a rich and fayer cupp to the Right Honorable William Earle of Bathe, whereon was engraven, as I remember, this polsie:—*

*"In Martins-Combe long lay I hyd,  
Obscur'd, depress'd with grescat soyle,  
Debaas'd much with mixed load,  
Till Bulmer came, whoes skill and toyle  
Refined me so pure and cleene,  
As rycher no wher els is seene.  
And adding yet a farder grace,  
By fashion he did inable  
Me worthy for to take a place  
To serve at any prince's table.  
Combe-Martin gave the use alone,  
Bulmer fynyng and fashion.*

*Anno nostrae salutis, 1593.*

*Reginae Virginiae, 35.*

*Nobilissimo Viro Willielmo Comiti Barthon Locum-tenenti.  
Devoniae at Oxon.*

The veins of metal about Comb-Marten have a direction (like most of those in Cornwall) nearly from east to west, underlying towards the south. They appear just below the surface of the ground, and have, therefore, been worked with little trouble, and at trifling expense. In 1813, the mines were again worked, but after four years, in which 280 tons of silver had been extracted, they were discontinued. The town is romantically situated, opening into a small cove of the Bristol Channel, which forms a commodious port for shipping the mineral produce, and receiving other merchandise in exchange. The market is discontinued, and the market-house is rapidly decaying. The church is a handsome edifice. A petty session is held for the division by the county magistrates, on the first Monday in every month, at a small inn. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. In 1733, George Ley, Esq., endowed a school for instructing forty children, and his grandson has lately rebuilt the school, which is conducted on the national system. This is the birth-place of Thomas Harding, a learned Roman Catholic divine and controversialist; but for some time conformed to the protestant religion, and was tutor to Lady Jane Grey. In 1554 he took his doctor's degree, and was made prebendary of Winchester, and treasurer of Salisbury. On the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, where he carried on a long polemical controversy with Bishop Jewel. His death took place in 1572. The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £39. 8s. 9d.: pres. net income, £387: patron, Rev. William Toms: pres. incumbent, H. W. Toms, 1842: contains 4,730 acres: 228 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,309: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,609: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,446: poor rates in 1837, £258. 18s.

COMB-MONCTON (or MONCTON-COMB), SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bath-Forum, union of Bath, intersected by the Bath Canal: 108 miles from London, 2 from Bath, 9 from Frome. Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Bath, &c., 140 miles. Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. In this parish there are large quarries of excellent freestone, with which the principal portion of the city of Bath has been constructed. The living (St. Michael) is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of South Stoke:

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contains 720 acres: 189 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,107: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,273: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,363: poor rates in 1838, £221. 12s.

COMB-PYNE, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Axminster: 196 miles from London (coach road 146), 3 from Lyme-Regis, 5 from Axminster. — Gt. West. Rail. to Taunton, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 201 miles. — Money orders issued at Lyme-Regis: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £8. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £127: patrons, — Knight, — Cuff, and — Edwards, Esqrs.: pres. incumbent, Z. J. Edwards, 1840: contains 1,070 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 143: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £865: poor rates in 1838, £75. 11s.

COMB-RAWLEIGH, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Axminster, union of Honiton: 191 miles from London (coach road 157), 2 from Honiton, 10 from Sidmouth. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Collumpton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Collumpton, &c., 205 miles. — Money orders issued at Honiton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £20. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £272: patron, E. S. Drewe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, C. E. Band, 1827: contains 2,100 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 276: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,575: poor rates in 1838, £151. 15s. — Combe House.

COMBROOK, WARWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Kington—(which see for access, &c.): 85 miles from London, 2 from Kington, 7 from Stratford. — Money orders issued at Kington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Kington: contains 1,270 acres: 55 houses: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,295: poor rates in 1838, £64. 8s. Tithes commuted in 1772.

COMBS, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Stow: 81 miles from London (coach road 80), 1 from Stowmarket, 9 from Debenham. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Stowmarket, &c., 202 miles. — Money orders issued at Stowmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is a considerable tannery here. The charities amount to about £3. 0s. 8d. per annum. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Norwich, is valued at £25. 17s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £680: patron, Earl of Ashburnham: pres. incumbent, R. Daniel, 1836: contains 3,060 acres: 177 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,064: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,223: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,653: poor rates in 1838, £516. 18s.

COMBWELL, KENT, a manor in the parish of Goudhurst: 3 miles from Goudhurst. — In the reign of Henry II., Robert de Turnham, or Thornam, founded here, at a place then named Henlie, a priory of the order of St. Augustine, endowed with £80. 17s. 5d. per annum. — Fair, St. Magdalene's day, and the day following.

COMMONDALE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Guisborough—(which see for

access, &c.): 254 miles from London, 6 from Guisborough, 8 from Whitby. — Money orders issued at Guisborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. — Commondale is a corruption from Colman Dale, so called from Colman, bishop of Lindisfarne, who had a hermitage here. — Contains 2,630 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 79: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £551: poor rates in 1838, £69. 18s.

COMPSTALL, CHESTER, a manufacturing village in the parish of Stockport: 199 miles from London, 5 from Stockport. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Stockport, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 79 miles. — Compstall, about thirty years ago, contained only a few straggling cottages, but since the cotton manufacture has been established, it has been gradually improving. About 1,200 of the inhabitants are employed in spinning, power-loom weaving, bleaching, and printing, and the remainder at the extensive coal works in the vicinity. The Wesleyan Methodists here have a place of worship. — (Returns with the parish.)

COMPTON, BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Compton, union of Wantage: 50 miles from London (coach road 52), 2 from East Halsey, 8 from Wallingford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Goring station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Didcot, to Goring, &c., 121 miles. — Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £11. 14s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £330: patron, J. T. Wasey, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. P. Jones, 1829: contains 4,050 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 544: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 625: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,120: poor rates in 1838, £269. 3s.

COMPTON, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the parish of Newent—(which see for access, &c.): 110 miles from London, 2 from Newent, 6 from Gloucester. — Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 460: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 529. — (Other returns with the parish.)

COMPTON, GLOUCESTER, a tithing in the parish of Henbury—(which see for access, &c.): 6 from Bristol. — Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Contains 1,610 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 44.

COMPTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Baddlesgate, union of Winchester: 69 miles from London (coach road 64), 2 from Winchester, 8 from Romsey. — Sou. West. Rail. to Winchester, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Winchester, &c., 156 miles. — Money orders issued at Winchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, exempt from visitation, is valued at £23. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £329: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, J. O. Zillwood, 1831: contains 1,800 acres: 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 304: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 349: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,418: poor rates in 1838, £164. 13s.



**COMPTON, SURREY**, a parish in the first division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Godalming, union of Guildford: 45 miles from London (coach road 32), 3 from Guildford, 8 from Farnham. — Sou. West. Rail. to Guildford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 177 miles. — Money orders issued at Guildford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The annual amount of charities is about £12. 10s. — The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £15. 4s. 9d.: pres. net income, £380: patron, J. M. Molyneux, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. M. Molyneux, 1823: contains 1,790 acres: 88 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 522: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 600: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,067: poor rates in 1838, £218. 7s.

**COMPTON, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourn: 88 miles from London (coach road 59), 5 from Petersfield, 9 from Chichester. — Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Chichester, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 220 miles. — Money orders issued at Petersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — There is a free grammar-school endowed with £28 per annum, besides other charities to the annual amount of about £13. 4s. 10d. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage with the curacy of Up-Marden, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £580: patron, M. R. Langdale, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Tyner, 1806: contains 1,750 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 274: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,047: poor rates in 1838, £134. 3s.

**COMPTON (FENNY), WARWICK**, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Kington, union of Southam: 95 miles from London (coach road 76), 9 from Banbury, 18 from Warwick. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Banbury to Fenny Compton station: from Derby, through Rugby to Fenny Compton, 61 miles. — Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The charities amount to about £1. 5s. 6d. per annum. This is the birth-place of Sir Henry Bate Dudley, a comic writer of some celebrity, who was born in 1745. He was educated for the church, and took orders, but was engaged in several duels, and established the *Morning Post* and *Morning Herald* daily papers, and was the author of several dramatic pieces. His political connections afterwards procured him a baronetcy and valuable church preferment. He died in 1824. — The living (St. Peter), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield, now in the diocese of Worcester, is valued at £15. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £417: patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. A. Heurtley, 1840: contains 2,330 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 615: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 707: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,362: poor rates in 1838, £230. 15s.

**COMPTON (LITTLE), GLOUCESTER**, a parish, formerly in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Deerhurst, union of Chipping-Norton, now annexed to the northern division of Worcestershire: 91 miles from London (coach road 87), 5 from Chipping-Norton, 3 from Stow. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow-on-the-Wold, thence 3 miles: from

Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stow, &c., 104 miles. — Money orders issued at Chipping-Norton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The charities amount to about £40. 3s. 2d. per annum. There is here an ancient mansion, once the residence of Bishop Juxon, chaplain to Charles I. — The living (St. Denis) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. net income, £66: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. S. Hellier, 1842: contains 1,670 acres: 65 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 301: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 346: poor rates in 1837, £199. 16s. Tithes commuted in 1794.

**COMPTON (LONG), WARWICK**, a parish in the Brilles division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Kington, union of Chipping-Norton: 95 miles from London (coach road 76), 6 from Shipton-on-Stow, 12 from Kington. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow-on-the-Wold, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Worcester to Stow, &c., 108 miles. — Money orders issued at Shipton-on-Stow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £12. 15s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £191: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, F. Ellis Jervoise, 1824: contains 3,530 acres: 174 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 829: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 953: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,073: poor rates in 1838, £539. 19s.

**COMPTON-ABBAS, DORSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division, union of Shaftesbury: 118 miles from London (coach road 101), 3 from Shaftesbury, 6 from Gillingham. — Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 22 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Salisbury, &c., 205 miles. — Money orders issued at Shaftesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The village derives its name from being situated in a *combe* or vale, and its adjunct from having formerly belonged to Shaston Abbey. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Salisbury, is valued at £9. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £267: patron, Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart.: pres. incumbent, John Baskett, 1827: contains 1,330 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 439: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 505: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,814: poor rates in 1838, £188. 6s.

**COMPTON-ABDALE, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bradley, union of Northleach: 102 miles from London (coach road 86), 3 from Northleach, 9 from Cheltenham. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow-on-the-Wold, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stow, &c., 115 miles. — Money orders issued at Northleach: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — This parish is intersected by the river Colne, and is well wooded. There is a small endowed school here. — The living (St. Oswald) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. net income, £81: patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol: pres. incumbent, E. W. Garrow, 1847: contains 2,040 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 260: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,695: poor rates in 1838, £175. 2s. — Compton House.

COMPTON-BASSET, WILTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Calne: 102 miles from London (coach road 88), 2 from Calne, 7 from Devizes. —Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 163 miles. —Money orders issued at Calne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —There are charities here, amounting to about £7. 5s. per annum. —The living (St. Swithin), a rectory, a peculiar of the prebendary of Combe and Hornham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £13. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £497: patron, Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, W. Dalby, 1841: contains 1,980 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 498: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 573: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,364: poor rates in 1838, £295. 18s.

COMPTON-BEAUCHAMP, BERKS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Shrivenham, union of Farringdon: 65 miles from London (coach road 71), 6 from Farringdon, 8 from Wantage. —Gt. West. Rail. to Farringdon Road station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Didcote, Farringdon Road, &c., 116 miles. —Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The charities amount to about £3. 10s. 6d. per annum. There is here a large double-trenched encampment, supposed to be Roman. —The living (St. Swithin), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £337: patron, Earl Craven: pres. incumbent, George Carter, 1848: contains 1,890 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 157: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,000: poor rates in 1837, £117. 9s.

COMPTON-BISHOP, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Winter, union of Axbridge, north of the river Axe: 141 miles from London (coach road 132), 1 from Axbridge, 14 from Bristol. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston junction, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 155 miles. —Money orders issued at Wells, Somerset: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The village is pleasantly situated in a hollow, near the Mendip hills. There is a day and Sunday national school here, with an endowment. The other charities amount to about £18 per annum. There is a spacious natural cave in the neighbourhood, well worthy of attention. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells, a peculiar of the prebendary of Compton-Bishop, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £185: patron, Prebendary thereof: pres. incumbent, W. Littlehalea, 1848: contains 2,510 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 802: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 922: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,245: poor rates in 1838, £252. 19s. Tithes commuted in 1777.

COMPTON-CHAMBERLAIN, WILTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of South Damerham, locally situated in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Cawdon and Cadworth, union of Wilts: 104 miles from London (coach road 89), 8 from Salisbury, 4 from Wilton. —Sou. West. Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Salisbury, &c., 191 miles. —Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>

9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —Colonel Penruddock, executed at Exeter in 1655, for attempting to restore Charles II., resided here. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £13: patron, J. H. Penruddock: contains 2,130 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 350: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 402: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,687: poor rates in 1837, £235. 15s.

COMPTON-DANDO, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Keynsham: 125 miles from London (coach road 112), 2 from Pensford, 7 from Bristol. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 138 miles. —Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The annual parochial charities amount to £66. 15s. 8d., and there are other charities to the annual amount of £8. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. —The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £5. 10s. 5d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, Wilson Pedder, 1847: contains 1,210 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 359: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 412: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,610: poor rates in 1837, £192. 1s.

COMPTON-DUNDON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Whitley, union of Langport, north of the river Carey: 164 miles from London (coach road 125), 3 from Somerton, 5 from Glastonbury. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 178 miles. —Money orders issued at Somerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The charities amount to about £4. 10s. per annum. Adjoining the churchyard, there are the ruins of a mansion formerly belonging to the Beauchamp family. There is a neighbouring hill called Dundon Beacon, in consequence of a beacon having once been erected there. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells, a peculiar, is valued at £9. 6s. 10d.: pres. net income, £201: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, J. Dickenson, 1829: contains 1,210 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 679: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 780: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,610: poor rates in 1837, £192. 1s.

COMPTON-DURVILLE, SOMERSET, a tithing in the parish of South Petherton—(which see for access, &c.): 136 miles from London, 6 from Ilminster, 4 from Chard. —Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.

COMPTON-GIFFORD, DEVON, a parish in the parish of Charles-the-Martyr—(which see for access, &c.): 219 miles from London, 1 from Plymouth, 6 from Bere Alston. —Money orders issued at Plymouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Charles-the-Martyr, in the diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £612: patron, Sir C. Bishop, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. A. Greaves, 1846: contains 1,510 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 271: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,505: poor rates in 1837, £95. 11s.

COMPTON-GREENFIELD, GLOUCESTER, a

parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Henbury, union of Clifton, at the mouth of the Severn: 125 miles from London (coach road 130), 6 from Bristol, 9 from Chepstow. —Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 137 miles. —Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £144: patron, R. C. Lippincott: pres. incumbent, J. T. Ludlow, 1846: contains 640 acres: 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 65: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,497: poor rates in 1838, £57. 7s.

COMPTON-MARTIN, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chewton, union of Clutton: 138 miles from London (coach road 122), 12 from Bristol, 7 from Axbridge. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Yatton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 151 miles. —Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The village is situated at the edge of a large valley, on the north ridge of the Mendip, and derives its adjunct from the name of its former proprietors. The charities amount to about £10 per annum. —The living (St. Michael), a rectory, with the curacy of Nempnet, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £10. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £494: patron, Rev. W. H. Cartwright: pres. incumbent, Richard Barber, 1848: contains 2,260 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 601: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 691: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,743: poor rates in 1838, £237. 10s.

COMPTON-NETHER, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Sherborne: 140 miles from London (coach road 119), 3 from Sherborne, 4 from Yeovil. —Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 30 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 201 miles. —Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —There is a daily school here with a small endowment. —The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, united to the rectory of Over-Compton, is valued at £7. 18s.: pres. net income, £300: patron, John Goodden, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. J. Goodden, 1824: contains 1,390 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £456: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 524: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,960: poor rates in 1838, £216. 7s.

COMPTON-OVER, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Sherborne. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living (St. Michael), united as above, is valued at £11. 9s. 4d.: contains 1,520 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 151: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,762: poor rates in 1838, £69. 5s.

COMPTON-PAUNCEFOOT, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Catsash, union of Wincanton: 135 miles from London (coach road 113), 5 from Wincanton, 6 from Sherborne. —Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 195 miles. —Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells,

is valued at £8. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £140: patron, Heirs of John H. Hunt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, James Senior, 1838: contains 870 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,333: poor rates in 1838, £156. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COMPTON-SCORPION, WARWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Honington—(which see for access, &c.): 85 miles from London, 3 from Shipston-on-Stour, 10 from Stratford. —Money orders issued at Shipston-on-Stour: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —This is the birth-place of Sir Thomas Overbury.

COMPTON-VALLANCE, DORSET, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, union of Dorchester: 148 miles from London (coach road 126), 7 from Dorchester, 12 from Beaminster. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Dorchester, &c., 237 miles. —Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The village is situated on the bank of a small stream. —The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £12. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, R. Williams, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William P. Ward, 1838: contains 2,310 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 116: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,200: poor rates in 1838, £53. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COMPTON-VERNEY, WARWICK, an extra-parochial liberty in the Kington division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kington—(which see for access, &c.): 85 miles from London, 2 from Kington, 8 from Stratford. —Money orders issued at Kington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Contains 1,740 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 34: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,072: poor rates in 1837, £31. 6s.

COMPTON-WYNIATES, WARWICK, an extra-parochial liberty in the Brilles division of the above hun<sup>d</sup>: 84 miles from London, 5 from Shipston-on-Stour, 7 from Kington. —Money orders issued at Shipston-on-Stour: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —The adjunct Wyniates was probably derived from a vineyard once cultivated here. Compton-Wyniates House was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir William Compton, from the ruins of the adjacent castle of Fulbroke. He also commenced a surrounding park. The house and estate are now the property of Charles, Earl of Northampton, but his lordship does not use it as a residence. It is an extensive but irregular edifice, formerly surrounded by a moat, and contains an ancient chapel. In 1646, Compton House was garrisoned by the parliamentary army, when they destroyed the neighbouring church, which, however, was afterwards rebuilt, and in which the members of the Compton family are interred—(for the genealogy and history of this family, see CASTLE-ASHBY, Northampton.) —The living, a rectory united with the vicarage of Tysoe, in the diocese of Worcester, and having jointly a pres. net income of £266: patron, Marquis of Northampton: pres. incumbent, S. Y. Sograve: contains 930 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 46: poor rates in 1838, £60. 5s.

COMPYNE, RADNOR, a hamlet in the parish of Llandegley—(which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Llandegley. In 1143 an abbey was founded here, but from some cause never finished.

CONDERTON, WORCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Overbury—(which see for access, &c.): 105 miles from London, 3 from Pershore, 7 from Tewkesbury. Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Contains 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 131: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,058: poor rates in 1837, £36. 4s.

CONDICOTE, GLOUCESTER, a parish, partly in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftsgate, and partly in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Slaughtert, union of Stow-on-the-Wold: 91 miles from London (coach road 88), 3 from Stow-on-the-Wold, 9 from Campden. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow-on-the-Wold, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stow, &c., 104 miles. Money orders issued at Stow-on-the-Wold: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. There is a school here, with a small endowment; and five acres of land are allotted for fuel to the poor. The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £7. 1s. ½d.: pres. net income, £158: patron, Rev. W. Bishop, and others: pres. incumbent, W. B. Pole, 1840: contains 890 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 165: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £831: poor rates in 1838, £57. 17s. Tithes commuted in 1777.

CONDOVER, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Condovery, union of A'cham, on a branch of the Severn: 167 miles from London (coach road 155), 5 from Shrewsbury, 11 from Wellington. Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Shrewsbury, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Burton to Shrewsbury, &c., 77 miles. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. There is a mine of coal in this parish. There is a daily school, endowed by Mr. Price, which, together with other charities, amounts to about £33 per annum, besides £31 arising from church estate, and used for parochial purposes. The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £4. 14s.: pres. net income, £258: patron, E. W. S. Owen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. W. Harden, 1841: contains 10,540 acres: 282 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,550: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,782: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £10,314: poor rates in 1838, £641. 8s. Tithes commuted in 1839. Condovery Hall is the seat of W. Smythe Owen, Esq.

CONEYSTHORPE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Barton-in-the-Street—(which see for access, &c.): 223 miles from London, 2 from Pickering, 5 from New Malton. Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. Contains 1,150 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 170: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2962.

CONEYTHORPE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Goldsborough—(which see for access, &c.): 206 miles from London, 4 from Knaresborough, 6 from Ripley. Money orders issued at Knaresborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 800 acres:

21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 104: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £889: poor rates in 1838, £49.

CONGERSTON, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Sparkenhoe, union of Market-Bosworth, on a branch of the river Anker, and close upon the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal: 100 miles from London (coach road 108), 9 from Atherstone, 3 from Market-Bosworth. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Bosworth, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 68 miles. Money orders issued at Atherstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. There is a daily school here, endowed with £16 per annum by C. Jennings, Esq. The other charities amount to about £13. 4s. 6d. per annum, of which £10. 14s. 6d. is applied to parochial purposes. The living (St. Mary), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £5. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £218: patron, Earl Howe: pres. incumbent, R. E. Hall, 1842: contains 1,020 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 267: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £991: poor rates in 1838, £105. 10s. Tithes commuted in 1823.

CONGHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the Lynn division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn: 121 miles from London (coach road 97), 3 from Castle-Rising, 6 from Lynn. Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Ely to Lynn, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Lynn, &c., 128 miles. Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. This is the birth-place of the learned antiquarian and historian, Sir Henry Spelman; he was born in 1562, and was knighted by James I. He wrote many valuable works, amongst which are his *Glossarium Archaeologicum* and *Villare Anglicanum*. He was sheriff for the county in 1605, and died in 1641. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, consolidated in 1684 with that of Congham-St.-Mary, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £12. 10s.: pres. net income, £453: patron, John Roper, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Wright, 1841: contains 3,260 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,604: poor rates in 1838, £106. 2s.

CONGLETON, CHESTER, a market town and small municipal borough, in the parish of Astbury, union of Congleton: 176 miles from London (coach road 162), 7 from Macclesfield. Gt. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Congleton: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 54 miles. Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 5.10 p.m.: post closes 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Congleton is by some writers considered to be on the site of *Condane*, an aboriginal settlement of the Cornavii; but Whitaker refutes that opinion, and fixes that station at Kinderton. Its appellation in Domesday-book is *Cogleton*. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, Herbert de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, gave it a charter, and obtained a grant of a weekly market for it. An inundation having much injured the town in the reign of Henry VI., the inhabitants got permission to divert the course of the river, and afterwards a grant of the king's mills on its banks. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by richly-wooded hills, on the south bank of the river

Daven, or Dane, over which, in 1782, a handsome bridge was constructed. Congleton consists of narrow streets. The houses are irregularly built. Those in the eastern part are old—principally built of timber and brick-work; those in the western part are handsome, modern erections. The town is lighted with gas, and obtains an ample supply of water from springs, and from the rivulet Howley, which flows through it. There is some beautiful and picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood, with several noble mansions and villas on the banks of the river. The chapel is a brick building, standing on an eminence, and commanding an extensive view. On the opposite side of the Dane there was anciently another chapel, which was pulled down in 1810, and a larger one erected at Congleton Moss. In the market-house there are periodical assemblies. The chief trade was formerly in gloves, and leather laces, called *Congleton points*; but the principal occupation of the inhabitants is now in the throwing of silk, and spinning of cotton, for which, since 1752, fifty mills have been built. The first one was erected by Mr. Pattison of London, and had five stories of rooms, each 240 feet long, and proportionably wide. It is still conducted by his descendants. There is a canal from Marple, to join the Grand Junction Canal at Lawton, within a quarter of a mile. The market-house, built, in 1822, at the expense of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., is a neat building, containing handsome assembly-rooms. In 1625, James I. granted a charter of incorporation, by which the government is vested in a mayor, high steward, eight aldermen, and sixteen capital burgesses, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The corporation holds quarterly courts of session, for trying criminals charged with offences not capital, and courts of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, in which they have the privilege (though not exercised) of proceeding according to the law of Acton-Burnell, or the law of statute-merchant. The high steward, or his deputy, holds a court-leet every August. The Guildhall is a neat building of brick, with a piazza in front, with supports of four stone pillars. It was rebuilt in 1805; and, besides the court-rooms, contains a room for debtors, and cells for criminals. The Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, have chapels here. There is a free grammar-school and a Sunday school. At Buglawton, a township in this parish, is a mineral spring; but the breaking in of the banks has much weakened its power. John Bradshaw, chief justice of Cheshire, and president of the tribunal which condemned Charles I., was articled to an attorney in this town, of which he was chosen mayor in 1637, and was afterwards high steward. This is the birth-place of John Whitehurst, a famous mechanic, and author of a 'Treatise on the Theory of the Earth,' who was born in 1713, and died 1788.—The living is valued at £41. 15s.: contains 2,500 acres: 1,719 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9,222: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 10,605: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £11,189: poor rates in 1838, £2,259. 9s.—Market day, Saturday. Fairs: Thursday before Shrovetide; May 12; July 10; November 22, cattle.—Banker: Fitz-Adams—draw on Rogers, Olding, & Co.

—Inns: Bull's Head, Corporation Arms, Lion and Swan.

CONGRESBURY, SOMERSET, a large parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, on the river Yeo: 130 miles from London (coach road 127), 12 from Bristol, 6 from Axbridge.—Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Bristol, &c., 143 miles.—Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—There is a legend which states that the name of this parish is derived from the son of an eastern monarch, named St. Congar, who fled from his father's court in 711, in order to avoid a marriage to which he did not consent, and settled here, and built an oratory; and Ina, king of the West Saxons, granted him some land, on which he founded an establishment for twelve canons. He then made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he died, but was brought back here and buried. The annual charities amount to about £3. 10s. 5d., beside £5 per annum chargeable on the manor of Congressbury, belonging to Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol, and a right of admission for one poor boy from the manor to that hospital.—The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage, with the curacy of Wick-St.-Lawrence annexed, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £42. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £800: patron, R. Hunt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Haythorne, 1825: contains 4,280 acres: 247 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,380: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,587: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £10,088: poor rates in 1838, £535. 11s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CONHOPE, HEREFORD, a township in the parish of Amestrey, bounded on the east by the river Lug —(which see for access, &c.): 145 miles from London, 6 from Presteign, 6 from Woobly.—Money orders issued at Presteign: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 11½ a.m.—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 72.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CONINGSBY (corruptly written and pronounced CONESBY), LINCOLN, a parish in the soke and union of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, bounded on the west by the river Witham, and intersected by the Horncastle Canal: 149 miles from London (coach road 127), 8 from Horncastle, 1 from Tattershall.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>s</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Tattershall, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln to Tattershall, &c., 71 miles.—Money orders issued at Horncastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—There is a bequest of £3 per annum for a free school. The General Baptists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels here.—The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £39. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £614: patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., M.P.: pres. incumbent, T. K. Bonney, 1814: contains 5,560 acres: 335 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,959: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,541: poor rates in 1838, £996. 4s. Tithes commuted in 1802.

CONINGSHEAD, LANCASTER, in the parish of Ulverstone, hund<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, north of the Sands: 2 miles from Ulverstone.—In the reign of Henry II., Gabriel Pennington here built a hospital and priory of black canons, to the honour of the Virgin

Mary. It was at first valued at £97. Os. 2d., but, on a second valuation, at £161. 5s. 9d.

CONINGTON, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Papworth, union of St. Ives: 75 miles from London (coach road 52), 3 from St. Ives, 6 from Huntingdon. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Cambridge to St. Ives, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to St. Ives, &c., 115 miles. — Money orders issued at St. Ives: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The annual amount expended in charities is about £18. 18s. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £9. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £238: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, J. Tillard, 1841: contains 1,477 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,743: poor rates in 1838, £124. 10s. Tithes commuted in 1799 and 1800.

CONINGTON WITH HUNTS, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Normancross, union of Huntingdon: 68 miles from London (coach road 58), 3 from Stilton, 6 from Huntingdon. — Gt. Nor. Rail. to Woodwulton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Peterborough to Holme, &c., 89, thence 2 miles. — Money orders issued at Stilton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — There are endowments for education of about £15 per annum. — The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £19. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £508: patron, J. Heathcote, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. Heathcote: contains 3,000 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 219: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,461: poor rates in 1838, £59. 1s. — Conington Castle, the seat of J. M. Heathcote, Esq., was the residence of Robert Cotton, Esq., who left that valuable collection of books and papers known as the Cottonian Library. Camden says, speaking of a castle in this place, that there, *within a square ditch, are traces of an ancient castle, the seat, as also Saltrey, by gift of Camote, of Turkill, the Dane*. Several persons subsequently possessed it, and it afterwards passed to the Cotton family by marriage, and belonged to Sir Robert Cotton, the famous antiquary, who, from his descent from the Bruses, claimed relationship with the blood-royal both of England and Scotland. The grounds attached<sup>d</sup> are pleasant though not large, and are intersected by a small stream.

CONISBROUGH (or CONINGSBURGH), WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish and town in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, on the southern bank of the river Don: 209 miles from London (coach road 160), 2 from Doncaster, 6 from Rotherham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Doncaster, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Swinton to Doncaster, &c., 56 miles. — Money orders issued at Doncaster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Conisbrough is a very ancient town: it was called by the Britons *Caer Conan*, and by the Saxons, *Cyning* or *Conan Burgh*, both which names signify a royal town. The remains of the castle are situated on an eminence overlooking the river Don. Some are of opinion that it was built by Queen Cartismandua, others by the Romans; and Geoffrey of Monmouth thinks that Hengist, the

first Saxon invader, after a defeat by the Britons, under Aurelius Ambrosius, in 487, took refuge in the castle, and was afterwards killed before its walls. In speaking of this, Tanner observes—*The name of Hengist has been surrounded with terror, and all his steps with victory. But when, from these hyperboles, we turn to the simple and authentic facts, that all the battles particularized by the Saxons were fought in Kent, it does not appear, from any good evidence, that he ever penetrated far beyond the region which he transmitted to his posterity.* It is probable that a fort was in existence here prior to the Conquest; but the castle, the ruins of which are still visible, was most likely erected by William, Earl of Warren, to whom the Conqueror granted the manor. It afterwards belonged to Richard, Earl of Cambridge, called Richard de Coningsburgh, because he was born in the castle. He was beheaded for a conspiracy against Henry V. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Leeds. Numerous human skeletons have been discovered here. The keep or round tower is perfect, but the rest is in ruins. The church is an ancient Norman structure, containing several monuments of the Bosville family, to whom one of its members, the Rev. Thomas Bosville, has erected a cenotaph. A chantry was founded here in the reign of Edward II. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and there is a school with an endowment of £7. 10s. per annum. The parochial charities produce about £40 a year. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £8. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £206: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, G. Wright, 1844: contains 4,000 acres: 275 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,445: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,661: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,113: poor rates in 1837, £327. 10s.

CONISCLIFFE, DURHAM, a parish in the south-east division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington: 269 miles from London (coach road 245), 4 from Darlington, 13 from Sedgfield. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Darlington, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 137 miles. — Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — This parish is divided into two townships, namely, High or Church Coniscliffe, in which the church stands, and Low Coniscliffe, both on the northern bank of the Tees. — The living (St. Edwin), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Durham, is valued at £7. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £216: patron, Bishop of Durham: pres. incumbent, James Cundill, 1832: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 422: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 485.

CONISHOLM, LINCOLN, a parish in the Marsh division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 181 miles from London (coach road 154), 8 from Louth, 12 from Alford. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Louth, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Louth, &c., 125 miles. — Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 13s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Earl of Ripon: pres. incumbent, George D. Kent, 1819:

contains 1,680 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 146: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,542: poor rates in 1838, £28. 13s. — The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CONISTON, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Swine—(which see for access, &c.): 180 miles from London, 5 from Hull, 8 from Beverley. — Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Contains 600 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 110: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £913: poor rates in 1838, £19. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1789.

CONISTON WITH KILNSAY, WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Burnsall, on the river Warfe—(which see for access, &c.): 230 miles from London, 10 from Settle, 4 from Burnsall. — Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes at noon. — Contains 5,380 acres: 33 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 172: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,824: poor rates in 1838, £153. 6s.

CONISTON (MONK) AND SKELLWITH, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Hawkshead—(which see for access, &c.): 266 miles from London, 3 from Hawkshead, 7 from Ambleside. — Money orders issued at Ambleside: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Contains 5,420 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 470: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 540: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,010.

CONISTON (CHURCH). See CHURCH CONISTON.

CONISTONE (COLD), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Gargrave, on the river Aire, and near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 224 miles from London, 6 from Skipton, 3 from Broughton. — Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon: patron, J. B. Garforth, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Stansfeld: contains 1,710 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 242: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,832: poor rates in 1838, £118. 10s.

CONOCK, WILTS, a tithing in the parish of Churton—(which see for access, &c.): 86 miles from London, 4 from Devizes, 10 from Marlborough. — Money orders issued at Devizes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Contains 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 160. — (Other returns with the parish.) — Conock House is the seat of Ernle Warriner, Esq., who now resides at Cheltenham. The family of this gentleman derives its name from the village of Earnley, or Ernle, in Sussex, so called from the Saxon words *erne* and *lege*, signifying 'the habitation of eagles.' In the reign of Henry III., Richard de Earnley was seated at Earnley. From him lineally descended Michael Ernle, Esq. of Bourton, high sheriff of Wilts. His lineal descendant, Sir Walter Ernle, was created a baronet in Feb., 1660–61. The second grandson of that gentleman, Walter Ernle, Esq. of Conock, in Wilts, from whom the present family is descended, was high sheriff of Wilts in 1710. The baronetcy afterwards passed to Sir Michael Ernle, who left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Gifford Warriner, Esq. (son of Isaac Warriner, Esq., and Gertrude, his wife, daughter of Walter Ernle, Esq. of Conock.) Her son, Gifford Warriner, Esq. of Conock, died in 1820, leaving two sons, Gifford

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and Ernle, of Conock House. 'Ernle Warriner, Esq., is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Wiltshire, and served the office of high sheriff in 1823.

CONONLEY. See FARNHILL WITH CONONLEY. — Cononley House is the seat of the Rev. John Swire, A.M., University College, Oxford, and vicar of Manfield. The Rev. John Swire is a descendant of an ancient family in Craven, which has been seated at Cononley for two centuries at least. The earliest descendant of whom we have any record is Roger Swyer. From him descended Roger Swire, Esq., who, dying unmarried in 1792, the estates devolved upon his brother, John Swire, Esq., who died in 1796, leaving a posthumous son, the present Rev. John Swire, who is an acting magistrate for the county of Durham, and for the north riding of Yorkshire.

CONSIDE (or CONSET WITH KNITSLEY), DURHAM, a township in the parish of Lanchester—(which see for access, &c.): 260 miles from London, 4 from Wolsingham. — Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 3,440 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 195: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,784: poor rates in 1838, £69. 15s.

CONSTANTINE, CORNWALL, a parish in the east division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Kerrier, union of Falmouth: 304 miles from London (coach road 270), 5 from Falmouth, 5 from Penrhyn. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 58 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 318 miles. — Money orders issued at Falmouth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The petty sessions for the division are held here. — The living (St. Constantine), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £19. 3s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, Edward Rogers, 1817: contains 8,470 acres: 344 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,042: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,348: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,503: poor rates in 1838, £718. 2s.

CONSTARD, SUSSEX, a manor in the parish of Brede: 50 miles from London, 5 from Battle, 10 from Rye.

CONVIL-IN-ELVET, CARMARTHEN, a chapelry in the parish of Abernant—(which see for access, &c.): 225 miles from London, 7 from Carmarthen, 8 from Newcastle. — Money orders issued at Carmarthen: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Abernant: contains 300 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,651: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,898: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,755: poor rates in 1838, £498. 7s.

CONWY (CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY), CARMARTHEN. See ABERCONWAY.

COOKBURY, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Black Torrington, union of Holsworthy, south of the Torridge river: 225 miles from London (coach road 210), 4 from Holsworthy, 10 from Torrington. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, thence 31 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 239 miles. — Money orders issued at Holsworthy: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ a.m.: post closes at noon. — The parochial charities produce about £2 a year. — The living (St. John the Baptist) is a perpetual

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curacy to the rectory of Milton-Damerell, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £378: patron, Earl of Devon: pres. incumbent, Thomas Clark, 1801: contains 2,340 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 301: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 346: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £924: poor rates in 1838, £9. 11s.

COOKHAM, BERKS, a parish in the above hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Cookham, bounded on the north and east by the river Thames: 25 miles from London (coach road 29), 3 from Maidenhead, 4 from Great Marlow. —Gt. West. Rail. to Maidenhead, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 157 miles. —Money orders issued at Maidenhead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —This village, which was once a market town, is seated on the west bank of the Thames, on the opposite side of which are the picturesque and richly cultivated domains of Clifden, Hedsor, and Taplow, and for the beauty of its scenery and prospects it is rarely surpassed. One of the most extensive boot and shoe manufactories in the kingdom is carried on here; and it, with a paper-mill, gives employment to large numbers of the inhabitants. Malting is also carried on here to some extent. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. At Cookham Dean, a hamlet of the parish, a chapel of ease has been erected within these few years, which will accommodate 600 or 700 parishioners. It has an endowment of £75 per annum, and the patronage is in the gift of the vicar for the time being. —The living (the Holy Trinity), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £14. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £480: patron, J. Rogers, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. F. Grantham, 1837: contains 6,710 acres: 635 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,676: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,227: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £15,243: poor rates in 1838, £750. 7s.

COOKLEY, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 111 miles from London (coach road 97), 2 from Halesworth, 10 from Framlingham. —East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. to Diss, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Diss, &c., 198 miles. —Money orders issued at Halesworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory annexed to that of Huntingfield: contains 1,210 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 324: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 373: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,719: poor rates in 1838, £213. 19s.

COOLING, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shamwell, union of Hoo: 35 miles from London (coach road 29), 4 from Rochester, 7 from Gravesend: Gravesend Rail. to Rochester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 167 miles. —Money orders issued at Rochester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The poor of this parish have a right to one place in Cobham College. —The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £600: patron, J. Alliston, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. S. Sergrove, 1818: contains 2,000 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 144: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,173: poor rates in 1838, £106. 18s. Tithes commuted.

COOL-PILATE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Acton—(which see for access, &c.): 4 miles from Nantwich. —Money orders issued at Nantwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Contains 620 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 59: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £811: poor rates in 1838, £28. 8s.

COOMBE, HEREFORD, a township in the parish of Presteign, on the river Lug—(which see for access, &c.): 149 miles from London, 2 from Presteign, 5 from Kington. —Money orders issued at Presteigne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. —Contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 121: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £697: poor rates in 1838, £67. 19s.

COOMBE. See EAST MBOX.

COOMBE-BISSET, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cawden and Cudworth, union of Alderbury, on a branch of the Avon: 100 miles from London (coach road 84), 4 from Salisbury, 4 from Wilton. —Sou. West. Rail. to Salisbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Salisbury, &c., 193 miles. —Money orders issued at Salisbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The charities produce about £7 a year. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the curacy of West Harnham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £220: patron, Prebendary of Coombe and West Harnham: pres. incumbent, W. Biscoe, 1843: contains 3,110 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 406: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 467: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,042: poor rates in 1838, £120. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COOMBE-KEYNES, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Winfrith, union of Wareham and Purbeck: 132 miles from London (coach road 118), 6 from Wareham, 8 from Corfe Castle. —Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wareham station, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, Southampton, &c., 221 miles. —Money orders issued at Wareham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living (Holy Rood), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Wool, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £13. 18s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £95: patron, J. Weld, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. U. Cooke, 1835: contains 1,470 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 135: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £739: poor rates in 1838, £58. 11s. The tithes were commuted in 1839. —S. 2 m. Lulworth Castle, the seat of Joseph Weld, Esq.—(for which, see EAST LULWORTH.)

COOMBS, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Steyning, rape of Bramber, bounded on the east by the river Adur: 59 miles from London (coach road 53), 3 from North Shoreham, 10 from Arundel. —Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Shoreham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 191 miles. —Money orders issued at Shoreham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10. 0s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £201: patron, Col. Wyndham: pres. incumbent, John Thornton, 1824: contains 1,270 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 80.

**COOMBS-EDGE, DERBY**, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith,—(which see for access, &c.): 165 miles from London, 2 from Chapel-en-le-Frith: 7 from Tideswell.—Money orders issued at Buxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m.—Contains 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 328: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 377.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**COPDOCK, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Sampford: 72 miles from London (coach road 68), 4 from Ipswich, 6 from Hadleigh.—East. Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Ipswich, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 204 miles.—Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, united with the vicarage of Washbrook, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £483: patron, Lord Walsingham: pres. incumbent, Hon. F. De Grey, 1837: contains 610 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 299: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,759: poor rates in 1838, £173. 7s.

**COPFORD, ESSEX**, a parish in the Witham division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, on the Roman river: 55 miles from London (coach road 46), 4 from Colchester, 12 from Malden.—East Co<sup>a</sup>. Rail. to Colchester, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 187 miles.—Money orders issued at Colchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 a.m.—The parochial charities consist of three tenements and a garden.—The living, a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £15. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £495: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, K. C. Bayley, 1845: contains 2,350 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 645: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 741: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,539: poor rates in 1838, £470. The tithes were commuted in 1839.—Copford Hall is the seat of Fiske Goodere Fiske Harrison, Esq. It is a handsome building, said to have been once the residence of Bonner, Bishop of London, by which see the manor had been held prior to the Conquest. It has some pleasant grounds attached to it, diversified with several pieces of ornamental water. F. G. Fiske Harrison, Esq., the present proprietor, is the grandson of the Rev. John Harrison of Copford Hall, incumbent of Faulkbourne and East Hanningfield, in Essex. His son, John Haynes Harrison, Esq. of Copford Hall, married Sarah Thomas, only child and heiress of the Rev. John Fiske of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, and granddaughter and heiress of Samuel Thomas, Esq. of Lavenham. Mr. Harrison died in December, 1839, and was succeeded in his own estates, and also in those acquired by marriage, by his eldest son, the present Fiske Goodere Fiske Harrison, Esq. of Copford Hall, who, on succeeding to his maternal property, assumed his mother's surname of Fiske, in addition to, and before his patronymic of Harrison. Mr. Harrison is a magistrate for the county, and has served as high sheriff.

**COPGROVE, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro: 228 miles from London (coach road 205), 3 from Boroughbridge, 4 from Ripon.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Won-

nald Green station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 96 miles.—Money orders issued at Boroughbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £2. 16s. per annum.—The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £5. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £200: patron, T. Duncombe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Charge, 1813: contains 1,050 acres: 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 103: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £955: poor rates in 1838, £54. 15s.—Copgrove is the seat of Thomas Duncombe, Esq. It is a handsome building, pleasantly situated on an eminence. The south façade is 30 yards long, and four square pilasters support the pediment above the entrance. The apartments are all elegantly fitted up, and contain an admirable collection of pictures, busts, and other productions of the fine arts. In the drawing-room there is a remarkably fine inlaid table, exhibiting almost every kind of marble, with a beautiful bust of one of the daughters of Niobe. The house commands a good view of the lawn, and a handsome piece of water, bordered with wood. Copgrove, prior to the Conquest, was one of the manors of Earl Gospatric, and at the time of the Norman survey belonged to Erneis de Buren, a Norman follower of the Conqueror. Mr. Duncombe is younger brother of the first Lord Feversham. His eldest son, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., has sat in parliament since 1834, and has ever been distinguished for his eloquent and manly advocacy of the political principles which he adopted.

**COPLE, BEDFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wixamtree, union of Bedford, on a branch of the river Ouse: 66 miles from London (coach road 47), 3 from Bedford, 2 from Cardington.—Nor. West. Rail. to Bedford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Bedford, &c., 105 miles.—Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £3 a year.—The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £7. 17s.: pres. net income, £215: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, H. E. Havergal, 1847: contains 2,170 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 551: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 633: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,583: poor rates in 1838, £342. 9s.

**COPLESTONE, DEVON**, a hamlet in the parish of Colebrook—(which see for access, &c.)

**COPMANFORD.** See COPPINGFORD.

**COPMANTHORPE, YORK**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of St. Mary, Bishopshill-Junior, which is in the ainsty of the city of York—(which see for access, &c.): 185 miles from London, 5 from York, 8 from Selby.—Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of York: pres. net income, £96: patron, Vicar of St. Mary, Bishopshill-Junior: pres. incumbent, E. Greenhow, 1846: contains 1,610 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 284: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,415: poor rates in 1838, £92. 12s.

**COPPENHALL, CHESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Nantwich, comprising the two town-

ships of Coppenhall-Church and Coppenhall-Monks: 158 miles from London (coach road 169), 1 from Crewe, 5 from Nantwich. — Nor. West. Rail. to Crewe, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Burton to Crewe, &c., 57 miles. — Money orders issued at Crewe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Chester, is valued at £6. 10s.: patron, Bishop of Lichfield: pres. incumbent, John Cooper, 1838. Tithes commuted for £275.

COPPENHALL, STAFFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Penkridge—(which see for access, &c.): 131 miles from London, 3 from Penkridge, 3 from Stafford. — Money orders issued at Penkridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Several curious fossil remains of pachydermatous animals have been found in this parish. — The living, a perpetual curacy annexed to Penkridge, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £4: pres. net income, £85: patron, Lord Hatherton: pres. incumbent, Evan Price, 1847: contains 2,040 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,238: poor rates in 1838, £24. 14s.

COPPINGFORD (or COPMANFORD), HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Leightonstone, union of Huntingdon: 66 miles from London, 5 from Stilton, 6 from Huntingdon. — Gt. Nor. Rail. through Huntingdon to Woodwalton, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Woodwalton, &c., 94 miles. — Money orders issued at Stilton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (All Saints) is a rectory united with that of Upton: contains 1,030 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 45: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £805: poor rates in 1838, £37. 15s.

COPPULL, LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Standish—(which see for access, &c.): 205 miles from London, 3 from Chorley, 4 from Wigan. — Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £120: patron, Rector of Standish: pres. incumbent, H. W. Jackson, 1839: contains 2,180 acres: 154 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,031: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,815: poor rates in 1838, £194. 17s.

COPSTON (MAGNA), WARWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Monks-Kirby—(which see for access, &c.): 98 miles from London, 4 from Hinckley, 10 from Coventry. — Money orders issued at Hinckley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — Contains 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 113: poor rates in 1838, £58. 15s.

CORBRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a parish and township, formerly also a borough and market town, in the east division of Tyndale ward, union of Hexham, on the northern bank of the Tyne: this parish, besides the township of Corbridge, comprises those of Aydon, Aydoncastle, Clarewood, Dilston, Halton, Halton-Shields, Thornborough, Whittington Great, and Whittington Little: 329 miles from London, 5 from Hexham. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Newcastle, to Hexham, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 197 miles. — Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post

closes 4½ p.m. — There is a school here with a small endowment. The other benefactions, which produce about £35 a year, are expended in distributions to the poor, and in apprenticing children. Corbridge formerly sent members to parliament; but the privilege had been long declined prior to the remodelling of the franchise by the Reform Act. The fairs for stock are very largely attended, and held in much account. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have chapels here. — The living (St. Andrew), a vicarage, with the curacy of Halton, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £11. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £482: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, Henry Gipps, 1830: contains 13,130 acres: 301 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,103: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,418: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £19,154: poor rates in 1838, £731. 5s. Tithes commuted in 1839. — Fairs: Whitsun-Eve and July 4, for live stock.

CORBRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.) — Contains 248 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,486: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,709: poor rates in 1838, £474. 16s.

CORBY, LINCOLN, a parish and market town in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, on the river Glen: 105 miles from London, 9 from Grantham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Corby station: from Derby, through Nottingham and Grantham to Corby, 46 miles. — Money orders issued at Corby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The living (St. John the Evangelist) is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Irnham: contains 3,790 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 714: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 821: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,216: poor rates in 1838, £225. 19s. Tithes commuted in 1797. — Market day, Thursday. Fairs: August 26, and the Monday immediately preceding October 11. — N. 1 m., Irnham Park — (for which, see IRNHAM.)

CORBY, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Corby, union of Kettering: 99 miles from London (coach road 80), 3 from Rockingham, 8 from Kettering. — Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Thrapston, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Great Easton station, 75, thence 4 miles. — Money orders issued at Rockingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £13. 16s. 3d.: patron, Earl of Cardigan: pres. incumbent, P. B. Harris, 1834: contains 2,800 acres: 131 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 791: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 910: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,115: poor rates in 1838, £509. 8s. The tithes were commuted in 1835.

CORBY (GREAT), CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Wetheral—(which see for access, &c.): 299 miles from London, 6 from Carlisle, 6 from Brampton. — Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 2,960 acres: 236 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 806: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 927. — Corby Castle is the seat of Philip Henry Howard, Esq., M.P. It is an elegant building, situated on a lofty cliff above the river Eden,

which, with its wooded and rocky banks, forms a picturesque feature in the surrounding scenery. The castle is irregularly built; and although the owners of the manor have for several centuries resided in it, it has been so much altered at various times, that it now seems a comparatively modern erection. The grounds are beautifully laid out, principally under the direction of Thomas Howard, great-grandfather of the present proprietor. Regarding the caves called *St. Constantine's Cells*, or *Wetheral Safeguard*; there is a tradition that it was formed by a younger son of a Scottish king, named Constantino, as a hermitage, and that he lived there, and is supposed to have died at Melrose. In these grounds there are temples, also excavated caverns, with steps leading from them, hewn in the rock. P. H. Howard, Esq., is a descendant of Lord William Howard, second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, who deduced his parentage, through three descents, from Edward I., King of England, who, by an act passed in 1603, was restored in blood. His lordship was warden of the West Marches, and is well known in border history as *Belled Will*, the dread of the moss-troopers, and the civilizer of our borders. Charles, the grandson of his eldest son Philip, was elevated to the peerage as Earl of Carlisle, the ancestor of the present earl. His second son, Sir Francis Howard, Knt. of Corby Castle, espoused, in the parliamentary war, the cause of Charles I., in whose service he raised a regiment of horse; and to support his cause, sold two of his estates. His eldest son, Francis Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle, succeeded him; he was captain in the army, and governor of the city of Carlisle. From him descended Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle, high sheriff of Cumberland in 1832, who was distinguished for his piety, his virtues, and his patriotic feeling, no less than for his courtesy, affability, literary acquirements, and refined taste. Mr. Howard died in 1842, and was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor, who sits for Carlisle in the House of Commons, for which place he was first elected in 1830.

**CORBY (LITTLE), CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Warwick, at the confluence of the Eden and the Irthing: 302 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 380 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 283.

**CORELEY, SALOP**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Stottesden, union of Cleobury Mortimer: 158 miles from London (coach road 142), 3 from Tenbury, 8 from Ludlow. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Kidderminster, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 86 miles. Money orders issued at Tenbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £5. 5s. 10d.: pres. net income, £280: patron, A. F. Haliburton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Haliburton, 1846: contains 1,340 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 525: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 604: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,222: poor rates in 1838, £158. 13s.

**CORFE, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton: 166 miles from London (coach road 144), 3 from Taunton, 9 from Chard. Gt. West. Rail. through

Bristol to Taunton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 179 miles. Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The charities produce about £4 a year. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £11. 18s. 8d.: pres. net income, £66: patron, Francis Wheat Newton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. H. West, 1842: contains 1,050 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 279: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,300: poor rates in 1838, £126.

**CORFE-CASTLE, DORSET**, a parish and borough, formerly also a market town, in the hund<sup>d</sup>. of Corfe-Castle, union of Wareham and Purbeck, Blandford division: it includes the tithings of the north and south divisions: 230 miles from London (coach road 116), 23 from Dorchester. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wareham station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Southampton, to Wareham, &c., 219 miles. Money orders issued at Wareham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The Saxon appellation of Corfe-Castle is *Corve*, or *Corves-geate*, and it evidently owes its origin to a strong fortified castle, erected here previous to 980. In the reign of Richard II. the manor and castle were held by Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, jointly with Alicia, his wife. They then passed through various hands, until the time of Elizabeth, when they were granted, with the Isle of Purbeck, to Sir Christopher Hatton, whose descendant, Sir William Hatton, gave them to his lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Exeter, who afterwards married Lord Chief-Justice Coke, by whom they were sold, in 1635, to Sir John Bankes, attorney-general to Charles I., and afterwards Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, in whose family they still remain. The town is situated on a rising ground in the centre of the Isle of Purbeck, and chiefly consists of two streets, leading from the market-place, in the midst of which is an ancient stone cross. The houses, mostly built of stone from the quarries in the vicinity, are well supplied with water. The river Corfe flows by the east of the town, and there is an ancient stone bridge over it at the entrance to the town from the London road. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring quarries and clay-pits. From one of them, called Norden, a railway has been constructed to Poole harbour, from whence the clay is shipped to Staffordshire and other potteries. Some of the female inhabitants are occupied in knitting stockings. The church is a large, ancient Norman building, with a nave, chancel, two aisles, and a lofty square embattled tower. It contains some ancient monuments and altar-tombs of Purbeck marble. Corfe-Castle is situated on a steep lofty hill to the north of the town, situated so as to command the whole island, and is separated from the town by a bridge of strong narrow arches across a moat, now dry. This fortress was most probably erected by King Edgar, and was the residence of his widow, Elfida, soon after his death. It was at this period that the barbarous murder of King Edward, son of King Edgar, was committed. That prince, whilst hunting, paid a visit to his mother-in-law and her son at Corfe-Castle, when Elfida, seeing him without attend-

ants, stabbed him in the back whilst drinking a cup of wine. The king set spurs to his horse, but sinking from loss of blood, was dragged along the ground by the stirrups, and left dead at Corfe Gate. Elfrida afterwards founded two nunneries, in one of which she took the veil, and there died. In the reign of Stephen, the castle was held against the king by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon. King John frequently resided in it; and by his orders, twenty-two prisoners, some of them of the principal nobility of Poitiers, were starved to death in its dungeons. Edward II. was removed here from Kenilworth, when imprisoned by the order of the queen and Mortimer; and Richard II., after he was deposed, was a prisoner here for a short time previous to his murder at Pontefract. Henry VII. repaired it, as also did Sir Christopher Hatton. In the civil war, Lord Chief-Justice Bankes, who then possessed it, being at York with Charles I., the parliamentary forces, under the command of Sir Walter Erle and Sir Thomas Trenchard, besieged it; but Lady Bankes, assisted only by her domestics, and a few of her tenants, defended it, until, when the king approached Blandford, Captain Lawrence was sent to her relief. The parliamentary forces again laid close siege to it; but Lady Bankes and Captain Lawrence, with about eighty soldiers, defended it with the loss of only two men, until Sir Walter Erle, hearing of the approach of the king's forces, retired. In 1645, the parliamentary troops, under Fairfax, blockaded it, and at last gained possession of it, through the treachery of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman, an officer of the garrison. It was then demolished. The ruins, which still exist, prove the former extent and strength of this once magnificent edifice. The entrance was between two large and strong circular towers. Some of the towers by which the walls were defended, are considerably inclined from the perpendicular, in consequence of the attempts that have been made to undermine them; and large fragments of the walls and towers have fallen into the vale beneath. In a more elevated position stand the remains of the keep or citadel, from which extensive views may be obtained to the north and west. In the inner ward are the ruins of the king's and queen's towers, and beneath them the ruins of the chapel. There are dungeons still remaining in some of the towers, and, altogether, the ruins, which are in some parts overgrown with ivy, are peculiarly stupendous and majestic. The lord of the manor of Corfe was formerly lord-licutenant of the Isle of Purbeck, with the power of appointing all officers, and determining all suits. He was also lord admiral of the isle, and was entitled to all wrecks, and had power to array the militia; but these privileges ceased in 1757, as Mr. Bankes did not then enforce his claims. The town was incorporated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it all the privileges enjoyed by the Cinque Ports. By the charter of Charles II., the corporation consists of a mayor, annually elected at Michaelmas at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, and eight barons, who have previously been mayors. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. Since the time of Elizabeth, the borough returned two members to parliament; but it has lately been disfranchised. There is a chapel here for the Inde-

pendents. The educational institutions are numerous. There is an endowed almshouse for six aged persons. At Nine Barrow Down, about two miles east of the town, are sixteen barrows, nine in a straight line; they are situated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful view of Swanage, the British Channel, and the Isle of Wight. The living (St. Edward the Martyr), a rectory in the diocese of Sarum, exempt from visitation, is valued at £40. 14s. 7d.: pres. net income, £685: patron, William Bankes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Edward Bankes, 1820: contains 9,860 acres: 292 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,946: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,238: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,596: poor rates in 1838, £768. 8s. Market day, Thursday. Fairs: May 12, and Oct. 29. Inns: Greyhound and Ship.

CORFE-MULLEN, Dorset, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Cogdean, union of Wimborne and Cranborne: 119 miles from London (coach road 105), 7 from Poole, 4 from Wimborne Minster. Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wimborne, &c., 208 miles. Money orders issued at Poole: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. There are two schools here, which have endowments. The only other parochial charity is a rent of £60 a year, out of which £10 is to be paid to the curate, provided the vicar also made him an allowance. The remainder is expended in providing bread and cheese every Sunday for ten poor children, and beef at Christmas, and apprentice fees when required. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall: contains 2,890 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 758: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 871: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,056: poor rates in 1838, £134. 19s.

CORFTON. See CROFTON.

CORHAMPTON, HANTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Meon-Stoke, union of Droxford, Portadown division of the county: 84 miles from London (coach road 61), 4 from Bishop's Waltham, 10 from Winchester. Sou. West. Rail. to Bishopstoke station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Bishopstoke, &c., 171 miles. Money orders issued at Bishop's Waltham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £12 a year, for the education of eight boys of this and other parishes. The other benefactions produce £22 a year. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £39: patron, W. Wyndham, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Walters, jun.: contains 2,410 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 181: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,293: poor rates in 1838, £122. 17s. Corhampton House is the seat of J. H. C. Wyndham, Esq.

CORLEY, WARWICK, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hemlingford, union of Meriden: 98 miles from London (coach road 95), 4 from Coventry, 12 from Warwick. Nor. West. Rail. to Coventry, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Coventry, &c., 66 miles. Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. The parochial charities produce about £12. 14s. a year. The living is a vicarage, formerly in the

archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £400: patron, A. F. Gregory, Esq.: pfes. incumbent, A. W. Gregory, 1824: contains 1,280 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 288: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,792: poor rates in 1838, £68. 3s.

CORNARD (GREAT), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Sudbury, bounded on the west by the river Stour: 58 miles from London (coach road 56), 1 from Sudbury, 11 from Hadleigh. —East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Marks Tey station, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 190 miles. —Money orders issued at Sudbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The parochial benefactions yield about £2. 10s. per annum. —The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £155: patron, H. Sparrow, Esq.: pres. incumbent, P. Pering, 1844: contains 1,610 acres: 167 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 938: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,079: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,191: poor rates in 1838, £365. 9s. The tithes were commuted in 1839. —Fair, first Monday in October.

CORNARD (LITTLE), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Babergh, union of Sudbury: 57 miles from London. —(For access and postal arrangements, see above.) —The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £8. 2s. 8<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £509: patrons, Bishop of Norwich, and G. M. Hawkins, Esq., alternately: pres. incumbent, Edwin Sidney, 1847: contains 1,480 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 396: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 455: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,811: poor rates in 1838, £312. 5s.

CORNBROUGH, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton—(which see for access, &c.): 194 miles from London, 2 from Pocklington, 11 from York. —Money orders issued at Pocklington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. —Contains 920 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 63.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CORNELLY, CORNWALL, a parish in the west division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of Truro: 284 miles from London (coach road 253), 1 from Tregony, 4 from Truro. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 298 miles. —Money orders issued at St. Austle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The living (St. Cornelius) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £47: patron, Vicar of Probus: pres. incumbent, L. M. Peter, 1847: contains 1,480 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,704: poor rates in 1838, £111. 2s.

CORNEY, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Allerdale ward, above Derwent, union of Bootle: 279 miles from London (coach road 293), 3 from Ravenglass, 3 from Bootle. —Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Bowness, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Lancaster, &c., 179 miles. —Money orders issued at Ravenglass: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup>

rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £9. 17s. 1d.: pres. net income, £140: patron, Earl of Lonsdale: pres. incumbent, C. Abbot, 1848: contains 3,890 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 273: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,196: poor rates in 1838, £91. 16s.

CORNFORTH, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Bishop's Middleham—(which see for access, &c.): 253 miles from London, 6 from Durham, 4 from Sedgfield. —Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —Contains 1,570 acres: 79 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 700: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 805: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,298: poor rates in 1838, £67. 5s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CORNHILL, DURHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Norham, bounded on the west by the river Tweed—(which see for access, &c.): 332 miles from London, 2 from Coldstream, 12 from Berwick. —Money orders issued at Berwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £240: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, S. A. Fyler, 1834: contains 4,430 acres: 148 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 823: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 946: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,210: poor rates in 1838, £251. 11s. —Fair, December 6. —Cornhill House is the seat of John Collingwood, Esq., late of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland. The family of this gentleman is a branch of the ancient Northumbrian family of Collingwood. He is the grandson of John Collingwood, Esq. of Lilburn Tower and Cornhill House, who died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Henry John William Collingwood, who died in 1840, and was followed in the estates by his son, the present John Collingwood, Esq., born in December, 1826. Lilburn Tower was sold by the trustees, in 1842, to Edward Collingwood, Esq. of Chirton.

CORNSAY, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Lanchester—(which see for access, &c.): 267 miles from London, 8 from Durham, 6 from Walsingham. —Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. —Contains 2,370 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 201: poor rates in 1838, £32. 16s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CORNWELL, OXFORD, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Norton: 91 miles from London (coach road 80), 3 from Chipping-Norton, 6 from Shipton. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Stow-on-the-Wold, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Stow, &c., 104 miles. —Money orders issued at Chipping-Norton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £140: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, C. Barter, 1829: contains 820 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 97: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,223: poor rates in 1838, £79. 16s. —Cornwell House.

CORNWOOD, DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Ermington, union of Plympton St. Mary: 238 miles from London (coach road 214), 3 from Ivy Bridge, 11 from Saltash. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Ivy Bridge station,

thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 252 miles. — Money orders issued at Ivy Bridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The river Yealm runs through this parish, which is also separated from the adjoining parish of Harford by the river Erme. The surrounding country is hilly, and is intersected by several mountain streams. The church is an ancient building, with three stone stalls and a piscina. The late vicar, the Rev. Duke Yonge, bequeathed £23 per annum for medical assistance to the poor not relieved by the parish. The Rook charity produces a rent of £44, which is divided among the poor. Within the parish is Bachwood, a handsome mansion, in a good situation, the seat of Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart. This gentleman traces his descent from John Rogers (supposed to be a descendant of the Rev. John Rogers, prebendary of St. Paul's, who, under the name of Thomas Matthew, translated the Bible, and was the first person who suffered as a martyr under Queen Mary), a merchant of Plymouth, who, having made a large fortune, sat in parliament for that borough, was created a baronet in 1698, and was sheriff of Devonshire in 1706. His son, Sir John, was M.P. for, and recorder of, Plymouth, and his grandson, Sir John, was colonel of the South Devon Militia, and also sat for Plymouth. The late Sir Frederick Rogers was also recorder of Plymouth, and M.P. for that borough. The present baronet succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his elder brother, the late Sir John Rogers, in 1847. — The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £33. 4s. 7d.: pres. net income, £405: patron, Bishop of Exeter: pres. incumbent, H. G. Adams, 1844: contains 10,680 acres: 188 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,080: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,242: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,544: poor rates in 1838, £509. 1s.

CORNWORTHY, DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Coleridge, union of Totness, at the mouth of the river Dart: 226 miles from London (coach road 200), 3 from Totness, 4 from Dartmouth. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Totness, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 239 miles. — Money orders issued at Totness: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — This parish, noticed in old records as a borough, consists chiefly of productive orchard ground. The river Harborne flows past it on the north, and separates it from Ashprington, turning into the Dart, by which it is separated from Stoke-Gabriel, thus forming a kind of peninsula. There is a manufactory for flax at Tuckerhay, a hamlet in this parish. In 1609, Dame Elizabeth Harris here founded and endowed a school for poor children of both sexes, now conducted on the national plan. There is a small bequest from the great tithes of the parish, by Sir John Peters, for poor people not relieved by the parish. The ancestors of the Edgcombe family founded a priory for seven Augustine nuns, which anciently stood here, but of which two arched gateways now alone remain. At the dissolution its revenue was £63 per annum. There is a school here, endowed with £20 a year; the other charities produce about £7. 15s. per annum, besides a church house, which is

inhabited by paupers. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £210: patron, Rev. Charles Barter: pres. incumbent, W. K. Sweetland, 1846: contains 2,600 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 554: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 636: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,602: poor rates in 1837, £239. 1s.

CORPUSTY, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, on the southern bank of the river Bure: 129 miles from London (coach road 114), 6 from Reepham, 6 from Aylsham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 12s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £62: patron, J. R. Joes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, S. Ashby, 1844: contains 1,018 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 516: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,079: poor rates in 1838, £157. 2s. — N.E., Armingland Hall.

CORPHAM-CASTLE, SALOP, in the parish of Diddlebury, east of the river Corve: 8 miles from Ludlow.

CORRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Hartburn—(which see for access, &c.): 292 miles from London: 11 from Morpeth, 11 from Rothbury. — Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m. — Contains 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 21: poor rates in 1838, £1. 13s.

CORRINGHAM, ESSEX, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Barstable, union of Orsett: 26 miles from London (coach road 28), 14 from Romford, 8 from Billericay. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Romford, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 158 miles. — Money orders issued at Romford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — *Coringham* was the name of this parish at the time of the Norman survey. It comprises the villages of Great and Little Corringham, together with the hamlets of Aisby, Dunstale, Gilby, Somerby, and Yewthorpe, and is the head of a deanery, which, according to documents in the office of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, must have been established prior to 1100. The village of Great and Little Corringham consists of two parallel streets, with a third street joining it at right angles, the northern one of which, called Little Corringham, is a separate constablewick. The church is an ancient Norman structure, built of stone, formerly belonging to the knights-templars. There is a richly ornamented arch above the south doorway. It has a nave and chancel, with a transept and aisle. There are ancient oak stalls, with carved seats, in the chancel. It contains several monuments, amongst them two of marble—one on the north, and the other on the south side of the chancel: one to the memory of Sir John Beckett, Bart., and the other to that of his son, who was killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Talavera. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Somerby Park was called, in the survey, by the Saxon name of *Sumerdabi*, signifying the habitation or encampment of an army, and is supposed to have



derived its name from an ancient Roman camp at this place, where there formerly stood a chapel, noticed by Bacon, in his *Liber Regis*, as being annexed to Corringham.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £22. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £866: patron, Rev. J. H. Stevenson: pres. incumbent, J. H. Stevenson, 1841: contains 2,590 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 256: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,123: poor rates in 1838, £160. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1839.---Somerby Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart., who is one of the largest landowners in the parish, and to whom the great tithes belong. This mansion has witnessed the performance of many military exploits, especially in the parliamentary war, when it was the seat of the Fairfax family. Sir Thos. Beckett is descended from John Beckett, Esq. of Leeds, county of York, and of Somerby Hall, county of Lincoln, and was created a baronet in November, 1813. He died in 1826, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, F.R.S., M.P., who, dying without issue, in May, 1847, was succeeded by his next surviving brother, the present Sir Thomas Beckett, as third baronet.

**CORRINGHAM (GREAT AND LITTLE), LINCOLN**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough: 189 miles from London (coach road 150), 4 from Gainsborough, 6 from Spittal.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Gainsborough, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln to Gainsborough, &c., 71 miles.---Money orders issued at Gainsborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Lawrence), a vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £12: pres. net income, £200: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, G. Dodds, 1831: contains 6,270 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 564: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 648: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,388: poor rates in 1838, £172. 2s.

**CORSCOMBE, DORSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Beaminster-Forum and Redhorne, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county: 156 miles from London (coach road 133), 10 from Yeovil, 3 from Beaminster.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Dorchester, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Dorchester, &c., 245 miles.---Money orders issued at Yeovil: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £21. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £514: patron, R. Nicholson, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Nicholson, 1843: contains 4,170 acres: 140 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 810: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 931: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,618: poor rates in 1838, £252. 18s.

**CORSE, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Westminster, union of Newent: 129 miles from London (coach road 108), 4 from Newent, 7 from Tewkesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. to Cheltenham, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 93 miles.---Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The parochial

charities produce about £24 a year.---The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £6. 2s. 9d.: pres. net income, £443: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. K. Creed, 1828: contains 2,190 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 482: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 554: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,164: poor rates in 1838, £357. 16s. Tithes commuted in 1794, and vicarial in 1797.

**CORSENSIDE, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a parish in the north-east division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, west of the river Reed: 342 miles from London, 18 from Hexham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Hexham, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 210 miles.---Money orders issued at Hexham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 a.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northumberland, and diocese of Durham, is valued at £3. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £228: patron, Messrs. Tweddell: pres. incumbent, Wm. Kell, 1843: contains 9,710 acres: 102 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,108: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,274: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,357: poor rates in 1838, £153. 17s. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

**CORSHAM, WILTS**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Chippenham: 98 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Chippenham, 5 from Melksham.---Gt. West. Rail. to Chippenham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Chippenham, &c., 159 miles.---Money orders issued at Chippenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Corsham Regis, or Cosham, is a place of great antiquity, for in the Saxon chronicles we read, that in 1015, *King Ethelred lay sick at Cosham, and Alderman Edric collected an army there.* Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, held it according to the Norman survey, and at the Conquest it became the property of the Crown. In the time of Henry III., Richard, Earl of Cornwall, held it, and procured many privileges for this place, granting the royal manor to the tenants, as farmers in fee, on an annual payment of 110 marks. Corsham is in a flat, dry, and healthy situation; and the town principally consists of one long street, containing neat houses, most of them built of freestone. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, or are employed in the numerous stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The church is a large ancient fabric. It has a tower in the centre, but the spire which surmounted it was taken down in 1812. The Baptists and Independents have chapels here. There is a free school for ten boys, and an almshouse for six aged poor, both built and endowed by Lady Margaret Hungerford in 1668. The late Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., in 1816, erected a handsome parochial school-house. There are numerous charities for the relief of the poor, and some bequests for repairing the church and the bridges. Bishop Tanner states that there was formerly an alien priory here, which was granted by the Conqueror to the Abbey of Caen, in Normandy, and was given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. *But, says he, I am at present at a loss to reconcile this with the grant of the church, and some other things in the town, made by King Henry II. to the Benedictine monks, 'De majori monasterio,' or of Marmouster in*

*Townhouse, who had here a cell. This alien priory, which seems, during the war with France, to have been in the custody of the bishop and church of Exeter, was given, 1 Edward IV., towards the endowment of the monastery of Tyon, and, as parcel of the same, granted 6 Jac. to Philip Moore. It was valued at £22. 18s. 4d. There was formerly a friary here, now the parsonage: and a nunnery, on the site of which now stands the Methuen Arms Inn. The first master appointed to her charity by Lady Hungerford, was the Rev. Edward Wells, vicar of the parish, and father of the learned author of "Sacred Geography;" and the late master was Edward Hasted, F.R.S. and F.S.A., the historian of the county of Kent, who died here in 1812. He was born at Hawley, in Kent; his father, Edward Hasted, was descended from the noble family of Clifford, and his mother was of the ancient family of the Dingleys of Woolverton, Isle of Wight. For upwards of forty years he was engaged on his history of Kent, during which time he was in affluent circumstances; but in the later portion of his life, he was forced by adversity to accept the mastership of Corsham Hospital. About the same time, he regained his estates in Kent (of which he had unjustly been deprived), by a decree of the Court of Chancery, and thus passed the remainder of his days in affluence. His "History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent" may rank with the works of Dugdale, Thoresby, or any of the eminent writers of the same kind. Corsham was the birth-place of Sir Richard Blackmore, an eminent physician, and a voluminous writer. King William appointed him one of his physicians in ordinary, and knighted him in 1697. He resigned his situation as a royal physician soon after the accession of Queen Anne, and died at an advanced age in 1729. He left behind him an immense quantity of productions in verse and prose, the best of which was considered to be his "Creation, a Philosophical Poem," for the excellence of which he never appealed to the opinion of Dr. Blair.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10. 16s.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Lord Methuen: pres. incumbent, W. C. Bennett, 1832: contains 6,710 acres: 586 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 8,842: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,418: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £14,652: poor rates in 1838, £1,315. 9s.---Fairs: March 7, and Sept. 4.---George and Swan Hotels.---N.E. is Corsham Court, the seat and property of Lord Methuen. The original part of the present building was erected, in 1582, by William Halliday, Esq., who then possessed the lordship, and was lord mayor, alderman, and sheriff of London, and was the first lord mayor who drained Moorfields. There is after this no mention of it until it was purchased early in the last century by Paul Methuen, Esq., who engaged Launcelot Browne to improve and add to the house. This mansion contains a choice collection of pictures, including that of Sir Paul Methuen. In the breakfast-room there is a very singular cornice, consisting of small heads, in basso relievo, supporting the points of groins. They are 160 in number, and though every head is expressive of bearing weight, yet they all are so ingeniously devised, that there are no two coun-*

*tenances alike. The north side of the house has been lately finished in the Elizabethan style, by Charles Bellemey, Esq., architect, and presents one of the most magnificent fronts in Great Britain. The Methuen collection contains several portraits, and comprises pictures by the most celebrated masters. The family of Lord Methuen, the present proprietor, derives its name from the barony of Methuen, in Perthshire, which Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, granted to a German of distinction, who accompanied Queen Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, from Hungary, about 1070. From him descended Sir Paul Methuen, who was born in 1672, and was a minister of Queen Anne and George I., was one of the secretaries of state, a knight of the Bath, ambassador to the courts of Vienna, Morocco, Lisbon, Madrid, and Sardinia, and comptroller of the household. Voltaire speaks of him as one of the best ministers employed in any embassy by England. He had a most distinguished taste in the fine arts, as is evident by the above-mentioned pictures, most of which were collected by himself. He never married, assigning as a reason that the blessing of wedlock was too great for him to enjoy. He died in 1757, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The present proprietor succeeded to the estates in 1849; the late peer having sat in several parliaments for the county of Wilts, was, in July, 1838, raised to the peerage as Baron Methuen of Corsham, in the county of Wilts.*

CORSLEY (GREAT AND LITTLE), WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Warminster: 114 miles from London (coach road 100), 3 from Warminster, 3 from Frome.---Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 174 miles.---Money orders issued at Warminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (St. Margaret), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £11. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £215: patron, Marquis of Bath: pres. incumbent, James H. Waugh, 1845: contains 2,712 acres: 379 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,621: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,649: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,345: poor rates in 1838, £1,049. 4s. Tithes commuted in 1780.

CORSTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wellow, union of Keynsham: 110 miles from London (coach road 111), 4 from Bath, 8 from Bristol.---Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 139 miles.---Money orders issued at Bath: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £6. 3s. 9d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, G. P. Simpson, 1843: contains 1,210 acres: 120 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 604: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 695: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,259: poor rates in 1838, £110. 17s.

CORSTON, WILTS, a tithing and chapelry in the borough of Malmesbury---(which see for access, &c.): 95 miles from London, 2 from Malmesbury, 7 from Chippenham.---Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living is

a curacy to the vicarage of St. Paul, Malmesbury: contains 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 273.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**CORSTONE-HACKET** (or **CORRON**), **Worcesters**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire, union of Bromsgrove: 92 miles from London, 5 from Bromsgrove, 10 from Birmingham.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester, to Burnt-Green station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Birmingham to Burnt-Green, &c., 53 miles.—Money orders issued at Bromsgrove: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The living is a curacy united with the rectory of Northfield: contains 1,400 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 211: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,517: poor rates in 1838, £141. 19s.—Corstone House.

**CORTON**, **Suffolk**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Mutford and Lothingland: 139 miles from London (coach road 117), 8 from Lowestoft, 7 from Yarmouth.—East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Norwich to Lowestoft, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, Norwich, &c., 191 miles.—Money orders issued at Lowestoft: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £17 a year.—The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £119: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, F. C. Fowler, 1837: contains 1,430 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 442: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 508: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,594: poor rates in 1838, £88. 4s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CORTON** (or **CORRINGTON**), **Wilts**, a tithing in the parish of Boyton—(which see for access, &c.): 91 miles from London, 5 from Warminster, 5 from Hindon.—(Returns with the parish.)

**CORTON-DENHAM**, **Somerset**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Horethorne, union of Wincanton: 129 miles from London (coach road 113), 3 from Sherborne, 7 from Yeovil.—Gt. West. Rail. to Westbury, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 189 miles.—Money orders issued at Sherborne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—Corton ridge, an elevated tract in the neighbourhood, is a valuable sheep-walk, and exhibits traces of an ancient fortification.—The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £13. 9s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £320: patron, Lord Portman: pres. incumbent, J. H. Wyndham, 1813: contains 1,340 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 480: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 552: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,534: poor rates in 1838, £289. 7s.

**CORVE**. See **SALOP**.

**CORWEN**, **MERIONETH**, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Edernion, union of Corwen, in the above county, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Isaled, county of Denbigh: it includes the seaport of Barmouth, and the extra-parochial liberty of Gwern-Howel: 187 miles from London (coach road 194), 10 from Bala.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Wrexham-Regis, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 87 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Corwen is a pretty town, situated on an eminence on the south bank of the

river Dee. The church is a neat cruciform edifice, situated directly under a lofty rocky cliff. It is dedicated to St. Julian, Archbishop of St. David's, who was considered the godliest man and greatest clerk of all Wales. He died in 1009. On the south side of the church there is a cross, vulgarly called the sword of Glendwyr; it now measures four feet eight inches, but in its original state it probably measured six feet. As Owon Glendwyr's place of burial is uncertain, it is not unlikely that this is his real sepulchre. On the same side of the churchyard stands six dwellings, founded and endowed by William Eyton, Esq., of Plas Warren, Shropshire, for the support of six widows of beneficed clergymen of the Church of England. In 1837, its annual income was £107. 12s.; but there were then no widows in the college, the last one having died in 1833, and the income was distributed to out-pensioners. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here. The parochial charities produce about £56. 15s., distributed to the poor in alms and clothing. The Corwen poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, with a population, in 1841, of 14,034. There is a British post, called *Caer-Drewyn*, fronting Corwen. It is situated on the top of a steep hill, about a mile and a half in circumference, and consists of a circular wall, with the remains of a habitation within. The celebrated Owen Glyndwyr made this the place of his retreat, and some of the ruins of his private palace may still be seen at Sychnant, about three miles from Corwen. It is vulgarly believed that the most extraordinary prodigies and signs marked his birth, and Owen wisely encouraged this belief, to secure the enthusiasm of the people; and very probably, while endeavouring to persuade others, he worked himself into a belief of the reality. This part of his character has been finely delineated by Shakspeare, when he makes Owen himself say—

"At my birth

The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes;  
The goat ran from the mountains, and the herds  
Were strongly clamorous in the frightened fields;  
These signs have marked me extraordinary;  
And all the courses of my life do show,  
I am not found in the roll of common men."

—The living is a rectory (a sinecure) and vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph: the rectory is valued at £15. 13s.: pres. net income, £373: the vicarage is valued at £7. 1s. 3d.: pres. net income, £390: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: pres. incumbents, J. F. Clever, 1812, and M. Hughes, 1830: contains 409 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,129: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,448: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,884: poor rates in 1838, £1,111. 7s.—Market days, Tuesday and Friday. Fairs: March 12, April 16, May 21, July 1, August 19, October 7, and December 29.—Hotels: Capel Curig, Owen Glyndwyr, and Voelas Arms.

**CORYTON**, **Devon**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lifton, union of Tavistock, on the northern bank of the river Lyd: 264 miles from London (coach road 205), 8 from Tavistock, 6 from Lannceston.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 278 miles.—Money orders issued at Tavistock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—The living

(St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Totness, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £8. 13s. 9d.: pres. net income, £208: patron, Sir R. Newman, Bart.: pres. incumbent, R. Newman, 1830: contains 1,710 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 374: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 430: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,401: poor rates in 1838, £96. 5s. --- Coryton Park, in the parish of Kilmington, near Axminster, is the seat of William Tucker, Esq. His grandfather was Benedictus Maxwood Tucker, Esq., third son of William Tucker, Esq., high sheriff for Devon in 1742. Mr. Tucker succeeded, on the death of his father, William Tucker, Esq., and is a justice of the peace for the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, and provincial grand-master of freemasons in Dorset.

COSBY WITH LITTLE THORPE, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Blaby, on a branch of the river Soar: 108 miles from London (coach road 94), 7 from Leicester, 7 from Hinckley. --- Nor. West. Rail. to Leicester, thence 6 miles: from Derby to Leicester, &c., 35 miles. --- Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. --- The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £4. 15s.: pres. net income, £125: patron, J. Pares, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. A. Rickards, 1816: contains 2,550 acres: 197 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,013: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,165: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,591: poor rates in 1837, £471. 19s. Tithes commuted in 1767.

COSFORD, WARWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon—(which see for access, &c.): 85 miles from London, 3 from Rugby, 10 from Coventry. --- Money orders issued at Rugby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. --- Contains 8 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 82: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £834: poor rates in 1838, £14. 19s.

COSGROVE (or COVESGRAVE), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cleley, union of Pottersbury: 59 miles from London (coach road 53), 1 from Stony-Stratford, 8 from Towcester. --- Nor. West. Rail. to Wolverton, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 77 miles. --- Money orders issued at Stony-Stratford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. --- The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £14. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £363: patron, Mrs. H. Mansel: pres. incumbent, John Graham, 1835: contains 1,760 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 701: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 806: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,662: poor rates in 1838, £286. 3s. --- The tithes were commuted in 1767. --- Cosgrove Hall is the seat of John Christopher Mansel, Esq., a descendant of John Maunsell, Esq. of Haversham, Bucks, whose descendant, John Mansel, Esq. of Cosgrove, lieutenant-colonel in the third dragoon guards, a gallant and distinguished officer, was killed at the battle of Coteau, in April, 1794. His eldest son, John Christopher Mansel, Esq., major in the army, and aide-de-camp to his father, dying without issue, was succeeded in the representation of the family, on the death of his widow in 1843, by his nephew, the son of his eldest brother, Ro-

bert, an admiral of the R.N., the present John Christopher Mansel, Esq.

COSHESTON, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Castle-Martin, union of Pembroke, South Wales: 228 miles from London (coach road 271), 2 from Pembroke, 5 from Milford. --- Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 125 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 228 miles. --- Money orders issued at Pembroke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9½ p.m. --- The charities amount to about £30 a year, which are distributed to paupers. --- The living is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of St. David: pres. net income, £160: patron, George Bowling: pres. incumbent, W. Bowling, 1844: contains 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 590: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,418: poor rates in 1838, £96. 4s.

COSMUS (St.) AND DAMIAN. See BLIRNIE.

COSSAL, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford: 136 miles from London (coach road 130), 6 from Nottingham, 12 from Mansfield. --- Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nottingham, thence 6 miles: from Derby to Nottingham, &c., 22 miles. --- Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. --- The living (Cossal) is a perpetual curacy, united to the rectory of Wollaton, in the diocese of Lincoln, and having jointly a pres. net income of £792: patron, Lord Middleton: pres. incumbent, C. J. Wiloughby, 1846: contains 720 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 334: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 384: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,322: poor rates in 1838, £71. 5s.

COSSINGTON, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of East Goscote, union of Barrow-upon-Soar, intersected by the Malton Canal, and bounded on the west by the river Soar, and on the south by the Wreak: 109 miles from London (coach road 103), 2 from Mount Sorrel, 3 from Thurmaston. --- Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Syston, thence 2 miles: from Derby to Syston, &c., 26 miles. --- Money orders issued at Mount Sorrel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. --- The public benefactions produce £108 a year, of which £55 is applied to parochial purposes. --- The living (All Saints), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £17. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £448: patron, Rev. J. Babington: pres. incumbent, J. Babington, 1820: contains 1,810 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 310: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 356: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,473: poor rates in 1838, £169. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1777. --- Cossington is the seat of R. Fisher, Esq.

COSSINGTON, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whitley, union of Bridgewater: 155 miles from London (coach road 132), 4 from Bridgewater, 9 from Axbridge. --- Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, to Bridgewater, &c., 169 miles. --- Money orders issued at Bridgewater: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. --- The living (St. Mary) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £254: patron, Rev. J. S. Broderip: pres. incumbent, J. S. Broderip, 1844: contains 1,400 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

248: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,259: poor rates in 1838, £67. 16s.

**COSTESSY** (or **COSEY**), **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Forehoe, on the northern bank of the Yare: 119 miles from London (coach road 114), 5 from Norwich, 8 from Reepham. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 171 miles. —Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £40: patron, Mayor and Corporation of Norwich: pres. incumbent, J. W. Evans, 1845: contains 3,150 acres: 136 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,074: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,235: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,191: poor rates in 1838, £455. 9s. —Cossey or Costessy Hall is the seat of Lord Stafford. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of scenery, beautifully diversified by hill and dale. Some part of the house is ancient and some modern, and contains several noble apartments, also a well-stocked library. There is a chapel near the house. It is a beautiful modern structure, in the Gothic style, built under the direction of Edward Jerningham, Esq. The paternal line of Lord Stafford is supposed to have been originally Danish, the name *Jernegan*, instead of Jerningham, being that of one of the followers that King Canute brought with him from Denmark, and to whom he gave certain manors in Norfolk. In the reign of Stephen, Jernegan or Jerningham was settled at Horham-Jernegan, Suffolk, from whence his descendant, Sir Hugh Jernegan, removed to Stonham-Jernegan. From him, passing over a long line of distinguished ancestors, descended Sir Henry Jerningham of Huntingdon and Wingfield, Suffolk. He was the first of the Suffolk and Norfolk knights that openly declared for Queen Mary, in the year 1555, on the death of Edward VI., who, soon after her accession, rewarded him by several appointments; and also granted him several extensive manors in Norfolk, Suffolk, Hereford, and Gloucester, particularly those of Costessy in Norfolk, and Wingfield in Suffolk. The former was his principal residence, and it has continued that of the family to the present time. He there entertained Queen Elizabeth in her progress to Norfolk. His grandson, Henry Jerningham, Esq. of Costessy, was created a baronet in October, 1621. Sir Henry was a great sufferer in the parliamentary wars. During the Protectorate, much injury was done to the house and domains, which were let to a farmer. His descendant, Sir George, married, in 1733, Mary, eldest daughter and subsequent heiress of Francis Plowden, Esq., by Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Stafford Howard, younger son of the unfortunate Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford (and sister and heiress of John Paul Stafford Howard, fourth and last Earl of Stafford, who died in 1762, when the earldom, created in 1688, expired). Sir George died in 1774, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William, who, dying in 1809, was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, George William Stafford Jerningham, the present Baron Stafford, which dignity he inherits through his great-grandmother, grand-daughter of the iniquitously attainted Viscount Stafford, and mother of Mary,

wife of Sir George Jerningham, fifth baronet; the attainder of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, having been reversed by the House of Lords in 1824. The House resolving, on the 6th July, 1825, that *Sir George Jerningham had made out his claim to the title, dignity, and honour of Baron Stafford, bearing date 12th September, in the 16th year of the reign of King Charles I.*, his lordship, by sign-manual in 1826, assumed the additional surnames and arms of Stafford. Lord Stafford also claims the original barony of 1299, but forfeited by Edward de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, lord high constable, and T.L.G., beheaded in 1521, but this claim has not yet been decided. His lordship was born in April, 1771, and has twice married.

**COSTOCK** (or **CORTLINGSTOCK**), **NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Ritschell, union of Loughborough, on a branch of the Sour: 119 miles from London (coach road 115), 9 from Nottingham, 6 from Loughborough. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Loughborough, thence 6 miles: from Derby, to Loughborough, &c., 23 miles. —Money orders issued at Loughborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Nottingham, and formerly in the diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £895: patron, W. S. Milward, Esq., as guardian of his son, in whom is vested the advowson: pres. incumbent, Edward Wilson: contains 1,506 acres: 86 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 470: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 540: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,250: poor rates in 1838, £126. 2s.

**COSTON**, **LEICESTER**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, on a branch of the Wreak: 129 miles from London (coach road 112), 7 from Melton-Mowbray, 3 from Waltham. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 52 miles. —Money orders issued at Melton-Mowbray: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living (St. Andrew), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £16. 6s. 3d.: pres. net income, £334: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Hon. J. Sandilands, 1841: contains 1,680 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 147: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,959: poor rates in 1838, £122. 10s.

**GOSTON**, **NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Forehoe, on the Blackwater river: 120 miles from London (coach road 106), 5 from Wyomondham, 11 from Norwich. —East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Ely to Hardingham station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Hardingham, &c., 161 miles. —Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living (St. Michael) is a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £240: united to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk: pres. incumbent, P. Jeannings, 1847: contains 800 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 48: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £355: poor rates in 1838, £54. 10s.

**COTE**. See **ASTON**, Oxford. —Cote, county of Gloucester, is the seat of George Daubeney, Esq., a descendant of James Daubeney, younger brother

of Giles, Lord Daubeney, K.G., constable of the castle of Bristol, and master of the mint, in the reign of Henry VII. From him descended Andrew, the second son of George Daubeney, Esq., who was high sheriff of Somerset, 2 Geo. II. His great-grandson, George Daubeney, Esq. of Redland, in Gloucestershire, was M.P. for Bristol, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Somerset and Gloucester. He died in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, the present George Daubeney, Esq., born January, 1775, and twice married.

**COTES, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Eccleshall—(which see for access, &c.): 150 miles from London, 2 from Eccleshall, 7 from Stafford. —Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —Contains 820 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 328: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 377. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**COTES DE VAL, LEICESTER**, a hamlet in the parish of Kimcote—(which see for access, &c.) —Contains 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**COTGRAVE, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, close on the Grantham Canal: 136 miles from London (coach road 144), 6 from Nottingham. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Nottingham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, to Nottingham, &c., 22 miles. —Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. —The living (All Saints) is a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £628: patron, Earl Manvers: pres. incumbent, J. H. Browne, 1811: contains 3,350 acres: 160 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 850: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 977: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,341: poor rates in 1837, £246. 1s. Tithes commuted in 1790.

**COTHAM, LINCOLN**, a hamlet in the parish of Kestby—(which see for access, &c.): 9 miles from Great Grimsby.

**COTHAM, NOTTINGHAM**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, on the eastern bank of the Devon: 125 miles from London, 4 from Newark, 6 from Southwell. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, &c., 151 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 38 miles. —Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. —The living (St. Michael), a donative curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £7. 18s.: pres. net income, £35: patron, Duke of Portland: pres. incumbent, J. J. Maltby, 1837: contains 1,210 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 87: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,154: poor rates in 1838, £61. 2s.

**COTHELSTONE, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton: 169 miles from London (coach road 147), 6 from Taunton, 9 from Wiveliscombe. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, 183 miles. —Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —The living is a perpetual curacy

in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £58: patron, Vicar of Kingston: pres. incumbent, R. B. Bradley, 1835: contains 1,240 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 104: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> 1,546: poor rates in 1838, £60. 19s. —Cothelstone House, is the seat of Edward Jeffries Esdaile, Esq. This gentleman is the descendant of the Baron d'Estaille, a French protestant, who, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled to England, where, his property being confiscated, he died in obscurity. His son, d'Estaille, afterwards Anglicized into Esdaile, engaged in commerce, and was grandfather to Sir James Esdaile, who became a wealthy citizen of London, of which place he was lord mayor in 1778. Sir James married twice, and the third son of his second marriage was William Esdaile, Esq., an eminent London banker, whose eldest son, having succeeded to the estates of his maternal grandfather, is the present Edward Jeffries Esdaile, Esq. of Cothelstone House. Mr. Esdaile is in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire, and was sheriff for that county in 1825.

**COTHERIDGE (or COTHOROUGH), WORCESTER**, a parish in the upper division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Doddingtree, union of Martley: 121 miles from London (coach road 114), 3 from Worcester, 9 from Droitwich. —Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 74 miles. —Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £8 a year. —The living (St. Leonard), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £5. 16s. 8d.: patron, Rev. R. Berkeley: pres. incumbent, J. R. Berkeley, 1841: contains 1,900 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 228: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,751: poor rates in 1838, £188. 10s. —Cotheridge Court is the seat of the Rev. Richard Berkeley, rector of Great Horwood, Bucks. It is a modern erection, on a slight elevation, but assimilates with the surrounding scenery, which is laid out in the antique style. There is a splendid avenue of trees, nearly a mile in length, and the grounds are intersected by the picturesque stream of the Teme. The Rev. Richard Berkeley is a member of the family that traces its descent from William Berkeley, Esq. of Cotheridge, who died in 1658, leaving a son, Sir Rowland Berkeley, Knt., who succeeded him. He was succeeded by his grandson, Rowland Green, Esq., who assumed the surname of Berkeley. At the death of his great-grandson, the Rev. Henry Rowland Berkeley, D.C.L., a fellow of Winchester College, who died in 1832, the estates passed to his nephew, the Rev. Richard Tomkyns, who assumed the surname and arms of Berkeley.

**COTHERSTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, on the river Tees—(which see for access, &c.): 250 miles from London, 4 from Barnard-Castle, 3 from Bowes. —Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 1 p.m. —Contains 8,120 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 566: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 651: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £9,129: poor rates in 1838, £141. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

**COTLEIGH**, DEVON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Colyton, union of Honiton: 195 miles from London (coach road 153), 3 from Honiton, 6 from Axminster. —Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Collumpton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Collumpton, &c., 208 miles. —Money orders issued at Honiton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £229: patron, Rev Wm. Michell, 1827: contains 1,040 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 269: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,838: poor rates in 1838, £94. 18s.

**COTNESS**, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Howden —(which see for access, &c.): 176 miles from London, 5 from Howden, 9 from Thorne. —Money orders issued at Howden: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Contains 240 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 38: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,060: poor rates in 1838, £21. 11s.

**COTON**, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wetherley, union of Chesterton: 60 miles from London (coach road 48), 3 from Cambridge, 14 from Huntingdon. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 129 miles. —Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The charities produce about £37 a year. —The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £6. 12s. 11d.: pres. net income, £213: patron, Catherine Hall, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, S. S. Rusby, 1827: contains 1,180 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 307: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 353: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,072: poor rates in 1838, £76. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1799.

**COTON.** See CROFREY.

**COTON**, STAFFORD, a township in the parish of Hanbury, on the southern bank of the Dove —(which see for access, &c.): 145 miles from London, 7 from Uttoxeter, 7 from Cheadle. —Money orders issued at Uttoxeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —Contains 770 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 64. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**COTON.** See HORTON WITH COTON.

**COTON-IN-THE-ELMS**, DERBY, a township in the parish of Lullington —(which see for access, &c.): 119 miles from London, 5 from Burton, 6 from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. —Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. —Contains 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 351: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 403: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,255: poor rates in 1838, £102. 15s.

**COTON-CLAY.** See COATON-CLAY.

**COTTENHAM**, CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Chesterton: 64 miles from London (coach road 58), 7 from Cambridge, 13 from Ely. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Cambridge, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Cambridge, &c., 183 miles. —Money orders issued at Cambridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —This village is situated near a branch of the old Ouse, which joins the river Cam, near Streatham. The dairies

in this parish and the neighbourhood adjacent, are famous for excellent cheeses, the pasture-land near the Ouse being remarkably rich, having formerly been much subject to inundations, an evil which has latterly been in a great measure prevented. It was to this place, in 1109, that Geoffrey, abbot of Crowland, sent his monks, who established the public lectures to students, from which, afterwards, arose an academical course of education at Cambridge. In 1676, a conflagration destroyed two-thirds of the village. The Baptists have two chapels here. There is a free school here, founded and endowed by Catherine Pepys in 1703, which was afterwards further benefited by other donations. The income is about £48 a year, and there is a school-house, built for it in 1634, out of the funds of Moreton's charity, half of which, amounting to £148. 10s., is applied to various charitable purposes in this parish. There are other munificent charities, distributed among the poor in donations of from £1 to £10, and with which several children are apprenticed. Cottenham was the birth-place of Thomas Teanison, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born in 1636. He was presented by Charles II. with the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, where he founded a parochial school and library: he was made Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards promoted to the see of Canterbury. He placed the crown on the heads both of Queen Anne and of George I., and died in December, 1715, aged seventy-nine. He wrote several theological works of great merit. One of the most distinguished of the rectors of this parish was Dr. John Fitzwilliam, who filled the incumbency from 1674 to 1691, and who was the intimate friend and correspondent of Lady Rachel Russell, widow of Lord William Russell. Cottenham is also celebrated as the title-place of Lord Cottenham, the present Lord High Chancellor of England, who is a descendant of the ancient family of Pepys, originally seated at Dies, in Norfolk, and which is represented to have settled at Cottenham, Cambridge, in the early part of the 16th century. The earliest ancestor of whom we have any record, is William Pepys of Cottenham, father of John Pepys, who married Edith, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Talbot. His eldest son, John Pepys, Esq., had four sons, the youngest of whom, Samuel, died in 1665, and was the grandfather of Samuel Pepys, secretary of the Admiralty under Charles II. and James II. On the accession of William and Mary, he resigned his secretaryship of the Admiralty, which he had enjoyed in the two previous reigns, and published his memoirs relating to the navy. He was well informed in history, painting, &c., so much so, indeed, that in 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society. He is, however, best known as the author of the Diary lately published, which affords a curious and interesting picture of the court, and the manners and customs of the people in the time of Charles II. Mr. Pepys died at the close of the 17th century. From him, in direct line, descended Charles Christopher Pepys, D.C.L., now Baron Cottenham of Cottenham, who was appointed solicitor-general in 1830, attorney-general in 1833, master of the Rolls in 1834, lord high-commissioner of the Great Seal in 1835, and lord



high chancellor of England in 1836 and 1846, having risen through every grade of honour till he has attained the summit of his profession, respected by all parties in the state for the profundity of his learning, and the dignity of his character.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £36. 15s.: pres. net income, £770: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, John Frere, 1839: contains 7,037 acres: 229 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,833: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,108: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £7,767: poor rates in 1838, £509. 17s.

COTTERED (HARTFORD), a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Odsey, union of Buntingford: 40 miles from London (coach road 84), 3 from Buntingford, 8 from Royston.---Gt. Nor. Rail. to Stevenage, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 172 miles.---Money orders issued at Buntingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There are schools here, endowed by Mr. H. Soames with £40 per annum. The other charities produce about £72 a year, £56 of which are applied to parochial purposes, and the rest is expended in clothing and other necessities for the poor.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £20. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £348: patron, W. Brown, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Walker, 1806: contains 1,760 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 465: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 534: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,480: poor rates in 1838, £159. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1806.

COTTERSTOCK, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wilbybrook, union of Oundle, on the river Nen: 99 miles from London (coach road 80), 2 from Oundle, 4 from Kingcliffe.---Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth and Northampton to Oundle, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Weedon, &c., 111 miles.---Money orders issued at Oundle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The annual rent-charge of Belamy's charity in this parish is £28, of which £8 are applied to the sustenance of two poor scholarships at Cambridge; the rest is applied to the apprenticing of children, and the general relief of the poor. It was at Cotterstock Hall, now the residence of the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland, that Dryden wrote his fables, and spent the two last summers of his life. Several tessellated pavements have been discovered in the neighbourhood.---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage with that of Glapthorne, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £37. 19s.: pres. net income, £91: patron, Earl of Westmoreland: pres. incumbent, A. Macdonall, 1831: contains 690 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 204: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,199: poor rates in 1838, £30. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1813.

COTTESBATCH, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth: 87 miles from London (coach road 88), 2 from Lutterworth, 14 from Market-Harborough.---Nor. West. Rail. to Rugby, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Uilesthorpe, &c., 55 miles.---Money orders issued at Lutterworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Mary) is a rectory, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough: pres. net income, £293:

patron and pres. incumbent, Rev. J. P. Marriott, 1844: contains 1,220 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 82: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,210: poor rates in 1849, £57.

COTTESBROOK, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gillsborough, union of Brixworth: 76 miles from London (coach road 75), 9 from Northampton, 9 from Market-Harborough.---Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth to Northampton, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Northampton, &c., 88 miles.---Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---An hospital was established here in 1665, by Mr. John Langham, for two men and six women, the revenues of which amount to about £53 a year. The other charities produce about £7 per annum.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £26. 0s. 10d.: pres. net income, £646. 12s.: patron, Sir J. Langham: pres. incumbent, Hon. P. A. Irby, 1814: contains 2,747 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,810: poor rates in 1838, £259. 16s.---Cottesbrook Park is the seat of Sir James Hay Langham, Bart. The mansion is a fine building, erected in 1712, consisting of a body and two detached wings. The family of Sir James derives its descent from William, the son of Henry de Langham, who, in the reign of Edward I., held three carucates of land in Langham, Rutland, and one of the family was Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Wickliffe. From him descended Sir John Langham, Knt., alderman and sheriff of London in 1642, who was twice committed to the Tower, with the lord mayor and other aldermen, for his refusal to publish an act for the abolition of royalty, for which, however, he was rewarded at the Restoration, by being created a baronet, having refused a peerage, saying, "it was too high a title for a humble citizen like himself," and accepted the baronetage only. Sir John became possessed of great wealth as a Turkey merchant, and, in 1654, represented London in parliament, and afterwards, in 1660, sat for the borough of Southwark. His son, Sir William of Walgrave, was sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1672, and M.P. for the same county. His grandson, Sir John, gave £6,000 to the corporation of London to found a society for the relief of distressed soldiers and sailors, and their families, who, dying without issue in 1766, was succeeded by his nephew, Sir James, whose grandson, Sir William Henry, dying unmarried, in May, 1812, the title reverted to his uncle, Sir James, who was succeeded by his son, the present, as eleventh baronet, in 1833.

COTTESFORD, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ploughley, union of Bicester: 83 miles from London (coach road 68), 6 from Bicester, 8 from Dreddington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Somerton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Somerton, &c., 85 miles.---Money orders issued at Bicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £344: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, F. Hodgson, 1842: contains 1,520 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841,

187: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,374: poor rates in 1838, £72. 7s.

**COTTESMORE, RUTLAND**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Alstoe, union of Oakham: it includes the hamlet of Barrow: 132 miles from London (coach road 97), 11 from Stamford, 4 from Oakham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Oakham to Ashwell station, thence 2½ miles: from Derby, through Syston to Oakham, &c., 60 miles.---Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---Cottesmore has been celebrated for its hunting establishment for more than 120 years. This fine country has been hunted by the late Earl of Lonsdale, Sir Richard Sutton, and now by Henley George Graves, Esq. (a subscription pack), who resides at Cottesmore Park, an ancient but modernized building. In the reign of John, the Earl of Warwick was lord of the manor. Afterwards it passed to the Beauchamps, Durants (who built the mansion), Harringtons, Crookes, Heath, Fanshawe, the heiress of the latter of whom carried it in marriage to the Gainsborough family, the present possessors. The church (St. Nicholas) is a fine Gothic structure. There are National, Sunday, and Infant schools here. Lady Harrington's charity (1614), Durant's charity (1593), and Byrch's (1580), are annually distributed.---The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Barrow, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Peterborough, is valued at £25. 16s. 1d.: pres. net income, £928: patron, Earl of Gainsborough: pres. incumbent, A. G. Stuart, 1844: contains 3,435 acres: 121 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 670: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 770: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,684: poor rates in 1838, £94. 12s. The tithes were commuted in 1802.---Richard Westbrook Baker, Esq., has an excellent residence here. He is descended from a northern family of property (Bakere), and settled about the year 1650, at or near Ailesbury, Bucks, when most of them became the followers of the famous George Fox the Quaker, when William and Richard Baker suffered imprisonment by order of Cromwell. Of the Ailesbury branch of this family was William Baker, Esq. of Waltham Abbey, who died in 1727; Francis Baker, who died at Ware in 1741; William Baker, M.D., who died in 1789; and Richard Baker, who died in 1816, of whom Richard Westbrook Baker is the second son. In 1830 and following years, Mr. Baker established the small allotment system in various parts of the county, which has been submitted to an annual examination, and prizes awarded, with unprecedented success for twenty years. He may be considered as the founder of the Rutland Friendly Society, now numbering 460 members, and possessing an available fund of £1,644. He also established and carried on public ploughing meetings for twenty years, affording 1,055 trials, and distributing £818 in prizes; and at the 20th anniversary, in 1847, was presented with a silver plough, being the model of the Rutland plough, invented by himself, and now in general use. Mr. Baker is a life-governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, life-member of the Smithfield Club, a vice-president of the Rutland Agricultural Society, was high sheriff of the county in 1842-3, and is a commissioner of Land Tax, &c.

VOL. I.

**COTTINGHAM, NORTHAMPTON**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Corby, union of Kettering, south of the river Welland: it includes the township of Middleton: 105 miles from London (coach road 86); 2 from Rockingham, 7 from Rothwell.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 72 miles.---Money orders issued at Rockingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---This village is large and pleasantly situated, containing several respectable dwelling-houses. Most of the land in this parish is used for the cultivation of vegetables and other horticultural produce, which is taken to the market at Hull, to which place also much milk and butter is conveyed from this neighbourhood. According to Leland, King John was entertained here by William d'Estoteville, or Stuteville, then sheriff of Yorkshire, who obtained from him, in the year 1200, permission to hold a market and fair, and to fortify and embattle his residence, Baynard Castle, which for centuries remained a splendid monument of feudal grandeur, but was burnt down in 1541, and the ramparts and ditches are now all that remain of it. In the reign of Edward II., Thomas Lord Wake here founded a monastery of Augustine canons, which, in 1324, was removed to the parochial liberty of Newton, or Howdenprice. At the dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £178. 0s. 10d. There are now no traces of it. The church was founded in 1272, by Nicholas de Stuteville, to whom there is an ancient tombstone in the chancel. It is a spacious handsome structure, with a light tower in the centre, and contains many interesting monuments, most of them to the family of Burton. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. There are two breweries and a carpet manufactory. There is a free school, endowed with £20 per annum by Mark Kirby, in 1712, for the instruction of twenty children; and there are several minor charities for the relief of the poor. In 1819, twelve acres of land were assigned, by the parish officers, to twelve poor men, on each acre of which a cottage has been erected, for which they each pay 2s. annually, the proceeds being applied to the repair of the church. There are some intermittent springs adjoining the ancient road, near Keldgate, which sometimes flow copiously, after remaining for many years in a state of quiescence.---The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £23. 7s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £426: patron, Brazenose College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. Clayton, 1815: contains 3,220 acres: 186 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,033: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,188: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,426: poor rates in 1837, £585. 1s.

**COTTINGHAM, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Sculcoates: it contains part of Willerby township: 212 miles from London (coach road 176), 4 from Hull, 5 from Beverley.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Hull, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Swinton to Hull, &c., 115 miles.---Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---The living (St. Mary the Virgin), a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Skidby and Newland,

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in the archd<sup>y</sup> of the East Riding and diocese of York, is valued at £42: pres. net income, £124: patron, Bishop of Chester: pres. incumbent, C. Overton: contains 8,530 acres: 550 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,618: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,493: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £24,261: poor rates in 1838, £1,815. Tithes commuted in 1791.

**COTTINGWITH (EAST), EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Aughton—(which see for access, &c.): 191 miles from London, 7 from York, 7 from Selby. Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 1,140 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 308: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 354: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,249: poor rates in 1837, £24. 16s.

**COTTINGWITH.** See **THORGAFFY WITH COTTINGWITH.**

**COTTLES, WILTS**, an extra-parochial liberty, with Little Chalfield: 97 miles from London, 3 from Melksham, 6 from Bath. Money orders issued at Melksham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.

**COTTON.** See **ALIENDALE.**

**COTTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Sandbach, on the southern bank of the river Dane—(which see for access, &c.): 168 miles from London, 3 from Middlewich, 7 from Northwich. Money orders issued at Middlewich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. Contains 350 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 101: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £498: poor rates in 1838, £40. 1s.

**COTTON, SALOP**, a township in the parish of Wem—(which see for access, &c.): 147 miles from London, 5 from Drayton, 9 from Wem. Money orders issued at Market-Drayton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 93 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 504: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 580.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**COTTON, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Alveton, in the vicinity of the Uttoxeter Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 150 miles from London, 5 from Cheadle, 8 from Leek. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: pres. net income, £44: patron, T. Gilbert, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Hendrickson, 1841: contains 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 519: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 597: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,719: poor rates in 1838, £253. 13s.

**COTTON, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Hartismere: 86 miles from London (coach road 86), 6 from Stowmarket, 7 from Bottesdale. East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 217 miles. Money orders issued at Stowmarket: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £15. 10s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £355: patron, M. Turner, Esq.: pres. incumbent, M. Turner, 1847: contains 1,820 acres: 70 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 545: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 600: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £425: poor rates in 1838, £434. 11s.

**COTTON (or COTTAM), EAST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Langtoft—(which see for access, &c.): 5 miles from Great Driffield.

Money orders issued at Driffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the prebendary of Langtoft, in the diocese of York, and having jointly a pres. net income of £354: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, E. Truman, 1827: contains 2,760 acres: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 41: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,417.

**COTTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Hovingham—(which see for access, &c.): 8 miles from Helmsley. Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes at noon. Contains 930 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 158: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £918: poor rates in 1838, £22. 12s.

**COTTON-ABBOTS, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Christleton—(which see for access, &c.): 179 miles from London, 4 from Chester, 6 from Tarporley. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 290 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 15: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £540: poor rates in 1838, £25. 14s.

**COTTON-EDMUNDS, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Christleton: 180 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) Contains 430 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £836: poor rates in 1838, £33. 4s.

**COTTON-END, BEDFORD**, a hamlet in the parish of Cardington—(which see for access, &c.): 46 miles from London, 4 from Bedford, 6 from Shefford. Money orders issued at Bedford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.

**COUGHALL (or CONGHALL), CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Backford—(which see for access, &c.): 181 miles from London, 3 from Chester, 8 from Frodsham. Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. Contains 340 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £594: poor rates in 1838, £19. 14s.

**COUGHTON, WARWICK**, a parish in the Alcester division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Barlichway, union of Alcester: it includes the hamlet of Sambourne: 105 miles from London, 2 from Alcester, 6 from Henley. (For access, &c., see **ALCESTER**.) Money orders issued at Alcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £9. 10s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £161: patron, Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart.: pres. incumbent, Robert Tones, 1831: contains 3,070 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 956: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,098: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,653: poor rates in 1838, £291. 9s. The tithes were commuted in 1839. Coughton Court is the seat of Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Bart. It is a spacious and ancient mansion, originally built in a quadrangular form, which being found inconvenient, one side of it was taken down some years ago, and the house now commands a view of the diversified scenery in the neighbourhood, which is intersected by the windings of the river Arrow. The manor of Coughton came into the possession of the ancient family of Throckmorton by the marriage of one of that family with the daughter of William Spine, temp. Henry IV. According to

Dugdale, John de Throckmorton possessed the manor of Throckmorton about sixty years after the Conquest. Under the Plantagenets and Tudors, many members of the family attained distinction. During the religious troubles subsequently, Thomas Throckmorton, Esq., the then head of the family, passed his life in one series of difficulties, in consequence of his opinions on religion, his estate being frequently sequestered, and his person sometimes imprisoned. His manor of Ravenstone he entirely lost. He was succeeded by his grandson, Robert Throckmorton, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1642, and whose son, Sir Francis, rebuilt the mansion-house at Coughton. Sir George, the sixth baronet, in 1792, assumed the additional surname and arms of Courtenay, when he inherited, through his mother, the estates of the Courtenays of Molland, in Devonshire; but dying without issue, the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Charles; who also dying without issue in 1840, the title devolved on his nephew, Sir Robert George Throckmorton, the present baronet.

**COULDSNOUTH AND THOMPSON'S WALLS**, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, east of the river Beaumont—(which see for access, &c.): 8 from Wooler. Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 38: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £643: poor rates in 1838, £8. 19s.

**COULDSON**, SURREY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wallington, union of Croydon: 15 miles from London (coach road 14), 5 from Croydon, 6 from Ryegate. Croydon Rail. to Croydon, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 147 miles. Money orders issued at Croydon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> once each way daily. The parochial charities produce about £13 a year. The living (St. John the Evangelist), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £21. 16s. 5d.: pres. net income, £636: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, G. Randolph, 1841: contains 4,200 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,041: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,750: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> in 1838, £3,837: poor rates in 1838, £689. 12s. The gentlemen's seats in this parish are those of, Thomas Byron, Esq., Hartley, at present occupied by Thomas F. Marson, Esq.; and Purley Lodge, the residence of Tanqueray Willaume, Esq.

**COULSTON (EAST)**, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Whorwelsdown, union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown: 116 miles from London (coach road 93), 6 from Westbury, 5 from Devizes. Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 176 miles. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living (St. Thomas à Becket), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum, is valued at £7. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £168: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. C. Clapp, 1824: contains 868 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 105: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £958. 12s. 10d.: poor rates in 1848, £82. 16s. 5d.

**COULSTON (WEST) AND BAYNTUN**. See EDINGTON.

**COULTON**, LANCASTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lonsdale, union of Ulverston: 256 miles from London (coach road 267), 14 from Milnthorpe, 5 from Ulverston. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Milnthorpe, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 156 miles. Money orders issued at Milnthorpe: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—There are three chapels of ease in this parish, besides a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. There is a school here, endowed with £62 a year. The other parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The living (Holy Trinity), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, is valued at £18. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £84: patron, the Landowners: pres. incumbent, S. T. Clarke, 1848: contains 13,330 acres: 313 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,983: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,726: poor rates in 1838, £764. 12s.

**COUND**, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Condover, union of Atcham: it includes the chapelry of Cressage: 158 miles from London (coach road 147), 6 from Shrewsbury, 8 from Wellington. Nor. West. Rail. through Stafford to Shrewsbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Stafford to Shrewsbury, &c., 78 miles. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The parochial charities produce about £12. 8s. a year. The living (St. Peter), a rectory, with the curacy of Cressage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £89: pres. net income, £906: patron, Mrs. F. Thursby: pres. incumbent, H. Thursby, 1839: contains 5,890 acres: 147 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 808: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 929: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,972: poor rates in 1838, £260. 9s. Cound Hall is the residence of Mrs. Thursby.

**COUNDON**, DURHAM, a township in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland—(which see for access, &c.): 250 miles from London, 2 from Bishop's Auckland, 8 from Sedgfield. Money orders issued at Bishop's Auckland: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £250: patron, Bishop of Durham: pres. incumbent, C. Duberly, 1844: contains 680 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 990: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,188: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,076: poor rates in 1837, £97. 16s.

**COUNDON-GRANGE**, DURHAM, a township in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland—(which see for access, &c.): 248 miles from London. Contains 630 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 313: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 360: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £637: poor rates in 1838, £12. 8s.

**COUNDON**, WARWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Holy Trinity—(which see for access, &c.): 92 miles from London, 1 from Coventry, 6 from Bedworth. Money orders issued at Coventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 880 acres: 43 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 181: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,043: poor rates in 1838, £58. 16s.

**COUNTESBURY**, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Shirwell, union of Barnstaple, on the Bristol Channel: 198 miles from London (coach road 186), 15 from Ilfracombe, 15 from Barnstaple. Gt.

West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 212 miles. Money orders issued at Lynton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The living (St. John the Baptist), a perpetual curacy, conjoined with that of Lynton, in the diocese of Exeter, and having jointly a pres. net income of £120: patron, Archdeacon of Barnstaple: pres. incumbent, Matthew Mundy, 1832: contains 3,290 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 185: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £639: poor rates in 1838, £45. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1839. Glenthorne is the seat of the Rev. W. S. Halliday, the principal proprietor of the parish. The mansion is placed in a singularly picturesque glen, overlooking the ocean, on an eminence of about 80 feet above the sea, with hills at the back rising to the height of 1,300 feet.

COUNTSTHORPE, LEICESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Blaby, on a branch of the river Soar (which see for access, &c.): 90 miles from London, 6 from Leicester, 2 from Blaby. Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. The only charities belonging to the parish consist of various buildings, left by Mr. Edward Stokes in 1753, for the convenience of the rector, curate, and other persons connected with the parish. The living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Blaby, in the diocese of Peterborough: contains 1,920 acres: 167 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 815: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 937: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,291: poor rates in 1837, £461. 11s. The tithes were commuted in 1776.

COUNTHORPE, LINCOLN, a hamlet in the parish of Bytham-Castle, on the river Glen—(which see for access, &c.): 103 miles from London, 9 from Bourne, 10 from Folkingham. Money orders issued at Bourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 1,450 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 85: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £989: poor rates in 1838, £57. 16s.

COUPE-LENCHE-NEWHALLHEY, AND HALLCARR, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Bury, east of the river Irwell—(which see for access, &c.): 202 miles from London, 7 from Bury, 4 from Haslingden. Money orders issued at Bury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 1,260 acres: 263 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,716: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,973: poor rates in 1838, £250. 11s.

COUPLAND, NORTHUMBRIA, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, on the northern bank of the river Glen—(which see for access, &c.): 316 miles from London, 4 from Wooler, 12 from Belford. Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 3 p.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. Contains 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 109: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,290: poor rates in 1837, £37. 16s.

COURTEENHALL, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Wymersley, union of Hardingstone: 72 miles from London (coach road 61), 6 from Northampton, 5 from Towcester. Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth to Northampton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Northampton, &c., 84 miles. Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. There is an endowed school here, free to boys from any parish within four miles

of Courteenhall. The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £12. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £305: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. W. Wake: contains 1,510 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 143: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,363: poor rates in 1838, £103. 13s. Courteenhall House.

COVE, HANTS, a tithing in the parish of Yatley—(which see for access, &c.): 35 miles from London, 7 from Odibam, 4 from Yatley. Money orders issued at Bagshot: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living is a propriety, a district for the church having been taken out of Yatley, in the diocese of Winchester: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, John Lawrell, 1845: contains 178 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 433: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 884: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,194: poor rates in 1838, £179. 3s.

COVE (NORTH), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Wangford, south of the river Waveney: 139 miles from London (coach road 110), 3 from Beccles, 9 from Bungay. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Norwich to Lowestoft, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Lowestoft, &c., 193 miles. Money orders issued at Beccles: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £4. 10s. per annum. The living (St. Botolph), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with that of Willingham, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £353: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. Gooch, 1810: contains 1,910 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 219: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,074: poor rates in 1838, £96. 3s. N., Cove Hall.

COVE (SOUTH), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 104 miles from London, 4 from Southwold, 8 from Beccles. (For access, &c., see preceding article.) Money orders issued at Wangford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £13. 13s. per annum. The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 2s. 11d.: pres. net income, £274: patron, Sir T. Gooch, Bart.: pres. incumbent, C. J. Gooch, 1828: contains 1,520 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 194: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £814: poor rates in 1837, £136. 9d.

COVE-HYTHE (or NORTH HALES), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 143 miles from London (coach road 110), 8 from Lowestoft, 5 from Southwold. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Norwich to Lowestoft, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, &c., 197 miles. Money orders issued at Lowestoft: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. The parochial charities produce about £27. 10s. a year. The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Benacre. Contains 1,900 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 186: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £808: poor rates in 1838, £96. 8s.

COVEN. See BREWOOD.

COVENEY, CAMBRIDGE, a parish and township in the south division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Witchford, union of Ely: it includes the chapelry of Mania: 75 miles from London (coach road 69), 3 from

Ely, 11 from St. Ives.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>h</sup> Rail. to Ely, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Ely, &c., 115 miles.---Money orders issued at Ely: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The charities of this parish produce £45. 6s. per annum, besides which there are six tenements inhabited by poor families.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory, with the curacy of Mania, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £809: pres. incumbent, Robert Evans, 1847: contains 8,420 acres: 204 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,523: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,751: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,670: poor rates in 1838, £246. 9s.

COVENHAM, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 177 miles from London (coach road 153), 5 from Louth, 15 from Great Grimsby.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>h</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Louth, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Lincoln and Boston to Louth, &c., 181 miles.---Money orders issued at Louth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £17. 12s. 8d.: pres. net income, £287: patron, Heirs of S. Harrold, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Mossop, 1830: contains 1,340 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 277: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,424: poor rates in 1838, £112. 6s. The tithes were commuted in 1793.

COVENHAM (St. Mary), LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth: 154 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £197: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. E. Rudd, 1848: contains 950 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 169: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,032: poor rates in 1838, £78. 18s. The tithes were commuted in 1793.

COVENTRY, WARWICK, a city and county of itself, locally situated in the above county: 89 miles from London (coach road 91), 10 from Warwick.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Coventry station: from Derby, through Rugby to Coventry station, 57 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.: post closes 9 a.m. and 10 p.m.---The city of Coventry is of very remote antiquity, as its final syllable is derived from the British word *tre*, a town. In early history, and ancient records, it was generally written *Conventre*, *Conventrey*, or *Conventria*, probably from a monastery founded there at a very early period. The more ancient town is supposed to have been situated to the north of the present city, from the spacious foundations that have been traced in that direction. Coventry is agreeably situated on a rising ground, with the river Shirburn and the Radford brook flowing at its north-east, and running from north to south, uniting within the town, while the scenery in the neighbourhood is very pleasingly diversified. According to Leland, King Canute founded a nunnery here; and the next notice we have of the place, is the celebrated legend of Godiva, which arose out of the way in which the citizens obtained relief from the tolls and services due to

Earl Leofric (who lived in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was fifth Earl of Mercia), and which, at this time, sensibly affected their welfare. It is thus related by Sir William Dugdale:—*The Countess Godiva, bearing an extraordinary affection to this place, often and earnestly besought her husband, that for the love of God and the Blessed Virgin he would free it from that grievous servitude wherewith it was subject; but he, rebuking her for importuning him in a manner so inconsistent with his profit, commanded that she should henceforth forbear to move therein; yet she, out of her womanish pertinacity, continued to solicit him, insomuch that he told her if she would ride on horseback naked, from one end of the town to the other, in the sight of all the people, he would grant her request. Whereunto she returned, But will you give me leave so to do? and he replying Yes; the noble lady, upon an appointed day, got on horseback naked, with her hair loose, so that it covered all her body but the legs, and thus performing the journey, returned with joy to her husband, who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom. Rapin further says—that the Countess, previous to her riding, commanded all persons to keep within doors, and from their windows, on pain of death; but, notwithstanding this severe penalty, there was one person who could not forbear giving a look, out of curiosity; but it cost him his life. Whether the above legend be true or not, it is certain that Coventry owed much of its early importance to the Countess and her husband. Soon after the Norman Conquest, the lordship of Coventry became vested in the Earls of Chester, by the marriage of Ralph, Earl of Chester, with Lucia, granddaughter of Leofric. In 1355, the erection of the city walls was commenced. Extending for three miles in diameter, they were thick and lofty, strengthened with thirty-two towers, and had twelve principal gates. In 1404, Henry IV. held a parliament in the great chamber of the priory here, which, from the exclusion of all lawyers, was called *Parliamentum Indoctorum*. Henry VI., in 1451, granted the town a charter, erecting it into a county by itself, separate from Warwickshire, by the name of the *City and County of the City of Coventry*. That monarch and his queen frequently visited it, and in 1459 held a parliament in it, called by the Yorkists *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, from the number of attainders passed in it against the Duke of York and his adherents; but all the acts of it were afterwards annulled. During the wars of the Roses, Edward imposed a fine of 500 marks upon the city. Henry VII., on his return from the field of Bosworth, was received with congratulation by the inhabitants; and in his reign the city contributed £1,100 towards the expedition into France in 1490. At the dissolution, Coventry suffered considerably from the destruction of its monastic establishments. During the parliamentary war, Charles I. having taken Leicester, sent orders to the mayor and sheriffs of Coventry, upon which he had levied £266 for ship-money, to attend him there. Most of the inhabitants, however, embraced the cause of the parliament, and held the town for Lord Brooke, even women assisting in its defence, being employed to fill up the quarries in the park, in order that they might not shelter the royal troops; they were assembled by beat*

of drum, and marched to work in military order. In 1662, the king sent against it the Earl of Northampton, with many of the neighbouring gentry; and for three weeks and three days, nearly 500 men were employed in the work of destruction, which was so effectually performed that only a few fragments of the fortifications remained. The ecclesiastical history of Coventry commences shortly after the Mercian kingdom was divided into five bishoprics, when, in 1102, Robert de Limesie, bishop of Lichfield, removed the see from Chester to Coventry. His five successors also sat at Coventry, and styled themselves *Coventrici Episcopi* only. In 1188, Hugh Novant, archdeacon of Oxford, restored the see to Lichfield; but, in the time of Henry III., disputes having arisen between the sees of Coventry and Lichfield, certain regulations concerning the elections were made, and the prelate was styled Bishop of *Coventry and Lichfield*. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was ordained that the *Dean and Chapter of Lichfield should be for ever the entire and sole chapter of the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield*. On the Restoration, when Hacket was appointed to this see, he made Lichfield take the precedence of Coventry; and so it has remained to this day. The town has lately been considerably improved, many of the old houses having been taken down, and rebuilt in a more modern style, while several new streets have been erected, which contain ranges of fine houses. Coventry is well paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. In 1436 the principal trade was in cap-making; but the manufacture of woollen and broadcloths, afterwards established, continued to flourish until the end of the sixteenth century, when Coventry became famous for a superior permanent blue-dye, called *Coventry true-blue*. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, striped and mixed tammies, shalloons, &c., were the principal articles of manufacture, which, however, now consists chiefly of the weaving of ribbons, employing upwards of 16,000 persons. The watch manufacture, for which Coventry has long been famous, has lately been much improved. The commemoration of Lady Godiva's procession is sometimes revived; and a wooden figure, called Peeping Tom, placed in an opening at the corner of a house in High Street, is still preserved in memory of the event. There are three churches: that of St. Michael is a fine edifice. The steeple is lofty and well proportioned, and its height is exactly equal to the length of the church—300 feet. Trinity Church, a cruciform structure, with a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, contains a few monuments; one, with a Latin inscription, to the well-known Philemon Holland, who translated Camden's 'Britannia' with one pen, on which occasion he wrote the following lines:

With one sole pen I wrote this book,  
Made of a grey goose quill;  
A pen it was when I it took,  
A pen I leave it still.

He was born at Chelmsford, was educated as a physician, and settled at Coventry early in life; but his later days were passed in poverty and dependence. St. John's Church is a cruciform stone building. This city was first incorporated by Edward III. in 1344, but is now divided into ten

wards, and comprises thirteen fraternities or trading companies. Coventry first returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and since the time of Henry VI. has returned two. It is a polling-place for the northern division of Warwickshire. There are quarterly courts of session, which are held on the last Friday in every month. They have power to try capital offenders, but it is always delegated to the judge on circuit. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction in the city and county of the city. The sessions and other courts are held in the County Hall, a handsome building with a stone façade, with a cornice in the centre. The larger meetings and civic entertainments are held in St. Mary's Hall, a beautiful and magnificent edifice, built in the fourteenth century, and subsequently enlarged and improved; it contains many interesting inscriptions and portraits. The Drapers' Hall, opened in 1832, is an elegant edifice. There is also a house of industry, anciently the White Friars' monastery, several parts of which are in good preservation. On the south of the city stood the monastery of Grey Friars, founded in 1234, and the church built in 1358. At the dissolution, the monastery and church were entirely destroyed, except the handsome steeple of the latter, to which the inhabitants have lately subscribed to erect a body. It was opened in 1832, and dedicated to Our Blessed Saviour. There are also the remains of Cheylesmore Castle, in which Earl Leofric resided; and some traces of the episcopal palace. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, all have chapels here. The charities are ancient, numerous, and richly endowed, amounting altogether to about £10,360 per annum, including schools, one of them endowed by Sir John Hales, in the reign of Henry VIII., with £1,070. 9s. 10d., at which the famous antiquary, Dugdale, received his education,—hospitals, almshouses, and bequests for distribution among the poor, &c. At Allesley, about a mile distant, there is a petrifying spring. Coventry was the birth-place of the celebrated early historian, Walter of Coventry; of Humphrey Wanley, the antiquary; of Nehemia Grew, the botanist, and many other distinguished persons. Coventry gives the title of Earl to the family of the same name. Near Coventry is the seat of Sir Atwell King Lake, Bart., a descendant of Edward Lake, Esq., chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, who, as a reward for his loyalty in the civil wars, was created a baronet, but no patent was at that time taken out. He died without issue in 1674, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Sir Bibye Lake, sub-governor of the African Company, who was created a baronet in 1711. From him descended Sir James Samuel, fifth baronet, who, dying in December, 1846, was succeeded by his son, Sir Atwell King Lake, of Edmonton, Middlesex, the present baronet.—Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 10,664: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 12,263.—Market days, Wednesday and Friday. Fairs: March 1, May 2, Aug. 30, and Nov. 1, cattle; show fair in June.—Bankers: Little & Woodcock—draw on Smith, Payne, & Smith; Coventry Union Banking Co.—draw on Glynn, Halifax, & Co.; Coven-



try and Warwickshire Banking Co.—draw on Jones, Loyd, & Co.—Inns: Castle, Craven Arms, and King's Head.

COVERHAM, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Hang, union of Leyburn: 257 miles from London (coach road 231), 2 from Middleham, 10 from Bedale.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, York, and Northallerton, to Bedale, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 125 miles.—Money orders issued at Middleham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—There is a school here, endowed with £23. 6s. 9d. per annum. The other charities produce about £66. 13s. a year.—The living (Holy Trinity) is a perpetual curacy, with that of Horsehouse, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £180: patron, Tomlinson family: pres. incumbent, G. C. Tomlinson, 1842: contains 22,120 acres: 231 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,254: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,442: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,154: poor rates in 1838, £564. 13s.

COVINGTON, HUNTINGDON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Leightonstone, union of Thrapstone: 93 miles from London (coach road 67), 4 from Thrapstone, 3 from Kimbolton.—Nor. West. Rail. through Blisworth to Thrapstone, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton, to Thrapstone, &c., 105 miles.—Money orders issued at Kimbolton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Huntingdon, and diocese of Ely, is valued at £10. 0s. 8d.: patron, Earl Fitzwilliam: pres. incumbent, C. A. Binns, 1838: contains 1,290 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 142: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,535: poor rates in 1838, £92. 15s. Tithes commuted in 1801.

COW-HONEYBORNE, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Kiftgate, union of Evesham: 99 miles from London (coach road 95), 4 from Evesham, 16 from Tewkesbury.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Chipping-Camden, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Chipping-Camden, &c., 98 miles.—Money orders issued at Evesham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Church Honeybourn: contains 1,080 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 327: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 376: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,998: poor rates in 1838, £181. 15s. The tithes were commuted in 1801.

COWARNE (MUCH), HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxash, union of Bromyard: 136 miles from London (coach road 130), 5 from Bromyard, 10 from Hereford.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 18 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 89 miles.—Money orders issued at Bromyard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m.—The spire of the church was destroyed by lightning in 1840, but the chancel escaped. The parochial charities comprise fifty-one threepenny loaves given annually to the poor.—The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, valued at £14. 19s. 7d.: patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: pres. incumbent, J. R. Berke-

ley, 1813: contains 2,970 acres: 108 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 557: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 640: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,240: poor rates in 1838, £282. 16s.

COWARNE (LITTLE), HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Broxash, union of Bromyard: 129 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The living is a curacy to the rectory of Ullingswick: contains 830 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 187: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £739: poor rates in 1838, £30. 11s.

COWBIT, LANCASHIRE, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, union of Spalding, bounded on the west by the river Welland: 126 miles from London (coach road 95), 4 from Spalding, 8 from Holbeach.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Spalding, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough, &c., 86 miles.—Money orders issued at Spalding: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £39. 6s. 6d.: pres. net income, £460: patron, Certain Feoffees: pres. incumbent, John Steel, 1828: contains 4,590 acres: 104 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 664: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 763: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,668: poor rates in 1838, £47. 18s.

COWBRIDGE, GLAMORGAN, a market town, or borough and parish, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cowbridge, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, South Wales: 163 miles from London, 12 from Cardiff.—Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, thence across the channel to Penarth, &c., 25 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 177 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 1½ p.m.—The Welsh appellation of this place is *Pont-faen*, the stone bridge, corrupted from *Pont-y-fon*, signifying Cowbridge. It is situated on the small river Ddau, over which there is a stone bridge. The Welsh chronicle asserts, that it was walled round, in 1091, by Robert St. Quintin, one of Fitzhamon's knights, and a gate on the south side is still standing. The town consists of one broad and long street, in the centre of which stand the town-hall and market-house. An assembly of bards was formerly held here. Cowbridge sends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Cardiff and Llantrisant. There is a female school here, held in high estimation throughout the greater part of Wales; also, a free classical school, founded and endowed by Sir Llewelyn Jenkins in 1685. It has five pensioners or monitors, who have a pension of £30 amongst them, for four years from the term of their admission; they have also at the university the exclusive benefit of one exhibition, two scholarships, and two fellowships at Jesus College. The schoolmaster teaches these five pensioners and ten other boys for £20, out of an income of £70 per annum, paid by the Society of Jesus College, the trustees or guardians of the charity. The other charities produce about £80 per annum, part given in alms to the poor; and £40 every fourth year for apprentice fees.—The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Llanhlethian: contains 33 acres: 205 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,080: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,242: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,792: poor rates in 1838, £306. 6s.—Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: first Tues-

day in February; Tuesday before March 25; May 4; June 24; first Tuesday in August; September 29; first Tuesday in December—cattle, sheep, &c. —Bankers: Sub-Branch of National Provincial Bank of England—draw on London and Westminster Bank. —Inns: Bear, and Horse and Groom.

COWBROW, WESTMORELAND, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the northern bank of the river Beetha—(which see for access, &c.)

COWDEN, KENT, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Somerden, union of Seven Oaks: one of the principal heads of the Medway separates this parish on the south from the county of Sussex: 36 miles from London (coach road 30), 8 from Tunbridge, 9 from Seven Oaks. —Sou. East. Rail. to Edenbridge, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 181 miles. —Money orders issued at East Grinstead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. —The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £9. 18s. 11d.: pres. net income, £442: patron, Rev. T. Harvey: pres. incumbent, T. Harvey, 1836: contains 3,232 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 695: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 696: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,747: poor rates in 1838, £482. 9s. —Fair, August 2, for cattle, pedlery, &c. —Ochdeane, the residence of Colonel William Ross; Falconhurst, of Francis Woodgate, Esq.; Mapletrease, of the Hon. J. C. Talbot.

COWDON, EAST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Mappleton—(which see for access, &c.): 196 miles from London, 12 from Hull, 1 from Hornsea. —Money orders issued at Hull: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. —The living is valued at £2. 15s. 4d.: contains 1,750 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 151: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,688: poor rates in 1838, £189. 13s. Tithes commuted in 1770.

COWES (WEST), HANTS, a seaport and chapelry in the parish of Northwood, Isle of Wight division of the county: 91 miles from London (coach road 83), 11 from Southampton, 4 from Newport. —Sou. West. Rail. to Southampton, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Southampton, &c., 178 miles. —West Cowes, as well as East Cowes, owes its origin to the small fort erected on this side of the river Medina by Henry VIII., when, according to Hall—*his majestie, in his own personne, toke very laborious and painfull journeys towards the sea coastes, and in all doubtfull places his highness caused dyverse and many bulwarkes and fortifications to be made.* But although one was erected on each side, that on the west alone remains. Cowes owes its importance and its prosperous condition to the excellence of its harbour, which affords shelter in the severest weather, and from which vessels may sail out either to the east or to the west, as the wind serves. The town is beautifully situated on the acclivity of an eminence above the mouth of the Medina, which separates it from East Cowes. The streets are narrow, and most of the houses badly built, but rise above each other from the edge of the water to the summit of the cliff, in a manner that has a very pleasing effect when viewed from the sea. Some of the houses in the upper part of the town, however, are handsome, and much fashionable company has

lately resorted here, in consequence of its excellent beach and salubrious air. Cowes is also a place of considerable trade. The chapel stands on the summit of the eminence on which the town is situated; it was erected in 1657, and has since been added to. A neat church or chapel of white brick, ornamented with stone, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been built on the west cliff. The Royal Yacht Squadron meet here, and their annual regatta is celebrated generally in August or September. The club-house is a handsome building, situated on the Parade, with a large viranda in front. There is a private dock here, in which several ships of war have been constructed. There are chapels here for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £256: patron, Vicar of Carisbrooke: pres. incumbent, J. B. Atkinson, 1827. —(Returns with the parish.) —Fair, Thursday in Whitsun-week, for toys. —Bankers, National Provident Bank of England—draw on London and Westminster Bank. —Inns: Globe, and George. Hotels: Medina, and Marine.

COWES (EAST), HANTS, a hamlet in the parish of Whippingham, Isle of Wight division of the county: 82 miles from London, 1 from Cowes, 9 from Portsmouth. —(For access, &c., see above.) —Money orders issued at Cowes: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. —This village is separated from West Cowes by the river Medina, on the eastern side of the mouth of which it is situated. Henry VIII. here erected a fort, or blockhouse, of which there is now no trace, but to which the town owes its origin. Her present Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, in September, 1831, laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel of ease to Whippingham church, which was finished and consecrated in 1833. The town contains many good houses, and there is a custom-house, besides bonded warehouses for all goods, except tobacco and East India goods. It has a considerable trade, in consequence of being so near to West Cowes. —Norris Castle is the seat of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Seymour. It is a noble structure, said to be built in imitation of an ancient castle, standing on a steep descent of the most northern part of the island. The grounds are spacious and well laid out. —East Cowes Castle stands on a hill in the neighbourhood, and commands a prospect of the Solent sea, more beautiful than any other in the island, comprising, to the east, Portsmouth, full of shipping, and a long line of coast, richly wooded; and on the north, Southampton river, with the town in the distance. The castle is a light, elegant building. The west front opens upon a bowling-green terrace, with a beautiful and extended view of Cowes harbour, and the interior of the island. It is the property of John Nash, Esq. —Osborne is situated to the east of the Newport road, by which its grounds are separated from those of Norris and East Cowes Castle. It is a noble building, pleasantly situated at the summit of a spacious lawn, sloping to a gentle valley, opening on the sea, and commanding a beautiful marine prospect. It was formerly the property of the Blackford family, but it has re-

cently been purchased for her Majesty the Queen, who frequently resides in it. It has been much altered and beautified, under the superintendence of Mr. Barry.

**COWFOLD, SUSSEX**, a parish in the hund. of Windham and Ewhurst, rape of Bramber, union of Cuckfield: 43 miles from London (coach road 45), 6 from Horsham, 6 from Cuckfield. — Brighton Rail. to Horsham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 175 miles. — Money orders issued at Horsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — This is a polling-place for New Shoreham and the rape of Bramber. — The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £452: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, W. Bruere Otter, 1839: contains 4,640 acres: 145 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 943: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,000: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,121: poor rates in 1838, £641. 10s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**COWGROVE (or KINSON), DORSET**, a tithing in the parish of Wimborne-Minster—(which see for access, &c.): 98 miles from London, 7 from Poole, 6 from Wimborne-Minster. — Money orders issued at Poole: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Contains 149 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 762: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, £864. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**COWICK, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Snaith—(which see for access, &c.): 175 miles from London, 7 from Selby. — Money orders issued at Selby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 8,970 acres: 203 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 882: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 1,014: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,431: poor rates in 1838, £406. 2s. — Cowick Hall is the seat of Viscount Downe, of the county Down, in the peerage of Ireland. Lord Downe traces his descent from Sir Payan Dawney, of Dawney Castle, Normandy, who accompanied the Conqueror to England. His descendant, Sir William Dawney, was made a general at Acon by Richard I., where, having slain a Saracen prince, and afterwards a lion, he cut off the paw and presented it to Richard, who instantly took the ring from his finger and presented it to Dawney, at the same time ordering him to bear, as a crest, a demi-Saracen with a lion's paw in one hand, and a ring in the other. From him descended Sir Nicholas Dawney, summoned to parliament among the barons in the reign of Edward III., but who afterwards went and engaged in the holy war against the infidels, whence he brought a rich and curious medal. Both the ring and the medal are still in the possession of the family. From Sir Nicholas descended Sir John Dawney, Knt. of Cowick, sheriff of Yorkshire, in the 35th Henry VIII., whose descendant, Christopher Dawney, Esq. of Cowick, was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1642. Sir Christopher dying without issue, the title devolved, according to the limitation that had been made, to his brother, Sir John Dawney of Cowick, M.P. for the county of York, who, in February, 1680, was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Viscount Downe, and in 1689 sat in James's Irish parliament. His son Henry, M.P. for the county of York, succeeded him. The viscount died in May, 1741, and was succeeded

by his grandson, Henry Pleydell, third viscount, F.R.S., M.P. for the county of York in 1749 and 1751, lord of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, which he commanded at the battle of Minden, in 1759. His lordship was mortally wounded while commanding the same regiment at the battle of Camper, near Wesel, on the 16th October, 1760, and, dying in the December following, he was succeeded by his brother John, fourth viscount, who died in 1780, and was succeeded by his eldest son John Christopher, fifth viscount, who, in June, 1796, was raised to the peerage of Great Britain as Baron Dawney of Cowick, York, but dying without issue, the barony of Dawney expired, while that of Downe, with the baronetcy, devolved upon his brother, William Henry, who, dying in May, 1846, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present peer.

**COWLAM, EAST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Driffield: 246 miles from London (coach road 193), 6 from Great Driffield, 14 from New Malton. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough, Hull, and Driffield, to Burton Agnes station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Normanton, Hull, Driffield, &c., 149 miles. — Money orders issued at Driffield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of the east riding and diocese of York, is valued at £11. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £300: patron, Rev. T. F. Foord Bowes: pres. incumbent, T. F. Foord Bowes, 1802: contains 1,930 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 44: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,200.

**COWLEY, GLOUCESTER**, a parish in the hund. of Rapsigate, union of Cheltenham: 127 miles from London (coach road 94), 6 from Cheltenham, 10 from Gloucester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Cheltenham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 109 miles. — Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £9. 1s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £322: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. Smith: contains 1,600 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 317: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 364: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,835: poor rates in 1838, £176.

**COWLEY, MIDDLESEX**, a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Uxbridge: 16 miles from London (coach road 14), 1 from Uxbridge, 7 from Staines. — Gt. West. Rail. to Uxbridge station: from Derby, through London, &c., 148 miles. — Money orders issued at Uxbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Middlesex, and diocese of London, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £230: patron, J. Hilliard, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Hilliard, 1807: contains 300 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 392: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 451: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,699: poor rates in 1838, £103. 6s. — Cowley Grove is the seat of Thomas Williams, Esq., whose other residence is Coate Court, Oxford. This gentleman traces his descent from John Williams, who, in the reign of Charles I., came from Brecknockshire, and pur-

chased land at Coate, Oxfordshire, and at Longworth, Berkshire. From him descended Samuel Williams, Esq., of Bampton-in-the-Bush, Oxford, father of the present proprietor of Cowley.

**COWLEY, OXFORD**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Bullington, union of Headington, east of the river Isis: 65 miles from London (coach road 52), 2 from Oxford, 5 from Abingdon. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 97 miles. — Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £64: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, David Royce, 1845: contains 940 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 606: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 697: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,828: poor rates in 1838, £156. 12s.

**COWLEY, STAFFORD**, a quarter in the parish of Gnosall—(which see for access, &c.): 135 miles from London, 7 from Stafford, 7 from Penkridge. — Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 558: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 641.

**COWLING, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Risbridge: 74 miles from London (coach road 63), 7 from Clare, 8 from Newmarket. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Newmarket, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, 154 miles. — Money orders issued at Clare: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £20 a year. — The living (St. Margaret) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £100: patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, S. H. Banks, 1829: contains 2,820 acres: 92 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 882: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,014: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,593: poor rates in 1838, £826. 14s. — Fairs: July 31, October 16, for sheep, other cattle, and pedlery.

**COWLING.** See BURREL WITH COWLING.

**COWLING, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Kildwick—(which see for access, &c.): 221 miles from London, 5 from Skipton, 2 from Bedale. — Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £150: patron, Crown and Bishop alternately: pres. incumbent, B. Worledge, 1844: contains 5,140 acres: 398 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,458: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,826: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,196: poor rates in 1838, £729. 16s. — Cowling Hall is the seat of Sir John Croft, Bart., a descendant of the ancient family of Croft, a member of which, Ralph Croft, of East Wilton, in Yorkshire, was grandfather of Sir Christopher Croft, Knt., of the city of York, of which he was sheriff in 1618, and lord mayor in 1629. In 1641, he entertained Charles I. in his own house, and was knighted by that monarch. From him descended John Croft, who, in June 1775, married Henrietta Maria, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. James Tunstall, D.D., and was father of the present Sir John Croft, Knt., commander of the Tower and Sword, D.C.L., F.R.S., who was created a baronet in 1818. Sir John, in

1811, was appointed commissioner, in conjunction with a Portuguese judge, to distribute the parliamentary grant to the Portuguese sufferers; and in 1815, was made charge d'affaires at Lisbon.

**COWPEN, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Horton, on the southern bank of the river Blyth, at its mouth—(which see for access, &c.): 286 miles from London, 7 from Morpeth, 11 from North Shields. — Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. — In this township are several extensive collieries. — Contains 363 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,464: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,833. — (Other returns with the parish.)

**COWPEN-BEWLEY, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Billingham, close upon the Clarence and Hartlepool Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 249 miles from London, 3 from Stockton, 8 from Sedgefield. — Money orders issued at Stockton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. — Contains 2,590 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,088: poor rates in 1838, £102. 3s.

**COWSBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk: 249 miles from London (coach road 223), 5 from Thirsk, 5 from North Allerton. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Thirsk, to Otterington station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Thirsk, &c., 117 miles. — Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — There is an hospital here for decayed tenants, supposed to have been founded by Lord Crewe; also, an almshouse with an annual endowment of £10. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, a peculiar in the diocese of York, is valued at £5. 11s. ¾d.: pres. net income, £146: patron, Mrs. E. H. Lloyd: pres. incumbent, J. Vere Alston: contains 1,220 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £596.

**COWTHORN, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Middleton, east of the river Severn—(which see for access, &c.): 4 miles from Pickering. — Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — Contains 1,540 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20: poor rates in 1838, £2. 12s.

**COWTHORPE, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, on the river Nidd: 229 miles from London (coach road 197), 4 from Wetherby, 11 from York. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Wetherby, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 97 miles. — Money orders issued at Wetherby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — There is here, on the estate of Andrew Montague, Esq., an immense oak, larger than the famous Greendale oak at Welbeck, Notts. It now measures 60 feet in diameter close to the ground, and the boughs extend 45 feet from the trunk. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Craven, and diocese of Ripon, is valued at £4. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £130: patron, Andrew Montague, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. C. Fenton, 1824: contains 1,280 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,139: poor rates in 1838, £69. 16s.

**COWTON (EAST), NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a par-

ish in the wapentake of Gilling-east, union of Northallerton: it includes the townships of North and South Cowton: 258 miles from London (coach road 234), 7 from Northallerton, 7 from Darlington.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Cowton station: from Derby, through York, &c., 126 miles.---Money orders issued at Northallerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---There is a free school here, with an annuity of £27 per annum from Thirley Ravensworth School Fund, and endowed also with a bequest of £20 per annum. The other charities produce about £7 per annum.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £4. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £202: patron, Kirby Ravensworth Hospital: pres. incumbent, Thomas Holme, 1843: contains 3,150 acres; 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 454: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 522: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,773: poor rates in 1837, £270. 13s.

COWTON (NORTH), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the same parish—(which see for access, &c.): 229 miles from London.---Contains 1,030 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 273: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,519.

COWTON (SOUTH), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township and chapelry in the same parish—(which see for access, &c.): 228 miles from London, 1 from Scorton, 8 from Richmond.---Money orders issued at Catterick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---In 1138, the famous battle of the Standard was fought on the moor between this place and North Cowton, by the English and the Scotch, when the latter were defeated, and lost 11,000 men. The scene of the conflict is still called Standard Hill; and the holes into which the slain were thrown, the Scots' Pit.---The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £39. 4s.; pres. net income, £53: patron, Vicar of Gilling: pres. incumbent, John Todd, 1840: contains 1,530 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 152: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,107: poor rates in 1838, £88. 13s.

COXHALL. See BUXTON AND COXHALL.

COXHOE, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Kelloe—(which see for access, &c.): 254 miles from London, 5 from Durham, 5 from Sedgfield.---Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---A large quantity of coal is found in this neighbourhood. There are also limestone quarries, and a good seam of clay, from which earthenware is made.---Contains 870 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,904: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,490: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £884: poor rates in 1838, £71. 16s.

COXLIDGE, NORTHUMBRIA, a township in the parish of Gosforth—(which see for access, &c.): 276 miles from London, 2 from Newcastle, 8 from North Shields.---Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The township contains several collieries. The grand-stand for the Newcastle race-course was constructed here in 1800, and near it is a reservoir for supplying that town with water. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.---Contains 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 924:

probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,063: poor rates in 1838, £84. 4s.

COXWELL (GREAT), BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Farringdon: 69 miles from London (coach road 70), 2 from Farringdon, 2 from Coleshill.---Gt. West. Rail. to Farringdon Road station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Dudcote, to Farringdon Road, &c., 121 miles.---Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.---There is a daily school here, with a small endowment; and this parish, conjointly with Coleshill, has a rent-charge of £73. 6s., bequeathed by the Earl of Radnor and the Rev. John Pinsant, for apprenticing children of the two parishes. In this parish are the remains of a religious institution, built by the abbots of Beaulieu, to whom King John granted the manor in 1204: they have been converted into a farmhouse. On Badbury hill there is a Danish circular encampment.---The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £211: patron, Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, J. F. Cleaver, 1815: contains 1,440 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 351: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 403: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,227: poor rates in 1838, £192. 14s.

COXWELL (LITTLE), BERKS, a township and chapelry in the parish of Great Farringdon—(which see for access, &c.): 71 miles from London.---There are the remains of a square camp visible here, the double ditch on the western side being almost entire; and in a field of about 14 acres are 273 pits, called Cole's Pits, excavated in the sand, very probably believed to be the habitations or hiding-places of the ancient Britons.---The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Great Farringdon: contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 315: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 362: poor rates in 1838, £141. 12s. Tithes commuted in 1801.

COXWOLD, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Easingwold: it includes the townships of Angram-Grange, Byland cum Membris, Coxwold, Newborough, Oulston, Thornton with Baxley, Wildon-Grange, and Yearsley, and the chapelry of Birdforth: 242 miles from London (coach road 217), 4 from Easingwold, 12 from Ripon.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Pillinore junction, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 110 miles.---Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.---The church is a small structure of great antiquity, said to have been built in 700, with an octagonal tower and chancel, rebuilt in 1777, and contains several handsome monuments of the Belasyse family. The charities amount to about £52, which is distributed to the poor. Near this place is Shandy Hall, where Sterne, once the curate of this parish, resided for about seven years, and wrote his *Tristram Shandy*, and other works.---The living (St. Michael) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York: pres. net income, £351: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, G. Scott, 1843: contains 14,590 acres: 267 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>

chased land at Coate, Oxfordshire, and at Longworth, Berkshire. From him descended Samuel Williams, Esq., of Bampton-in-the-Bush, Oxford, father of the present proprietor of Cowley.

**COWLEY, OXFORD**, a parish in the hund of Bullington, union of Headington, east of the river Isis: 65 miles from London (coach road 52), 2 from Oxford, 5 from Abingdon. —Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 97 miles. —Money orders issued at Oxford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. —The living (St. James), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £11: pres. net income, £64: patron, Christ Church, Oxford: pres. incumbent, David Royce, 1845: contains 940 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 606: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 697: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,828: poor rates in 1838, £156. 12s.

**COWLEY, STAFFORD**, a quarter in the parish of Gnosall—(which see for access, &c.): 135 miles from London, 7 from Stafford, 7 from Penkridge. —Money orders issued at Stafford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —Pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 558: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 641.

**COWLING, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund and union of Risbridge: 74 miles from London (coach road 63), 7 from Clare, 8 from Newmarket. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Newmarket, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Cambridge, 154 miles. —Money orders issued at Clare: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. —The parochial charities produce about £20 a year. —The living (St. Margaret) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich: pres. net income, £100: patron, Trinity Hall, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, S. H. Banks, 1829: contains 2,820 acres: 92 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 882: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,014: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,593: poor rates in 1838, £826. 14s. —Fairs: July 31, October 16, for sheep, other cattle, and pedlery.

**COWLING.** See BURREL WITH COWLING.

**COWLING, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Kildwick—(which see for access, &c.): 221 miles from London, 5 from Skipton, 2 from Bedale. —Money orders issued at Skipton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. —The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £150: patron, Crown and Bishop alternately: pres. incumbent, B. Worledge, 1844: contains 5,140 acres: 398 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,458: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,826: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,196: poor rates in 1838, £729. 16s. —Cowling Hall is the seat of Sir John Croft, Bart., a descendant of the ancient family of Croft, a member of which, Ralph Croft, of East Wilton, in Yorkshire, was grandfather of Sir Christopher Croft, Knt., of the city of York, of which he was sheriff in 1618, and lord mayor in 1629. In 1641, he entertained Charles I. in his own house, and was knighted by that monarch. From him descended John Croft, who, in June 1775, married Henrietta Maria, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. James Tunstall, D.D., and was father of the present Sir John Croft, Knt., commander of the Tower and Sword, D.C.L., F.R.S., who was created a baronet in 1818. Sir John, in

1811, was appointed commissioner, in conjunction with a Portuguese judge, to distribute the parliamentary grant to the Portuguese sufferers; and in 1815, was made charge d'affaires at Lisbon.

**COWPEN, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Horton, on the southern bank of the river Blyth, at its mouth—(which see for access, &c.): 286 miles from London, 7 from Morpeth, 11 from North Shields. —Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. —In this township are several extensive collieries. —Contains 363 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,464: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,833. —(Other returns with the parish.)

**COWPEN-BEWLEY, DURHAM**, a township in the parish of Billingham, close upon the Clarence and Hartlepool Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 249 miles from London, 3 from Stockton, 8 from Sedgefield. —Money orders issued at Stockton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2 p.m. —Contains 2,590 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,088: poor rates in 1838, £102. 3s.

**COWSBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk: 249 miles from London (coach road 223), 5 from Thirsk, 5 from North Allerton. —East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Thirsk, to Otterington station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Thirsk, &c., 117 miles. —Money orders issued at Thirsk: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —There is an hospital here for decayed tenants, supposed to have been founded by Lord Crewe; also, an almshouse with an annual endowment of £10. —The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, a peculiar in the diocese of York, is valued at £5. 11s. 4d.: pres. net income, £146: patron, Mrs. E. H. Lloyd: pres. incumbent, J. Vere Alston: contains 1,220 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £596.

**COWTHORN, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Middleton, east of the river Severn—(which see for access, &c.): 4 miles from Pickering. —Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. —Contains 1,540 acres: 3 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20: poor rates in 1838, £2. 12s.

**COWTHORPE, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, on the river Nidd: 229 miles from London (coach road 197), 4 from Wetherby, 11 from York. —Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Wetherby, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 97 miles. —Money orders issued at Wetherby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. —There is here, on the estate of Andrew Montague, Esq., an immense oak, larger than the famous Greendale oak at Welbeck, Notts. It now measures 60 feet in diameter close to the ground, and the boughs extend 45 feet from the trunk. —The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Craven, and diocese of Ripon, is valued at £4. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £130: patron, Andrew Montague, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. C. Fenton, 1824: contains 1,280 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 115: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,139: poor rates in 1838, £69. 16s.

**COWTON (EAST), NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a par-

ish in the wapentake of Gilling-east, union of Northallerton: it includes the townships of North and South Cowton: 258 miles from London (coach road 234), 7 from Northallerton, 7 from Darlington. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Cowton station: from Derby, through York, &c., 126 miles. — Money orders issued at Northallerton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — There is a free school here, with an annuity of £27 per annum from Thirley Ravensworth School Fund, and endowed also with a bequest of £20 per annum. The other charities produce about £7 per annum. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £4. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £202: patron, Kirby Ravensworth Hospital: pres. incumbent, Thomas Holme, 1843: contains 3,150 acres; 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 454: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 522: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,773: poor rates in 1837, £270. 13s.

COWTON (NORTH), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the same parish—(which see for access, &c.): 229 miles from London. — Contains 1,030 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 273: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,519.

COWTON (SOUTH), NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township and chapelry in the same parish—(which see for access, &c.): 228 miles from London, 1 from Scorton, 8 from Richmond. — Money orders issued at Catterick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — In 1138, the famous battle of the Standard was fought on the moor between this place and North Cowton, by the English and the Scotch, when the latter were defeated, and lost 11,000 men. The scene of the conflict is still called Standard Hill; and the holes into which the slain were thrown, the Scots' Pit. — The living, a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £39. 4s.; pres. net income, £53: patron, Vicar of Gilling: pres. incumbent, John Todd, 1840: contains 1,530 acres: 30 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 152: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,107: poor rates in 1838, £88. 13s.

COXHALL. See BUXTON AND COXHALL.

COXHOE, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Kelloe—(which see for access, &c.): 254 miles from London, 5 from Durham, 5 from Sedgefield. — Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — A large quantity of coal is found in this neighbourhood. There are also limestone quarries, and a good seam of clay, from which earthenware is made. — Contains 870 acres: 29 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,904: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,490: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £884: poor rates in 1838, £71. 16s.

COXLIDGE, NORTHUMBRIA, a township in the parish of Gosforth—(which see for access, &c.): 276 miles from London, 2 from Newcastle, 8 from North Shields. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The township contains several collieries. The grand-stand for the Newcastle race-course was constructed here in 1800, and near it is a reservoir for supplying that town with water. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. — Contains 142 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 924:

probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,063: poor rates in 1838, £84. 4s.

COXWELL (GREAT), BERKS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Farringdon: 69 miles from London (coach road 70), 2 from Farringdon, 2 from Coleshill. — Gt. West. Rail. to Farringdon Road station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Dudcote, to Farringdon Road, &c., 121 miles. — Money orders issued at Farringdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — There is a daily school here, with a small endowment; and this parish, conjointly with Coleshill, has a rent-charge of £73. 6s., bequeathed by the Earl of Radnor and the Rev. John Pinsant, for apprenticing children of the two parishes. In this parish are the remains of a religious institution, built by the abbots of Beaulieu, to whom King John granted the manor in 1204: they have been converted into a farmhouse. On Badbury hill there is a Danish circular encampment. — The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £211: patron, Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, J. F. Cleaver, 1815: contains 1,440 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 351: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 403: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,227: poor rates in 1838, £192. 14s.

COXWELL (LITTLE), BERKS, a township and chapelry in the parish of Great Farringdon—(which see for access, &c.): 71 miles from London. — There are the remains of a square camp visible here, the double ditch on the western side being almost entire; and in a field of about 14 acres are 273 pits, called Cole's Pits, excavated in the sand, very probably believed to be the habitations or hiding-places of the ancient Britons. — The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Great Farringdon: contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 315: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 362: poor rates in 1838, £141. 12s. Tithes commuted in 1801.

COXWOLD, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Easingwold: it includes the townships of Angram-Grange, Byland cum Membris, Coxwold, Newborough, Oulston, Thornton with Baxley, Wildon-Grange, and Yearsley, and the chapelry of Birdforth: 242 miles from London (coach road 217), 4 from Easingwold, 12 from Ripon. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Pillinore junction, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 110 miles. — Money orders issued at York: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. — The church is a small structure of great antiquity, said to have been built in 700, with an octagonal tower and chancel, rebuilt in 1777, and contains several handsome monuments of the Belasyse family. The charities amount to about £52, which is distributed to the poor. Near this place is Shandy Hall, where Sterne, once the curate of this parish, resided for about seven years, and wrote his *Tristram Shandy*, and other works. — The living (St. Michael) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleaveland, and diocese of York: pres. net income, £351: patron, Trinity College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, G. Scott, 1843: contains 14,590 acres: 267 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>



in 1841, 1,076: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,237: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £11,819: poor rates in 1838, £426. 15s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

COXWOLD, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 1,250 acres: 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 431: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 496: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,699: poor rates in 1838, £127. 13s.

COY-CHURCH. See COED-DHU-CHURCH.

COYTY, GLAMORGAN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, South Wales: it includes the hamlets of Higher and Lower Coyty: 171 miles from London (coach road 178), 2 from Bridgend, 1 from Coy-church. Gt. West. Rail. to Bristol, thence to Penarth, 35 miles, by rail to Porto Bello station, thence 13 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Penarth, &c., 185 miles. Money orders issued at Bridgend: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The living, a rectory, with the curacy of Nolton, in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Llandaff, is valued at £21. 12s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £416: patron, Earl of Dunraven: pres. incumbent, John Harding, 1819: contains 351 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £1,764: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,028: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,877: poor rates in 1838, £513. 10s.

COZENLEY. See AZERLEY.

CRABHALL. See BLACON WITH CRABHALL.

CRACOE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Burnsall—(which see for access, &c.): 226 miles from London, 12 from Settle, 1 from Burnsall. Money orders issued at Settle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 2 p.m.: post closes 11½ a.m. Contains 1,310 acres: 35 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 153: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,393: poor rates in 1838, £80.

CRADLEY, WORCESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Hales Owen—(which see for access, &c.): 126 miles from London, 4 from Stourbridge, 7 from Birmingham. Money orders issued at Stourbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. This place is pleasantly situated on the river Stour, which separates it on the north and north-west from the county of Stafford; the country is hilly, and the town is surrounded with diversified and picturesque scenery. A large number of traces, with nails, and other articles in iron, are manufactured here, and some mines of coal are supposed to be in the township, though none are now worked. There are vestiges of a moat in a large wood, called Cradley Park. There are here places of worship for the Presbyterians and the Baptists. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Worcester: pres. net income, £116: patron, Trustees: pres. incumbent, John Jones, 1822: contains 401 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,686: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,089: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,143: poor rates in 1838, £468. 2s.

CRADLEY (EAST), HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Radlow, union of Bromyard: 128 miles from London (coach road 118), 2 from Malvern, 17 from Hereford. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 82 miles. Money orders issued at Malvern: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. Hops are cultivated here to a large extent. There is a

school here, endowed with £20 per annum. The poor's lands produce rents to the annual amount of about £50. 10s., distributed in clothing, &c., to the poor. Other charities produce about £5 per annum. The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £18: pres. net income, £957: patron, Bishop of Hereford. pres. incumbent, C. S. Luxmoore, 1816: contains 6,460 acres: 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,504: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,730: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,672: poor rates in 1838, £534. 4s.

CRADLEY (WEST), HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Radlow, union of Bromyard: 117 miles from London. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) The living is united with the above: contains 152 houses: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,091.

CRAIGHOW. See CAROO.

CRAKEHALL. See ELMER WITH CRAKEHALL.

CRAKEHALL, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township of Bedale—(which see for access, &c.): 225 miles from London, 2 from Bedale, 6 from Richmond. Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. This village is built in the form of a quadrangle, enclosing a spacious green, on which there are several noble forest trees. Contains 1,920 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 576: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 662: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,005: poor rates in 1838, £133. 3s.

CRAKEMARSH (or CROKEMARSH). See URTOXETER.

CRAKENTHORPE, WESTMORELAND, a township in the parish of Bongate, bounded on the west by the river Eden—(which see for access, &c.): 273 miles from London, 3 from Appleby, 11 from Penrith. Money orders issued at Appleby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. at noon: post closes 1 p.m. Contains 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 104. (Other returns with the parish.)

CRAIKE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish, formerly in the south-west division of Stockton ward, county of Durham, now in the union of Easingwold, and annexed to the North Riding of the county of York, being locally situated in the wapentake of Bulmer: 237 miles from London (coach road 212), 3 from Easingwold, 8 from Helmsley. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Alue station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 105 miles. The charities amount to about £27. 12s. per annum. In 685, Egfrid, King of Northumberland, gave this place, with land for three miles round it, to St. Cuthbert, who founded a monastery here, of which no trace has for ages been visible; but there are the remains of an ancient castle, now used as a farm-house. The living (St. Cuthbert), a rectory in the diocese of York, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £672: patron, Bishop of Ripon: pres. incumbent, Edward Churton: contains 3,300 acres: 110 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 579: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 665: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,880: poor rates in 1838, £174. 18s. Tithes commuted in 1839. There are here the remains of an ancient structure, supposed by Drake to have been a castrum exploratorium of the Romans. It is situated on the south-western extremity of the Hambleton hills, on a projecting promontory. Its occupant, Mr. Pulleine, is descended from Richard Pulleine, of

Killing Hall, York, whose descendant, Thomas Pulleine, Esq., master of the stud to William III., and high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1698 and 1703, purchased Carleton Hall. From him descended Henry Percy Pulleine, Esq., a magistrate for the county of York, who sold Carleton Hall, and purchased Craike Hall in 1810. He died in May, 1833, and was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor, who is a barrister-at-law, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the North Riding, and chairman of the quarter sessions.

CRAMBE, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Malton: it includes the townships of Barton-le-Willows, Crambe, and Whitwell-on-the-Hill: 227 miles from London (coach road 210), 10 from New Malton, 8 from York. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to York, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 95 miles. — Money orders issued at Malton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £9. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Archbishop of York: pres. incumbent, H. Fendall, 1839: contains 3,710 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 610: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 701: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £5,798: poor rates in 1838, £151. 19s. — Aldley Park.

CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, a chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew—(which see for access, &c.): 281 miles from London, 9 from Newcastle, 8 from Morpeth. — Money orders issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 1 p.m. — The village is pleasantly situated on a slope, commanding a fine sea view, and has lately much improved from the opening of some collieries in the neighbourhood. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £66: patron, Sir M. W. Ridley: pres. incumbent, R. Greenwood, 1839: contains 720 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,634: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 3,029: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,858: poor rates in 1838, £223. 12s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRANAGE, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Sandbach, north of the river Dane—(which see for access, &c.): 165 miles from London, 3 from Middlewich, 5 from Sandbach. — Money orders issued at Middlewich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — In the reign of Henry VI. Sir John Needham erected a bridge of stone across the river Dane, but some years ago the present wooden one was built in its stead. There is a place of worship here for the Wesleyan Methodists. — Contains 2,040 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 512: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 589: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,456: poor rates in 1838, £243. 4s.

CRANBORNE, DORSET, a market town and parish in the above hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Wimborne and Cranborne: 108 miles from London (coach road 93), 12 from Salisbury. — South Western Rail. through Bishopstoke to Salisbury, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Salisbury, &c., 201 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — This ancient town derives its name from the Saxon *gren*, a crane, and *burn*, a river: it is pleasantly situated in the midst of a

fine champaign country. Most of the houses are well built, and have a plentiful supply of water. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in 980 by Ailward de Meau, who then possessed the manor. In 1102, the abbot, with his brethren, retired to Tewkesbury, where a magnificent abbey had been founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, to which the first establishment became a cell. The priory was pulled down in 1703, with the exception of the church, which is now the parish church, and is one of the most ancient in the county. There is an old chase here, which, in ancient times, was a vast tract of unenclosed woodlands, without roads. It was afterwards cut into ridings, planted with evergreens, and subsequently divided into eight district walks. It still contains at least 10,000 head of deer, and packs of hounds have always been kept in the neighbourhood. The old manor-house was embattled, and called the castle, and in it the chase courts were regularly held. It contains a room, called the dungeon, in which offenders against the chase laws were confined. Cranborne is divided into three liberties—the tithing, the priory, and the borough, each of which has a tithing-man and a bailiff. The weaving of ribbons was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but the trade has now much declined. The charities amount to about £16. 10s. per annum, besides church lands of the annual value of about £37, and the Boveridge almshouse for five paupers: disbursements about £86. 10s. per annum. This is the birth-place of Bishop Stillingfleet, who was born in 1635, and was famous for his learning and piety. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was made archdeacon of London and dean of St. Paul's, and at the Revolution was raised to the see of Worcester. His principal works are the *Origines Sacrae*, an account of natural and revealed religion; and his *Origines Britannicae*. He died in 1699. The Marquis of Salisbury derives his title of viscount from Cranborne. — The living (St. Bartholomew), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, with the curacies of Boveridge and Verwood, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £151: patron, Marquis of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, J. H. Carnegie, 1842: contains 13,730 acres: 410 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,551: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 2,933: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £3,973: poor rates in 1838, £1,050. — Fairs: December 6, August 24, for cheese and sheep. — Inns: Cross Keys, Fleur-de-lis. — Cranborne Lodge is the seat of John Tregonwell, Esq., a younger son, by a second marriage, of the late Lewis Dimoke-Grosvenor Tregonwell, Esq., of Auderston, a descendant of the ancient family of Tregonwell.

CRANBROOKE, KENT, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Cranbrooke, lathe of Scray: 61 miles from London (coach road 49), 14 from Maidstone. — Sou. East. Rail. to Staplehurst station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c. 193 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 7 a.m. and 5½ p.m.: post closes 9½ a.m. and 10 p.m. — Cranbrooke, formerly spelt *Cranebroke*, is situated on a small brook called the Crane, from which it derives its

name. The town principally consists of one wide street, about three quarters of a mile in length, from which a smaller one diverges at right angles. It is well paved and lighted with gas, containing some well-built houses, which have an ample supply of water. The church, a spacious, well-proportioned edifice, contains several monuments of the Roberts family. When Edward III. introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth, the first manufactory was erected here; and it continued the centre of that manufacture, till it was removed to the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. The principal trade of the town is now in hops. The market-house is a neat octagonal edifice, surmounted by a cupola. This town is a polling-place for the western division of the county. The Calvinistic Baptists, Huntingdonians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, have chapels here. There is a free grammar-school, endowed with £135 per annum, another with £5 per annum, and a school-house. William Huntington, a religious enthusiast, and founder of a sect called Huntingtonians, was a native of this parish. He was born in 1744; his father was a farmer's labourer, and he passed the earlier part of his life in humble occupations. After several years spent in vice and dissipation, he, according to his own statement, became converted, and preached among the Calvinistic Methodists. When his first wife died, he married the opulent widow of Sir James Sanderson, a London merchant. He died in 1813, and was buried at Lewes, in Sussex. Sir Richard Baker, author of a 'Chronicle of the Kings of England,' also a native of this parish, was born in 1568, at Sissinghurst Castle. He died in 1645. There are several mineral springs in the vicinity of the town. — The living (St Dunstan), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Maidstone, and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £19. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £163: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, F. Barrow, 1841: contains 10,460 acres: 639 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,996: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,595: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £13,102: poor rates in 1838, £2,102. 7s. The tithes were commuted in 1839. — Market days for live stock, hops, and corn, every alternate Wednesday. Fairs: May 30, and September 29, cattle. — Bankers: Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Company—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street. — Inns: Bull, and George. — W., Angley House is the residence of the Hon. Mrs. King.

CRANFIELD, BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Redborne-Stoke, union of Ampthill: 59 miles from London (coach road 51), 6 from Newport-Pagnell, 9 from Bedford. — Nor. West. Rail. through Bletchley to Woburn, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Bletchley to Woburn, &c., 98 miles. — Money orders issued at Newport-Pagnell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — There is a daily school here, with an annual endowment of £18. The Baptists have a place of worship here, licensed under the new marriage act. There is a mineral spring in this parish. Cranfield gives the title of baron to the Duke of Dorset. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £33. 2s. 1d.: pres. net income,

£376: patron, James C. Harter: pres. incumbent, G. G. Harter, 1845: contains 3,500 acres: 248 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,371: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,576: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,256: poor rates in 1838, £516. 6s.

CRANFORD, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Huxloe, union of Kettering: 94 miles from London (coach road 74), 4 from Kettering, 5 from Thrapstone. — Nor. West. Rail. through Northampton to Thrapstone, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Weedon and Northampton, &c., 106 miles. — Money orders issued at Kettering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Andrew and St. John), two united rectories in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Peterborough, are valued at £9. 9s. 7d. and £12: pres. net income, £150 and £198: patron, Sir J. Robinson: pres. incumbent, Sir G. Robinson, Bart., 1822: contains 2,420 acres: 105 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 598: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 688: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,541: poor rates in 1837, £109. 7s. — Tithes, of Cranford St. Andrew, commuted in 1775, and Cranford St. John in 1805. — Cranford Hall, the seat of the Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, Bart., is a modern building, surrounded by a spacious lawn and pleasure-grounds. Sir George is descended from Alderman Sir John Robinson, Knt., lord mayor of the city of London, who, in 1660, was created a baronet as a reward for his efforts to forward the Restoration. Sir George, his descendant, M.P. for Northampton, dying without issue in 1833, was succeeded by his nephew, the present Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, as fifth baronet.

CRANFORD, MIDDLESEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Elthorne: 12 miles from London. — There is a bridge here across the river Colne, which flows through the parish. — The living (St. Dunstan), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Middlesex, and diocese of London, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £258: patron, Earl Fitzhardinge: pres. incumbent, H. W. Hickey, 1837: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 377: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, same.

CRANHAM, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Chafford, union of Romford, bounded on the west by the river Ingerburn: 16 miles from London, 4 from Romford, 6 from Barking. — East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Romford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 248 miles. — London letters—three posts each way daily. — This place was formerly known as Bishop's Ockendon, otherwise Wokendon. — The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £13. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £560: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, T. Ludbey, 1818: contains 1,880 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 280: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,808: poor rates in 1838, £107. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRANHAM, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rapsgate, union of Stroud: 108 miles from London (coach road 106), 2 from Painswick, 7 from Gloucester. — Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Stroud, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Gloucester, 85 miles. — Money orders issued at Gloucester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — There is a manufactory of earthenware here. — The living (St. James) is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with that of

Brimpsfield: contains 1,970 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 428: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 492: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,389: poor rates in 1838, £38. 14s.

CRANLEY, SURREY, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackheath, union of Hubbleton, in the vicinity of the Arun and Wey Canal: 42 miles from London (coach road 32), 7 from Godalming, 9 from Dorking.---Sou. West. Rail. to Gomshall station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 174 miles.---Money orders issued at Guildford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The church is a large handsome structure, with a richly-ornamented chapel. At Vacherie is a moat surrounding the foundations of the ancient baronial residence of the earls of Surrey. Cranley gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Onslow.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £20. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £1,195: patron, Rev. J. H. Sapse, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. H. Sapse, 1847: contains 7,420 acres: 202 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,357: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,500: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £5,721: poor rates in 1837, £806. 6s.---Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

CRANMORE (WEST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wells-Forum, union of Shepton-Mallet: 125 miles from London (coach road 113), 3 from Shepton-Mallet, 7 from Frome.---Gt. West. Rail. through Chippenham to Westbury, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 185 miles.---Money orders issued at Shepton-Mallet: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (St. Bartholomew) is a curacy, united to the vicarage of Doultling: contains 2,160 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 367: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,040: poor rates in 1838, £105. 9s.---S., Hill House.

CRANMORE (EAST), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Frome, union of Shepton-Mallet: 112 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The district, comprising East and West Cranmore, was exempted from all suit and service to the hundred courts, and made into a liberty by Henry I. West Cranmore is the place of interment of the inhabitants.---The living (St. James) is a curacy to the vicarage of Doultling: contains 980 acres: 10 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 66: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,605: poor rates in 1838, £45. 11s.---Cranmore Hall is the seat of John Moore Paget, Esq., a descendant of the Rev. John Paget, born in 1664, said to have been the grandson of the fourth brother of one of the Lords Paget. He possessed an estate in Northampton, where he resided, till presented by Lord Willoughby de Broke to the rectory of Pointington, Somerset, which manor he purchased of his lordship. From that gentleman, Mr. Paget of Cranmore is the fourth in descent.

CRANOE, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough: 103 miles from London (coach road 86), 6 from Market-Harborough, 3 from Tugby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 71 miles.---Money orders issued at Market-Harborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The annual amount expended in charities is

about £10. 11s. per annum.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £8. 16s. 8d.: pres. net income, £250: patron, Earl of Cardigan: pres. incumbent, J. H. Hill, 1837: contains 990 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 137: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £945: poor rates in 1838, £52. 13s. Tithes commuted in 1805.

CRANSFORD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Plomesgate, west of the river Adde: 98 miles from London (coach road 85), 2 from Framlingham, 6 from Saxmundham.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 230 miles.---Money orders issued at Framlingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £430: patron, G. W. Pooley, Esq.: pres. incumbent, G. F. Pooley, 1846: contains 2,180 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 303: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 348: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,523: poor rates in 1838, £210. 14s. Tithes commuted in 1839.---Cransford Hall, the residence of Thomas Borrett, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

CRANSLEY, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Orlingbury, union of Kettering: 107 miles from London, 3 from Kettering, 10 from Market-Harborough.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Market-Harborough, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, &c., 75 miles.---Money orders issued at Kettering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---There is a daily school here, with an endowment of £26 per annum. Other charities amount to about £1 per annum.---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £8. 5s.: pres. net income, £78: patron, W. St. Rose, Esq.: pres. incumbent, J. Routledge, 1831: contains 2,510 acres: 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 319: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 327: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,705: poor rates in 1838, £148. 10s.---Cransley Lodge.

CRANTOCK, CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, union of St. Columb Major: 314 miles from London (coach road 261), 7 from St. Michael, 7 from Camborne.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 70 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 328 miles.---Money orders issued at St. Michael: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4 p.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and at the mouth of the river Gannel it has a small harbour. In the time of Edward the Confessor, the church was made collegiate for secular canons, and at the dissolution had a revenue of £89. 15s. 8d. The charities amount to about £1 per annum, besides the dues of one-sixteenth of some tin-bands in St. Agnes for the support of poor widows, but the mine has long been unproductive.---The living (St. Cadock) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter: pres. net income, £78: patron, Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart.: pres. incumbent, W. B. Bennet, 1842: contains 2,480 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 450: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 517: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,244: poor rates in 1838, £188. 5s.

**CRANWELL, LINCOLN**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford: 162 miles from London (coach road 119), 4 from Sleaford, 14 from Lincoln. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Newark, &c., 49 miles. — Money orders issued at Sleaford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — The living (St. Andrew) is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £199: patron, Bishop of Lincoln: pres. incumbent, R. A. Scott, 1846: contains 2,480 acres: 38 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 230: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,801: poor rates in 1838, £156. 5s.

**CRANWICK, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Grianshoe, union of Thetford, on the southern bank of the Wissey: 94 miles from London (coach road 80), 6 from Stoke-Ferry, 3 from Methwold. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Ely to Brandon, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Ely, to Brandon, &c., 132 miles. — Money orders issued at Brandon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The church is a small edifice, with a tower, built of flint, supposed to have been erected by King Harold, by one of whose freemen the place was possessed in the time of Edward the Confessor. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the vicarage of Methwold, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8. 9s. 7d.: pres. net income, £450: patron, Lord Berners: pres. incumbent, V. E. Eyre, 1833: contains 1,550 acres: 15 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 108: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £949: poor rates in 1838, £88. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CRANWORTH, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, on the Blackwater river: 124 miles from London (coach road 95), 3 from Shipdham, 5 from Watton. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. through Ely and Wymondham to Hardingham station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Dereham, to Hardingham, &c., 156 miles. — Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £9, besides four chaldrons of coals, and a joint interest in £14 per annum, to the poor of the hundred. — The living (St. Mary), a rectory, united with that of Letton, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 18s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £307: patron, Rev. P. Gurdon: pres. incumbent, P. Gurdon, 1832: contains 1,100 acres: 59 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 340: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 391: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,458: poor rates in 1838, £71.

**CRASTER, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Embleton—(which see for access, &c.): 313 miles from London, 6 from Alnwick, 12 from Belford. — Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ a.m.: post closes noon. — The village, situated on the coast of the North Sea, is called Craster Sea Houses. — Contains 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 247: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £900: poor rates in 1838, £43. 11s. — Craster Tower is the seat of Thomas Wood Craster, Esq. It is built of basalt, and stands in a grove of forest trees, commanding beautiful sea views through the chasms of a bold chain of rocks running between it and

the shore. It has some neat grounds attached. The manor of Crawcestre, or Craucestre, was a portion of the barony of Emildon, granted by Henry I. to the house of Visconti, to be holden for three knights' fees; but since the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who possessed the barony from Ranetta, a daughter of John le Visconti, the manor of Craucestre has been held by the crown *in capite*. Descended thus from a long line of ancestry, from almost the time of the Conquest, was William Craster, Esq. of Craster, lieutenant-colonel to William, first Lord Widdrington, and governor of Morpeth Castle, which he defended for Charles I. His son Edmund was twice high sheriff of Northumberland under Charles II.; and his descendant, George Craster, Esq. of Craster, an officer of the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, dying without issue in 1772, the estates devolved on his kinsman in 1772, Daniel Craster, Esq., great-grandson of Daniel, his third son, whose son, Shafto Craster, Esq. of Craster, high sheriff in 1803, left an only daughter in 1837, when, according to the will of George Craster, Esq., the estates devolved on the present possessor, Thomas Wood, Esq., who, on inheriting the property, assumed, by sign-manual, the surname of Craster. Mr. Craster is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Northumberland.

**CRASWELL (LOWER AND UPPER), HEREFORD**, a township in the parish of Clodock—(which see for access, &c.): 151 miles from London, 6 from Hay, 16 from Hereford. — Money orders issued at Hay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes noon. — Walter de Lacy founded a monastery here at the close of the reign of King John, for a prior and ten religious of the order of Grandmont in Normandy, and at the seizure of alien priories it was valued at 40s. per annum, and granted *temp.* Edward IV. to God's house, now Christ's College, Cambridge. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of excellent stone. — The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £47: patron, Vicar of Clodock: pres. incumbent, T. Thoresby, 1830: contains 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 374: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 429: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,896: poor rates in 1838, £126. 5s.

**CRATFIELD, SUFFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Blything: 104 miles from London (coach road 95), 5 from Halesworth, 9 from Framlingham. — East. Co<sup>a</sup> Rail. to Mellis station, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Mellis, &c., 197 miles. — Money orders issued at Halesworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The parochial charities amount to about £150 per annum. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, with that of Laxfield, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Suffolk, diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £290: patron, Rev. E. Holland: pres. incumbent, J. L. Farrer, 1804: contains 1,930 acres: 75 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 720: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 828: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,418: poor rates in 1838, £277. 19s.

**CRATHORNE, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, on a branch of the Tees: 280 miles from London (coach road 244), 4 from Yarm, 12 from

North Allerton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Yarm station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through York, &c., 147 miles.---Money orders issued at Yarm: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The church is an ancient edifice, containing the figure of an armed knight, lying cross-legged, with the arms of Crathorne on his shield. Linen was extensively manufactured in this parish. There is a place of worship here for Roman Catholics, and a daily school with a small endowment. Near the village there is a mineral spring.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cleveland, and diocese of York, is valued at £10. 11s. 10<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £205: patron, Representatives of Misses Cockayne: pres. incumbent, R. Grenside, 1827: contains 2,460 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 294: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,822: poor rates in 1838, £156. 13s.

CRAWCROOK, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Ryton, south of the river Tyne---(which see for access, &c.): 269 miles from London, 8 from Gateshead, 8 from Newcastle.---Money orders issued at Newcastle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £25 per annum.---Contains 1,390 acres: 62 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 290: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,147: poor rates in 1838, £93. 18s.

CRAWFORD-TARRANT WITH PRESTON (or LITTLE CRAWFORD), DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Badbury, union of Blandford, Shaston division of the county: 122 miles from London (coach road 104), 3 from Blandford-Forum, 8 from Bere-Regis.---Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, and Southampton, to Wimborne, &c., 211 miles.---Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---In 1230, Richard Poor, successively Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham, founded an abbey of Cistercian nuns, which at the dissolution had a revenue of £239. 11s. 10<sup>d</sup>.---The living (St. Mary) is a donative, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum: pres. net income, £50: patron, J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. R. Knott, 1849: contains 600 acres: 16 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 67: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,056: poor rates in 1838, £40.

CRAWLEY, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Eglingham, south of the river Breamish---(which see for access, &c.): 315 miles from London, 8 from Alnwick, 10 from Wooler.---Money orders issued at Alnwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2 p.m.: post closes 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.---This was anciently called Crawlawe, from *Caer-law*, a fortified hill. Crawley tower, a Roman edifice, is situated on an eminence near an ancient strong intrenchment, supposed by some to be the *Alauna Amnis* of Richard of Cirencester, and commands a beautiful view of the vale of Whittingham, with the river Breamish, from its source to Alnwick Castle. Within four miles of this spot are the remains of seven British and Saxon fortifications.---Contains 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 20: poor rates in 1838, £47. 2s. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CRAWLEY, OXFORD, a hamlet in the parish

of Witney, on the northern bank of the river Windrush---(which see for access, &c.): 67 miles from London, 2 from Witney, 5 from Bampton.---Money orders issued at Witney: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---Contains 910 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 252: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,122: poor rates in 1838, £471. 4s.

CRAWLEY, HAMPSHIRE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Buddlesgate, union of Winchester: it includes the chapelry of Hunton: 72 miles from London (coach road 61), 5 from Winchester, 8 from Andover.---Sou. West. Rail. to Winchester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Winchester, &c., 159 miles.---Money orders issued at Winchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory, with the curacy of Hunton, a peculiar in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £35. 13s. 4<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £690: patron, Bishop of Winchester: pres. incumbent, Philip Jacob, 1831: contains 4,170 acres: 84 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 483: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 555: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,292: poor rates in 1838, £355. 15s.

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Buthinghill, Lewes rape, union of East Grinstead: 31 miles from London (coach road 22), 9 from Cuckfield, 9 from Horsham.---Brighton Rail. to Crawley: from Derby, through London, &c., 163 miles.---Money orders issued at Cuckfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £6. 15s.: pres. net income, £116: patron, Mrs. Clitherow: pres. incumbent, C. A. Fowler, 1848: contains 820 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 449: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 516: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,645: poor rates in 1838, £131. 13s.---Fairs: May 8, and September 9.

CRAWLEY (HUSBORNE), BEDFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Manshead, union of Woburn: 51 miles from London (coach road 47), 2 from Woburn, 5 from Ampthill.---Nor. West. Rail. through Bletchley to Woburn station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Bletchley to Woburn, &c., 89 miles.---Money orders issued at Woburn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely, is valued at £9: pres. net income, £46: patron, Duke of Bedford: pres. incumbent, T. Farmer, 1813: contains 1,520 acres: 118 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 656: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 754: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,074: poor rates in 1838, £342. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1795.

CRAY, BRECON, a hamlet in the parish of Devynock, South Wales---(which see for access, &c.): 9 miles from Brecknock.---Money orders issued at Brecknock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.: post closes 1 p.m.---A chapel has been erected at Llanllid for the inhabitants of this hamlet.---Contains 99 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 502: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 577: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,428: poor rates in 1838, £270. 9s.

CRAY-FOOTS, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ruxley, lathes of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley: 12 miles from Foot's Cray, 5 from Dartford.---(For access, &c., see NORTH CRAY.)

London letters: two posts each way daily.---The parish derives its name from Fot or Vot, who owned it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the river Cray, which runs on the east of the village. There is a school here, endowed with the interest of £200 (5 per cents.), for the children of this place and Chiselhurst. The school-house is also a benefaction.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £251: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, E. H. Warriner, 1823: contains 620 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 411: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,661: poor rates in 1837, £151. 1s.---Foot's Cray Place is the seat of Lord Bexley, a descendant of the German family of Vansittart, who have been settled in this country about a century and a half. Peter Vansittart, the first settler in England, was an eminent Russian merchant, and father of Arthur Vansittart, Esq., verderer of Windsor Forest, who died in 1760, and whose third son, Henry Vansittart, Esq., was governor of Bengal, and one of the committee of three appointed, by the directors of the East India Company, supervisors of their affairs in the East, who were lost in the Aurora frigate in 1770. His son, Nicholas Vansittart, F.R.S. and S.A., succeeded him. He was born in 1766, and filled the office of chancellor of the exchequer from 1812 to the commencement of 1823, when, upon his retirement, he was created Baron Bexley. His lordship is a commissioner of the land-tax and of the Royal Military College, a director of Greenwich Hospital, and a privy councillor.

CRAY (St. Mary's), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley: 13 miles from London, 2 from Foot's Cray, 8 from Woolwich.---(For access and postal arrangements, see NORTH CRA.)---"The Crays," so named from the river Cray which flows through it, is a beautiful tract, producing large quantities of birch. There is a school here, partly supported from the rent of a farm at Edenbridge, producing £64 per annum, for this and the adjacent parish of Orpington. The other charities amount to about £6, besides three almshouses.---The living (St. Mary), a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Orpington, in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d., having jointly a pres. net income of £341: patron, the Rector: pres. incumbent, G. F. Dawson, 1848: contains 2,017 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 997: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,147: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,661: poor rates in 1848, £250.---Fairs: Feb. 2, and Sept. 10.

CRAY (NORTH), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley: 20 miles from London (coach road 13), 1 from Bexley, 6 from Bromley.---Gravesend Rail. to Dartford, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 152 miles.---London letters: three posts each way daily.---This parish is beautifully diversified with villas and cultivated domains, and in the grounds of Vale Maccall is a picturesque cascade. In 1723, a subterraneous fire broke out, which was not quenched for several days. There is a school here, endowed with about £21 per annum, and an almshouse for five paupers. Other charities amount to about

£12. 10s., of which £10. 10s. is a donation from the Goldsmiths' Company, London.---The living (St. James), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £13. 9s. 9d.: pres. net income, £396: patron, Lord Bexley: pres. incumbent, E. Wyatt Edgell, 1834: contains 1,160 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 517: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 594: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,919: poor rates in 1838, £192.---N., Baldwins.

CRAY (St. Paul's), KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley: 13 miles from London, 2 from Foot's Cray.---(For access, see NORTH CRA.)---London letters: two posts each way daily.---The charities are about £3. 10s. per annum, with which six children are taught.---The living (St. Paulinus), a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £12. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £483: patron, Viscount Sidney: pres. incumbent, R. B. Bourne, 1837: contains 630 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 564: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 648: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,722: poor rates in 1838, £150. 7s.

CRAYFORD, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford: 18 miles from London (coach road 13), 2 from Dartford.---Gravesend Rail. to Dartford, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 150 miles.---London letters: three posts each way daily.---Crayford derives its name from *Crecomford*, an ancient ford on the river Crecon, now called Cray, which has two streams, both of which flow through this place, and on the banks there are several extensive bleaching grounds and establishments for printing silk and calico; also, until recently, a large mill for the construction of iron hoops. The latter is now simply a flour-mill. The commerce and importance of Crayford has lately increased so considerably, that a ship canal has been projected to connect it with Dartford and the Thames. The village consists of an irregular street, diverging from the left of the road from London to Dartford, on an eminence at the upper end of which stands the church, a neat building. In this parish there are numerous caverns from fifteen to twenty fathoms deep, containing rooms, one within the other, supported on chalk pillars, and supposed by some to have been used as a refuge by the Saxons, but by others to have been merely pits whence chalk was taken. The manor-house, erected and resided in by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, is moated, and is now occupied by a farmer. There is a Baptist chapel here, also a national school with a small endowment. Other charities amount to about £33 per annum. It is supposed by antiquaries, that near Crayford was the great Roman station *Noviomagus*, in the neighbourhood of which a decisive battle was fought in 457, between Hengist the Saxon, and the British King Vortimer, in which the latter was entirely routed, and most of his followers slain.---The living (St. Paulinus), a rectory, formerly a peculiar, but now a portion of the diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £35. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £369: patron, T. Austen, Esq.: pres. incumbent, A. Onslow, 1813: contains 238 acres: 338 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,408: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,769: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £6,248: poor rates in 1838, £604. 12s.---Fair,



September 8.---May Place is the residence of John Fasset Burnett, Esq.

CREACOMBE, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Witheridge, union of South Molton, on the river Sturcomb: 194 miles from London (coach road 171), 7 from South Molton, 8 from Dulverton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 10 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 217 miles.---Money orders issued at South Molton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The charities amount to about 16s.---The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £4. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £153: patron, Rev. W. Karslake: pres. incumbent, W. H. Karslake, 1832: contains 1,190 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, £58: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £372: poor rates in 1838, £21. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CREAKE, or CREYK (NORTH), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 146 miles from London (coach road 115), 8 from Burnham-Westgate, 6 from Wells.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Ely to Fakenham, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Fakenham, &c., 165 miles.---Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed by the late Mr. Herod with £10 per annum. The other charities amount to about £5. 8s. per annum, besides Mansaur almshouses, and a contingent fund, the bequest of Mr. Herod, of £616. 11s., to be applied to charitable purposes on the death of an annuitant. In ancient times there was a monastery here, founded by Sir Robert de Hereford. In the reign of Henry VII. it was dissolved, and its possessions became the property of Christ's College, Cambridge.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £33. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £1,077: patrons, Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich alternately: pres. incumbent, Hon. T. R. Keppel, 1844: contains 3,460 acres: 134 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 648: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 745: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,816: poor rates in 1838, £592. 5s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CREAKE (SOUTH), NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Brothercross, union of Docking: 114 miles from London (coach road 115), 6 from Fakenham, 7 from Wells.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Wymondham to Fakenham, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Fakenham, &c., 163 miles.---Money orders issued at Fakenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---The Independents have a place of worship here. The charities amount to about £100 per annum, chiefly divided among the poor, in coal, bread, alms, &c., besides an almshouse, occupied by a pauper. In the neighbourhood there is a Saxon fortification, near which a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £22: pres. net income, £375: patron, Lord C. Townsend: pres. incumbent, H. Goggs, 1824: contains 3,820 acres: 187 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 940: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,081: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £3,587: poor rates in 1838, £402. 18s.

CREATON (GREAT), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Guilsborough, union of Brixworth: 74 miles from London (coach road 73), 7 from Northampton, 7 from Welford.---Nor. West. Rail. to Northampton, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Weedon to Northampton, &c., 86 miles.---Money orders issued at Northampton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The charities amount to about £1 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship here. In this parish are the remains of Holmby House, in which Charles I. was confined.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £11. 1s. 8d.: pres. net income, £210: patron, Rev. E. T. Beynon: pres. incumbent, J. M'Cormick, 1843: contains 790 acres: 113 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 505: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 581: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,186: poor rates in 1838, £295. 6s. Tithes commuted in 1782.

CREATON (LITTLE), NORTHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Spratton: 72 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 19 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77: poor rates in 1838, £57. 12s. Tithes commuted in 1782.

CREDENHILL, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Grimsworth, union of Hereford: 146 miles from London (coach road 140), 5 from Hereford, 11 from Leominster.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 99 miles.---Money orders issued at Hereford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The charities amount to about 7s. On the summit of a lofty hill are the remains of a strong ancient camp, enclosing an area of nearly 40 acres, supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, and commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £17. 19s. 4d.: pres. net income, £297: patron, Rev. J. Eckley: pres. incumbent, John Eckley, 1835: contains 1,170 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 192: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,784: poor rates in 1838, £127. 18s.---Credenhill is the seat of John Eckley, Esq., grandson of Richard, second son of Edmund Eckley, Esq. Mr. Eckley is a magistrate of the county of Hereford, for which he served as high sheriff in 1842.

CREDITON, DEVON, a market town, or borough and parish, in the above hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Crediton: 199 miles from London (coach road 180), 7 from Exeter.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Crediton, &c.: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., to Crediton, 213 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6.45 p.m.---Crediton, commonly pronounced *Kirton*, derives its name from its situation near the river Creedy, which joins the Exe between this place and Exeter. It is pleasantly situated between two hills, looking to the north and to the south, and is divided into two parts, the east and the west: in the latter of which a large fire, in the year 1743, destroyed 450 houses, and a second fire, in May, 1769, consumed many that had been rebuilt. The latter is still the most extensive, although the former is the most ancient. It consists principally

of one main street, nearly a mile long, partially paved, with low cottages at each extremity, and some good houses in the centre (where there is also a range of shambles), with a good supply of water. Crediton was a place of great importance in the time of the Saxons, when it was the seat of a diocese, of which a collegiate church, founded here in 905, was the cathedral. In the reign of Canute, the see of St. Germans was annexed to that of Crediton; and, in 1050, the united see was removed to Exeter by Edward the Confessor. There still continued a Chapter, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, in the old collegiate church, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £332. 17s. 5d. The site of the church, and lands belonging to it, were given by Edward VI. to the master and governors of the free grammar-school, and there are now no remains of this church visible. This borough sent members to a parliament held at Carlisle, under Edward I.; and, in 1310, Bishop Stapleton obtained a grant for it of a weekly market and three annual fairs. In the middle of the 16th century, a force was assembled at Crediton by those who opposed the Reformation, but Sir Peter Carew compelled them to withdraw. The church, a fine cruciform edifice, with a square embattled tower, was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. There is a grammar-school, founded and endowed by Edward VI., and subsequently endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The school is free to the children of all the inhabitants of Crediton, and the adjacent hamlet of Sandford. There are belonging to it three exhibitions of £6. 13s. 4d. each, to either university, tenable for five years. There is a blue-coat school here, with an annual income of £116. 12s., besides other schools, almshouses, and minor charities, amounting altogether to about £465 per annum. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, by whom a petty session is held every month, the local affairs being under the control of a portreeve, bailiff, and constables, annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, the bailiff of the preceding year being always appointed to the office of portreeve. Crediton is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. There is an assembly-room, in which assemblies and concerts sometimes take place during winter. The principal manufacture is that of serge; a small quantity of dowlas, long ells, and flannel, is also manufactured here. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. Near the church are some remains of the ancient episcopal palace. Part of a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence, and anciently connected with a prebend of the collegiate church, is still in existence. This is the birth-place of Winifred Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, and legate of several of the popes, who converted many of the Mercians, besides several German tribes, to Christianity, and was at last murdered by the Frisians, and buried in Fulda Abbey, of which he was the founder. The living (Holy Cross), a vicarage or a peculiar of the Bishop of Exeter, is valued at £30: pres. net income, £425: patrons, Twelve Governors of the Church: pres. incumbent, Samuel Rowe: contains 11,440 acres: 1,217 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 5,947: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 6,839: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £19,011:

poor rates in 1838, £3,445. 2s. The tithes were commuted in 1839. Market day: Saturday. Fairs: May 11, July 29, August 21, and September 21; great cattle market, last Saturday in April. Inns: Cornish Arms, Ship, and White Hart.

GREECH (EAST), DORSET, a tithing in the parish of Church-Knowle—(which see for access, &c.): 2 miles from Wareham. Money orders issued at Wareham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. Contains 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183.—(Other returns with the parish.)

GREECH (ST. MICHAEL), SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Andersfield, union of Taunton: 166 miles from London (coach road 139), 3 from Taunton, 9 from Ilminster. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 181 miles. Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £16. 18s. 9d.: pres. net income, £463: patron, Rev. H. Creswell: pres. incumbent, H. Creswell, 1813: contains 2,150 acres: 227 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,296: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,490: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,921: poor rates in 1838, £363. 2s.

CREED, CORNWALL, a parish in the west division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of St. Austel: 284 miles from London (coach road 250), 1 from Gram-pound, 3 from Tregony. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 40 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, &c., 299 miles. Money orders issued at St. Austel: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 4½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. At the west of this parish flows the river Fal. There is a small chapel of ease at Gram-pound, now in ruins. There are vestiges of two ancient intrenchments on the estate of Nantellon. The living (St. Creed), a rectory, with the curacy of Gram-pound, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £351: patron, C. H. T. Hawkins: pres. incumbent, John Daubus, 1829: contains 2,710 acres: 148 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 758: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 871: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,296: poor rates in 1838, £295. 2s.

CREEKSEA (or CAIXETH), ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dengie, union of Maldon, bounded on the south by the river Crouch: 52 miles from London (coach road 45), 2 from Burnham, 8 from Maldon. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Maldon, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 184 miles. Money orders issued at Lynn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m. There is a ferry here across the river Crouch to Wallasea Island, where embankments, about nine feet high, protect the marshes from inundations. The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the vicarage of Althorne, in the diocese of Rochester, is valued at £9. 8s. 10d.: pres. net income, £400: patron, J. H. Caudy, Esq.: pres. incumbent, John Bruce, 1831: contains 690 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 199: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,768: poor rates in 1838, £28. 9s.

CREETING (ALL SAINTS), SUFFOLK, a parish in

the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 82 miles from London (coach road 76), 1 from Needham, 9 from Ipswich.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. to Stowmarket, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 214 miles.---Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The charities of this parish, in conjunction with those of Creeting (St. Mary), and Creeting (St. Olave), amount to about £56. 6s. per annum.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united with the rectories of Creeting (St. Mary), and Creeting (St. Olave), in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £663: patron, Eton College: pres. incumbent, G. J. Dupuis, 1840: contains 1,780 acres: 57 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 286: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,927: poor rates in 1838, £186. 3s.

CREETING (St. MARY), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 77 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The charities here amount to about £1. 10s., besides an interest in those of the above parish. There was anciently a cell here to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united as above, is valued at £7. 14s. 2d.: contains 2,080 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 196: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,010: poor rates in 1838, £216. 1s.

CREETING (St. OLAVE), SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Bosmere and Claydon: 79 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The church is in a ruinous condition.---The living (St. Olave), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, united as above, is valued at £4. 17s. 8½d.: contains 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 80: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £472: poor rates in 1838, £43. 13s.

CREETING (St. PETER), or WEST CREETING, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Stow: 78 miles from London.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The living (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £10. 2s. 6d.: pres. net income, £401: patron, Rev. E. Paske: pres. incumbent, Edward Paske, 1818: contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 213: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,655: poor rates in 1838, £160. 17s.

CREETON, LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, on the river Glen: 124 miles from London (coach road 99), 3 from Corby, 12 from Grantham.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Stamford, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham to Grantham, 40 miles, thence 12.---Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £4. 15s. 10d.: pres. net income, £161: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. Spranger, 1820: contains 490 acres: 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 64: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £991: poor rates in 1837, £29. 10s.---N. E., Grimes-thorpe Park---(for which, see EDENHAM.)

CREGRINA (or CRIGRINA), RADNOR, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Colwyn, union of Builth, South Wales, on the western bank of the Eddw: 173 miles from London (coach road 167), 6 from Builth, 12 from Kington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to

Worcester, thence 55 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 126 miles.---Money orders issued at Builth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3½ p.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---This parish has an interest in Powell's charity to the counties of Radnor and Brecon for apprenticeship, and the foundation of two exhibitions in Jesus College, Oxford.---The living, a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £9. 6s. 2d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, Thomas Thomas, 1838: contains 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 112: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £824: poor rates in 1848, £120.

GREIGHTON. See UTTOKETER.

CREIGIOG ISYLAN AND UWCHLAN. See LLAN-ARMON, DENBIGH.

CRENDON (LONG), BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ashendon, union of Thame: 57 miles from London (coach road 48), 2 from Thame, 8 from Aylesbury.---Nor. West. Rail. to Aylesbury, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Aylesbury, &c., 106 miles.---Money orders issued at Thame: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---The Baptists have a place of worship here. The charities amount to about £44. 7s. per annum. In 1824 an ancient cemetery was discovered here, near the supposed site of the castle of the Giffords, in which, when opened, some curious and interesting relics of Roman pottery were found, with specimens of various modes of interment of different periods at the same place. Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham, and his countess, in 1162, built and endowed the magnificent abbey of Nuttley, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of £495. 18s. 5d.; the remains are now converted into a farm-house.---The living (St. Mary) is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Oxford: pres. net income, £150: patron, Lord Churchill: pres. incumbent, Thomas Hayton: contains 3,120 acres: 258 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,656: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,750: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,423: poor rates in 1838, £282. 16s. Tithes commuted in 1824.

CRESLOW, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury: 49 miles from London (coach road 45), 6 from Aylesbury, 10 from Buckingham.---Nor. West. Rail. to Leighton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Leighton, &c., 99 miles.---Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The inhabitants attend divine service at Whitechurch.---The living (Holy Trinity), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford (no church), is valued at £3: contains 620 acres: 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 7: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,461: poor rates in 1838, £35.

CRESSAGE. See COUNDE.

CRESSING, ESSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Witham, union of Braintree: 46 miles from London (coach road 41), 3 from Braintree, 3 from Coggleshall.---East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Witham to Bulford station, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 178 miles.---Money orders issued at Braintree: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the diocese of Roches-

ter, is valued at £7. 15s. 6d.: pres. net income, £220: patron, Vicar of Witham: pres. incumbent, Sir J. P. Wood, Bart.: contains 2,960 acres: 98 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 560: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 644: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,782: poor rates in 1838, £391. 6s.

**CRESSINGHAM (GREAT), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham: 105 miles from London (coach road 94), 11 from Brandon, 6 from Swaffham. ---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail, through Ely to Brandon, thence 11 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Brandon, &c., 147 miles. ---Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. ---The name of this parish is derived from a small river or creek, called by the Saxons *Grecca*, and, in the Norman survey, was the property of William, Bishop of Thetford, before the see was removed to Norwich. In the reign of Stephen it was separated from the bishopric, but again annexed to it in the reign of John. When the cathedral church was re-established by Edward VI., the king invested himself with the patronage, which he regranted to successive incumbents, the bishop instituting. The church is a handsome building, with a finely proportioned tower at the west end, and the chancel seems to have been anciently the body of an older church, to which the nave and the tower were added towards the close of the fifteenth, or beginning of the sixteenth century. In a field called Stone Close, about a mile from the village, is the site of an old parochial chapel, dedicated to St. George, once belonging to a hermit, in right of which the rector holds an annual fair. ---The living (St. Michael), a rectory, with that of Bodney, a peculiar in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £17. 18s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £607: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, Benjamin Philpott, 1839: contains 2,490 acres: 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 475: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 546: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,367: poor rates in 1838, £263. 11s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CRESSINGHAM (LITTLE), NORFOLK**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, on the southern bank of the Wissey---(for access, &c., see above): 93 miles from London, 3 from Watton, 6 from Swaffham. ---Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. ---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £13. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £284: patron, Mrs. Ann Baker: pres. incumbent, S. B. Warner, 1848: contains 1,690 acres: 41 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 244: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,776: poor rates in 1838, £167. 6s.

**CRESSING-TEMPLE**, a manor in the above parish, once belonging to the knights-templars, to whom it was given by King Stephen, and reverted to the crown at the dissolution.

**CRESSWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Woodhorn---(which see for access, &c.): 296 miles from London, 8 from Morpeth, 13 from Alnwick. ---Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. ---The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £100: patron, A. J. C. Baker, Esq.: pres. incumbent, E.

Goldsmith, 1886: contains 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 253: poor rates in 1837, £118. 11s.

**CRESSWELL, STAFFORD**, an extra-parochial liberty, south division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Firehill---(which see for access, &c.): 143 miles from London, 3 from Cheadle, 9 from Newcastle. ---Money orders issued at Cheadle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. ---The living is a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £20: patrons, Rev. E. Whitby and W. Whitby, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Edward Whitby, 1806: contains 460 acres: 1 house: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 16. ---Cresswell Hall is the seat of the Rev. Edward Whitby, a descendant of the ancient family of this name, variously written *Whitbie*, *Whitby*, *Whitbye*, and *Whitby*, supposed to have been originally seated at Whitby, in Yorkshire, whence they migrated to Stafford, where a William Whitbie was seated, in the reign of Henry VII. In 1530, Thomas Whitbie held the manor of Haywood, by a grant from Elizabeth, at an annual rent of £100, afterwards reduced to £40. In 1603, he served on the jury that condemned Sir Walter Raleigh as armiger. His descendant, Thomas Whitby, Esq., was high sheriff of Stafford in the 4th George I., and by marriage acquired a portion of the Cresswell estate. His grandson, Thomas Whitby, Esq., bought the remainder of the Cresswell estate, and was high sheriff of Stafford, 14th George III. Late in life he took holy orders, died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rev. Edward Whitby, formerly minister of the Protestant chapel at Nice, and vicar of Leighford, Stafford, of which county he is a magistrate.

**CRETINGHAM, SURREY**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Loes, union of Plumstead, on the river Deben: 92 miles from London (coach road 81), 5 from Framlingham, 6 from Woodbridge. ---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail, to Stowmarket, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 224 miles. ---Money orders issued at Woodbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. ---The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £173: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, R. B. Exton, 1827: contains 1,700 acres: 60 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 411: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 478: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,637: poor rates in 1838, £199. 14s.

**CREWE, CHESHIRE**, a township in the parish of Farndon---(which see for access, &c.): 173 miles from London, 10 from Chester, 6 from Tarporley. ---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. ---Contains 400 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 58: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £609: poor rates in 1837, £14. 19s.

**CREWE, CHESHIRE**, a township in the parish of Barthomley---(which see for access, &c.): 169 miles from London, 5 from Nantwich. ---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. ---Crewe is remarkable as being one of the chief stations on the North Western Railway, several important portions of the main lines of the kingdom meeting there. ---Contains 2,190 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 396: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 455: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,983: poor rates in 1838, £92. 17s. Tithes commuted in 1839. ---Crewe Hall is the seat

of Lord Crewe. It is a fine building, built from a design by Inigo Jones, and was much injured during the civil wars, during which it twice suffered an assault. The gardens, with the plantations, are tastefully laid out. The mansion was built about 1610, by Sir Randal Crewe, serjeant-at-law, who purchased the manor of Crewe from the heirs of Sir Christopher Hutton, and continued to be the residence of his descendants till the death of John Crewe, Esq., in 1684, when his elder daughter, and subsequently sole heir, Anne Crewe, succeeded him, and married John Offley, Esq., when her eldest son, on succeeding to his maternal estates, assumed the name of Crewe, and was M.P. for Chester, in 1734, 1741, and 1747. On his death, in 1752, he was succeeded by his eldest son, John Crewe, Esq. of Crewe Hall, who sat for the county of Chester in 1768, and for the same shire in 1806, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Crewe, of Crewe, in Cheshire. The present Baron Crewe succeeded his father, John Crewe, a general officer in the army, as third lord, in 1835.

CREWKEERNE, SOMERSET, a market town and parish in the above hun<sup>d</sup>, union of Chard: 179 miles from London (coach road 132), 7 from Ilminster.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 16 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 193 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 4.40 p.m.---This town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, with the rivers Parret and Axe intersecting it, and sheltered by richly-planted hills, commanding beautiful and spacious prospects. Its Saxon name signifies the 'Cottage of the Cross,' and, according to Leland, a neat building of this description formerly stood here. It consists chiefly of five streets, branching from a spacious market-place, with a large commodious market-house in the centre. Most of the houses are handsome and well built, and are well supplied with water. The principal manufactures are of sail-cloth, stockings, and dowlas. In ancient times it was a royal manor, endowed with many privileges. The church is a fine, cruciform edifice, with a lofty tower above the intersection, crowned with small turrets. Behind the altar is a small room, the ancient confessional, with a door at each end. There is a free grammar-school, endowed in 1449, by John de Combe, with land which now produces £300 per annum, and which has four exhibitions of £5 each to any college in Oxford; besides two almshouses endowed with £133. 13s., and a charity school, and other minor charities, producing about £45 per annum. To the west of Crewkerne is *Rana Hill*, on which there was once a chapel dedicated to St. Rannus, and containing his bones; and at a short distance, at *Hasilburgh*, was the place of residence of Wulfic, a saint, hermit, and prophet, born at Compton, in this county. He was clothed in iron, and led a severe eremitical life, living in a small cell, where several exalted personages visited him—amongst them the two kings, Stephen and Henry. He lived to a great age, and died in 1154, and was buried in the church aisle of Hasilborough, where, for many ages, numerous pilgrims resorted to his tomb.---

The living (St. Bartholomew) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £158: patron, Dean and Chapter of Winchester: pres. incumbent, Richard Lowe, 1826: contains 5,810 acres: 709 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,414: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,076: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £16,777: poor rates in 1838, £1,089. 15s.---Market day, Saturday. Fair: Sept. 4, cattle and cheese.---Bankers: Stuckey's Banking Company—draw on Roberts, Curtis, & Co.---Hotels: George, and Swan.

CRICH, DERBY, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Morleston and Litchurch, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Scarsdale, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wirksworth, union of Belper: it includes the township of Westington: 144 miles from London, 5 from Wirksworth, 10 from Alfreton.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Cromford, 147 miles: from Derby, through Ambergate to Cromford, &c., 15 miles.---Money orders issued at Wirksworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.---Crich is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, commanding extensive and varied prospects. It is a very ancient place, for coins of Adrian and Dioclesian have been found in a neighbouring lead mine; and we read, in the Norman survey, that *Leoric had a lead mine at Cric*. This mine is still wrought, though to a small extent. In this parish is the manor of Wakebridge, which is still exempt from the king's duty on lead ore, and the mine of which is looked upon as the most productive in the county. Crich first rose to importance in 1793, when a cotton manufactory was established at Fritchly. The adjacent quarries produce a superior kind of limestone, and furnish occupation to most of the inhabitants; but a small quantity of stockings is manufactured. The church, which has a tower, surmounted by a spire, contains several monuments of the Dixie family. Cromford Canal passes through a tunnel at the north-western and southern extremities of the parish. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship at Crich, and another at Sarsley. Crich cliff is a lofty hill, about one mile north of the village, principally composed of limestone, and containing mines of lead ore, once more productive than at present. In 1789, an observatory was erected upon its summit.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £6. 10s. 10d.: pres. net income, £98: patron, Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart.: contains 6,180 acres: 532 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,698: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,253: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £4,381: poor rates in 1837, £735. 6s.---Fairs: Old Lady-day, Old Michaelmas-day.

CRICK, MONMOUTH, a hamlet in the parish of Caerwent—(which see for access, &c.): 4 miles from Chepstow.---Money orders issued at Chepstow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---Contains 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 148: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,480.

CRICK (or CREEK), NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Guilsborough, union of Rugby: 77 miles from London (coach road 80), 7 from Daventry, 6 from Rugby.---Nor. West. Rail. to Crick station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Crick, &c., 59 miles.---Money orders issued at Daventry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.:---

post closes 4½ p.m.---There is an Independent chapel here. The charities produce about £97 a year, of which about a third is applied to the education of the poor.---The living (St. Margaret), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £32. 13s. 1½d.: pres. net income, £890: patron, St. John's College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, C. L. Swainson, 1836: contains 3,725 acres: 225 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,006: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,157: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,273: poor rates in 1838, £414.

CRICKADARN, BRECON, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Talgarth, union of Builth: it is divided into North and South Crickadarn: 176 miles from London (coach road 172), 10 from Brecon, 7 from Talgarth.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 58 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 129 miles.---Money orders issued at Brecon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 2½ p.m.: post closes 2 p.m.---The living, a vicarage, with that of Llandeulley, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's, is valued at £14: pres. net income, £686: patron, Geo. P. Watkins, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Charles Vaughan, 1842: contains 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 441: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 507: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,677: poor rates in 1838, £203. 6s.

CRICKELITH (or CRICKETH), CARNARVON, a parish, borough, and market town, in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Evionydd, union of Pwllheli, North Wales: 263 miles from London (coach road 234), 9 from Pwllheli, 6 from Carnarvon.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Chester to Bangor, thence 25 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 163 miles.---Money orders issued at Pwllheli: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1 p.m.: post closes at noon.---The government of the town is vested in two bailiffs. There is a large herring fishery here, though there is no harbour. The imports are chiefly for domestic use and agricultural tillage.---The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, with the curacies of Treflys and Ynys Cynhaiarn: pres. net income, £349: patron, Bishop of Bangor: pres. incumbent, John Jones, 1827: contains 146 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 811: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 933: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,306: poor rates in 1837, £156. 2s.---The tithes were commuted in 1839.---Market day, Wednesday. Fairs: May 23, July 1, October 18, for cattle.

CRICKET-MALHERBIE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Chard, near the Chard Canal: 178 miles from London (coach road 137), 2 from Ilminster, 3 from Chard.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 192 miles.---Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells: pres. net income, £77: patron, Stephen Pitt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, H. Palmer, 1842: contains 350 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 36: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,033: poor rates in 1837, £45. 4s.

CRICKET (St. THOMAS), SOMERSET, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of South Petherton, union of Chard: 178 miles from London (coach road 132), 6 from Crewkerne, 4 from Chard.---Gt. West. Rail.

through Bristol to Taunton, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 192 miles.---Money orders issued at Chard: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living (St. Thomas), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £9. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £106: patron, Lord Bridport: pres. incumbent, C. J. Shaw, 1846: contains 860 acres: 18 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 78: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,273: poor rates in 1838, £26. 1s.---Cricket St. Thomas is the seat of Lord Bridport, a younger son of Viscount Hood, and great-nephew of Alexander Hood, brother of Samuel, first Viscount Hood: an eminent naval officer, who, having served at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, as rear-admiral, under Lord Howe, was invested with the military order of the Bath, and having been second in command on the 1st June, 1794, was created Baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, in Ireland, in the following August. In 1795, his lordship gained a splendid victory over the French fleet, and in June, 1796, was raised to the peerage of Great Britain, as Baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, Somerset. On 10th June, 1801, he was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Bridport, and was then vice-admiral of Great Britain, and general of marines. The viscount was twice married, but dying without issue in 1814, the English honours ceased, but the Irish barony devolved, according to the limitation, upon his grand-nephew, the present peer, who succeeded as second baron, on the death of his uncle.---Windwhistle Park.

CRICKHOWELL, BRECON, a parish and market town or borough in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Crickhowell, close upon the Brecon and Newport Canal: 145 miles from London (coach road 157), 16 from Brecon.---Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 42 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 145 miles.---Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---This town is pleasantly and romantically situated on a slight eminence, on the eastern bank of the Usk, over which, at a small distance, is a bridge of fourteen arches. The town is well built, and is an agreeable and salubrious residence, much frequented by invalids, by reason of the fine air, and excellent milk from the goats kept near to it. In the vicinity is some beautiful and picturesque scenery, also numerous troutling streams. There are places of worship here for the Calvinistic and the Wesleyan Methodists. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. The poor-law commissioners have erected a workhouse here for the union of Crickhowell, comprising ten parishes, with a population of about 11,305. It is a borough by prescription. The bailiff is nominated by the Duke of Beaufort, the lord of the manor. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. There are some ruins, overgrown with ivy, of an ancient castle erected here, temp. Henry VI., by one of the Pauncesfoots, which family held the manor for a considerable period.---The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage and sinecure rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £120: patron, Rector of Crickhowell: pres. incumbent, John Evans, 1837: contains 204 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,257: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in

1849, 1,445: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,106. — Market days, Thursday and Saturday. Fairs: Jan. 1, Feb. 1, April 13, May 12, Sept. 24, for horses. — Inns: Bear, and Cambrian.

CRICKLADE, WILTS, a borough and market town in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett, on the south bank of the Thames, at the junction with it of two small streams, the Churn and the Key: 85 miles from London (coach road 84), 7 from Highworth. — Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Purton station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse to Purton, &c., 129 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — This town is situated in a level tract of country, on the south bank of the river Isis or Thames, which rises in the vicinity. It is a very ancient place, supposed by some antiquaries to derive its name from the British *Cerigulad*, which means 'a country abounding with stones,' and by others from the Saxon *Cirecca*, a brook, and *Lædian*, to empty, as the small rivers, Churn and Key, here flow into the Thames. Cricklade was most probably a Roman station, as it was situated on the road connecting *Corinium* (Cirencester) with *Spina* (Spene). In 905, Ethelwald, opposing the election of Edward the Elder to the throne, advanced to Cricklade on a predatory excursion, from which he retreated on the advance of Edward. In 1016, Canute the Dane plundered the town. The lordship of the town was first possessed by Philippa, the widow of Edward, Duke of York, who, in the reign of Henry IV., left it to Richard, Earl of Cambridge, her husband's heir. It afterwards passed through various hands, and came into the possession of Joseph Pitt, Esq., who represented the borough in parliament till after the passing of the Reform Bill. The present lord of the manor is Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P. The town consists principally of one long street, paved, but ill supplied with water. The church of St. Sampson is a large cruciform edifice, with a handsome square tower, crowned with a pierced parapet and pinnacles. The south porch was once a chapel, built by the Hungerford family. It contains several escutcheons. The church of St. Mary is an ancient structure, with a handsome stone cross of one shaft on a flight of steps in the churchyard. To the north of the town is the Thames and Severn Canal. On the first Saturday in every month, there is a meeting held here by the county magistrates; a bailiff and other officers are appointed by a jury at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, who holds a court every third week for the recovery of debts under 40s. Cricklade is a borough by prescription, which returned two members to parliament from the time of Henry VI. till 1782, when, in consequence of notorious bribery, the elective franchise was extended to the four adjoining hundreds of Highworth, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury, except that part of the latter now included in the borough of Malmesbury. Cricklade, Brinkworth, and Swindon are the polling-places. The constituency numbers about 1,500. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The charities amount to about £293. 10s. per annum, £104 of which, the annual rent of a hundred acres, were a moiety, is

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applied to apprenticing children, and the rest to aged poor. There is a national school for boys and girls. The school was originally endowed with £20, but the endowment has been lost. The poor-law commissioners have erected a workhouse at Purton for the union of Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett, comprising fourteen parishes, extending over an area of sixty-nine miles, with a population of about 11,000. The town of Cricklade is divided into two parishes, that of St. Sampson and that of St. Mary. — The living of St. Sampson is a vicarage, the pres. net income of which is about £400: it is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, Rev. Francis Dyson, 1849. The living of St. Mary is a small rectory, the pres. net income being only £83: it is in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: pres. incumbent, Hugh Allan, 1834. The two parishes contain 5,840 acres: 331 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,128: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £11,230. — Market day, third Tuesday of every month, cattle. — Inns: White Hart, and White Horse.

CRIDLING-STUBBS, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township, partly in the parish of Darrington, and partly in the parish of Womersley, close on the Egborough and Goole Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 182 miles from London, 4 from Pontefract, 6 from Selby. — Money orders issued at Pontefract: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — Contains 1,380 acres: 23 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 136: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,013: poor rates in 1838, £38. 1s.

CRIGGLESTONE, WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Great Sandall, on the southern bank of the Aire—(which see for access, &c.): 176 miles from London, 4 from Wakefield, 4 from Barnsley. — Money orders issued at Wakefield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There is a Baptist chapel here. — Contains 2,950 acres: 265 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,479: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,700: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,888: poor rates in 1837, £524. 4s.

CRIMPLESHAM, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Clackclose, union of Downham: 91 miles from London (coach road 87), 3 from Downham-Market, 10 from Swaffham. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Ely to Downham-Market, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Ely, to Downham, &c., thence 131 miles. — Money orders issued at Ely: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The parochial charities amount to about £23 a year. — The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £69: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, H. Spencer, 1829: contains 1,680 acres: 58 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 358: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 411: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,258: poor rates in 1837, £183. 15s.

CRINGLEFORD, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Humbleyard, union of Henstead: 117 miles from London (coach road 106), 3 from Norwich, 7 from Wymondham. — East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 169 miles. — Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. — The living (St. Abert) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich: pres.

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net income, £100: patrons, certain Charity Trustees, Norwich: pres. incumbent, Edward Priest, 1848: contains 1,080 acres: 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 191: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,270: poor rates in 1838, £147. 7s.

CRINOW, PEMAROCK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Dungleddy, union of Narberth, South Wales: 241 miles from London (coach road 253), 1 from Narberth, 10 from Tenby. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 120 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 243 miles. — Money orders issued at Narberth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 6 p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living, a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £86: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, David Jones, 1830: contains 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 53: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £263: poor rates in 1838, £13. 8s. — Parkglas is the residence of Mrs. Eaton, widow of Roger Eaton, Esq.

CRIPTON, DORSET, a tithing in the parish of Winterbourne-Came—(which see for access, &c.): 4 miles from Dorchester. — Money orders issued at Dorchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m. — Contains 900 acres: 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 17. — (Other returns with the parish.)

CRITCHELL (LOKE), DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Knowlton, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, Shaaton (East) division of the county: this parish is divided into two tithings and manors, called Critchell-Gonia, and Critchell-Lucy: 122 miles from London (coach road 98), 8 from Blandford, 6 from Cranborne. — Sou. West. Rail. through Southampton to Wimborne station, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, Reading, Southampton, &c., 211 miles. — Money orders issued at Blandford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The living (St. Mary), united in 1774 to that of Critchell-Moore: contains 2,310 acres: 21 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 120: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £976: poor rates in 1838, £55. 8s.

CRITCHELL-MOORE, DORSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Badbury, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, Shaaton (East) division of the county: 97 miles from London. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — The living (All Saints), a rectory, with that of Long Critchell, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Dorset, and diocese of Bristol, now in the diocese of Sarum, is valued at £12. 13s. 8½d.: pres. net income, £371: patron, H. C. Sturt, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Moss King, 1820: contains 2,020 acres: 66 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 316: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 363: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,721: poor rates in 1838, £86. 7s. — Critchell House is the seat of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., a descendant of Humphrey Sturt, Esq., of Horton, son of Sir Anthony Sturt, Knt., of London. His son, Humphrey Sturt, Esq., of Horton, on the death of his first cousin, Sir Gerard Napier, Bart., in 1765, inherited the estates of his maternal ancestors, and sat in parliament for Dorset, from 1754, until his death in 1786. His second son, Charles Sturt, Esq., of Critchell, married, in 1788, Lady Mary Anne Ashley Cooper, sister of the present Earl of Shaftesbury, and dying in 1812, was succeeded by his son, the present representative of the family. This gentleman has

served as sheriff of Dorsetshire, and sat for the county in parliament.

CROCK-STREET, SOMERSET, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Donyatt, and partly in the parish of Combe St. Nicholas—(which see for access, &c.): 138 miles from London, 3 from Ilminster, 6 from Crewkerne. — (Returns with the respective parishes.)

CROCKERNE-PILL, SOMERSET, a hamlet in the parish of Easton in Gordano, on the southern bank of the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn—(which see for access, &c.): 122 miles from London, 3 from Bristol, 9 from Pensford. — (Returns with the parish.)

CROCKERNE-WELL, DEVON, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop-Cheriton—(which see for access, &c.): 7 from Crediton. — (Returns with the parish.)

CROFT, HEREFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wolphy, union of Leominster: 146 miles from London (coach road 143), 6 from Leominster, 10 from Presteign. — Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 28 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 99 miles. — Money orders issued at Leominster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory, with the vicarage of Yarpole, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £7. 11s. 3d.: pres. net income, £283: patron, E. H. K. Davies, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Joseph Edwards, 1839: contains 1,980 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 144: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,722. — Croft Castle was the seat of the ancient Saxon family of Croft, one of whom, Bernard de Croft, is spoken of in Doomsday-book as holding the lands of Croft, inherited by his descendants until the close of the 18th century. Sir John Croft, Knt., of Croft Castle, descended from an almost uninterrupted line of knights, eminent in the council and the field, was captain of Merk Castle, near Calais, and married Janet, daughter and presumed coheir of the renowned Owen Glendower. His son, Sir Richard Croft, Knt., was high sheriff of Hereford, and the captor of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, and, in 1487, was honoured by being made a knight-banneret at the battle of Stoke. Sir Herbert Croft was created a baronet in 1671. The third baronet, Sir Archer, disposed of Croft Castle, and dying without male issue, the title devolved to his brother, Sir John, who also dying without issue, the title reverted to his kinsman, Sir Herbert, who was in holy orders, who also dying without issue, the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Richard, who, in 1789, married Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Denman, M.D., and sister to Lord Denman. Sir Richard died in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Elmsley, F.S.A., and, dying without male issue in 1835, was succeeded by his brother, the present Sir Archer Denman Croft, as eighth baronet. Croft Castle is now destroyed. — Highwood House.

CROFT. See SOUTHWORTH AND CROFT.

CROFT, LEICESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Sparkenhoe, union of Blaby, bounded on the east by the river Soar: 99 miles from London (coach road 97), 6 from Hinckley, 7 from Leicester. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Countesthorpe station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through

Leicester to Countesthorpe, &c., 37 miles.---Money orders issued at Hinckley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living, a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £12. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £582: patron, Rev. R. T. Adnutt: pres. incumbent, R. T. Adnutt, 1826: contains 1,010 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 321: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 369: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,553: poor rates in 1837, £103. 9s.

CROFT, LINCOLN, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, on the river Steeping: 156 miles from London (coach road 133), 8 from Spilsby, 2 from Wainfleet.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Boston to Firsby station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Boston, &c., 101 miles.---Money orders issued at Spilsby: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £23. 7s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £338: patron, Lord Monson: pres. incumbent, W. Williams, 1837: contains 5,840 acres: 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 649: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £9,156: poor rates in 1837, £229. 8s.

CROFT, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, union of Darlington: 262 miles from London (coach road 238), 3 from Darlington, 8 from Richmond.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and York, to Croft station: from Derby, through York, &c., 130 miles.---Money orders issued at Darlington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---The living (St. Peter), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £21. 8s. 4d.: pres. net income, £825: patron, The Crown: pres. incumbent, C. Dodgson, 1843: contains 7,060 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 744: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 855: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £910: poor rates in 1838, £302. 6s.---Croft Hall is the seat of Sir William Richard Carter Chaytor, Bart., a descendant of Elizabeth Clervaux, only daughter of William Clervaux, and subsequently heir to her brother, Richard Clervaux, whose estates she conveyed to her husband, Christopher Chaytor, Esq., of Butterley, Durham, surveyor-general to Queen Elizabeth for Durham and Northumberland, to which office his son, Thomas Chaytor, Esq., succeeded, and was father of Nicholas Chaytor, Esq., lieutenant-colonel in the royal army, under the Marquis of Newcastle, in the time of Charles I. His grandson, Henry Chaytor, Esq., succeeded on the death of his uncle, Sir William Chaytor, Bart., to the estates and representation of the family, and became of Croft, and was the father of William Chaytor, Esq., M.P., whose eldest son, Sir William Chaytor, was created a baronet in September, 1831, and died in January, 1847, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sir William Richard Carter Chaytor, as second baronet.

CROFT, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the above parish, on the southern bank of the Tees.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---Contains 4,700 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 422: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 485:

ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,135: poor rates in 1838, £222. 18s.

CROFTON, KENT, a manor in the parish of Orpington: 3 miles from Foot's Cray.

CROFTON. See DIDDLEBURY.

CROFTON, WEST RIDING, YORK, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg: 192 miles from London (coach road 179), 3 from Wakefield, 5 from Pontefract.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Derby to Notton station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Sheffield to Notton, &c., 61 miles.---Money orders issued at Wakefield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, is valued at £10. 0s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £334: patron, Duchy of Lancaster: pres. incumbent, J. P. Simpson, 1843: contains 970 acres: 67 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 389: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 447: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,405: poor rates in 1838, £172. 15s.

CROFTON-QUARTER, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Thursby, on the northern bank of the river Wampool---(which see for access, &c.): 311 miles from London, 3 from Wigton, 9 from Carlisle.---Money orders issued at Wigton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 6½ p.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 14 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 80.---Crofton Hall is the seat of Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart. It is a commodious structure, agreeably situated in a pleasing park. At a short distance is a conical artificial mount, probably the tumulus of some ancient chieftain, now planted with trees. Some years ago a number of old coins were found on the estate. The surname of the Brisco family was originally De Birkskeugh, so called from the name of their residence. Isold Brisco obtained the manors of Crofton, Winhow, and Dundraw, by marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Crofton of Crofton, Knt., and was succeeded by his son, Christopher Brisco of Crofton. He kept fourteen soldiers at Briscothorn-upon-Eak, and was taken prisoner at the burning of Wigton, when he was obliged to mortgage a large portion of his estate. From him descended the Rev. John Brisco, D.D., of Crofton Hall, Cumberland, rector of Orton, and vicar of Aspabrie, who was father of John Brisco, Esq., of Crofton Hall, and who was created a baronet in July, 1782. He died in 1806, and was succeeded by his son, the present Sir Wastell Brisco, as second baronet, born in 1778, married in 1806, and has children.

CROGDEAN, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Kirkwhelpington---(which see for access, &c.): 296 miles from London, 15 from Morpeth, 12 from Rothbury.---Money orders issued at Morpeth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 3 p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m.---Contains 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 9.---(Other returns with the parish.)

CROGLIN, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, on the northern bank of the Croglin: 301 miles from London (coach road 297), 12 from Penrith, 13 from Carlisle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Southwaite station, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Crewe and Lancaster, &c., 201 miles.---Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £24 a year; the other charities

produce about £1 per annum.—The living (St. John the Baptist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £8: pres. net income, £223: patron, Rev. E. Bowman: pres. incumbent, E. Bowman, 1848: contains 9,180 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 336: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 386: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,461: poor rates in 1838, £48. 9s. The tithes were commuted in 1808.

CROMER, NORFOLK, a parish, formerly a market town, in the hun<sup>d</sup> of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham: 134 miles from London (coach road 129), 20 from Norwich.—East. Co<sup>y</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 20 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, &c., 186 miles.—Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—This town is situated upon a high cliff, commanding a beautiful view of Cromer Bay, called by seamen the Devil's Throat, from its dangerous navigation. Cromer was originally much larger than it is, including the old town of Shipdon, which, with its church and a considerable number of houses, was entirely swept away by the sea. Life-boats are stationed here. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen, who take large quantities of lobsters and herrings, which abound here; and the place is also the resort of numerous visitors for bathing, as it is noted for its salubrity, excellent beach, and beautiful scenery. Some of the houses are badly built, but those near the sea are commodious and pleasant. The old town was walled, and some remains of the fortifications are still visible. The church, erected in the reign of Henry IV., is a handsome building of freestone and flint. There are four lighthouses between Cromer and Yarmouth: one called the Foulness lighthouse was taken down in 1832, and a new one built further inland, as the surf had swept away a portion of the cliff on which it stood. There is no harbour, but vessels from 60 to 100 tons burden unload at ebb-tide into carts driven alongside. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. In 1505, Sir B. Read founded a school, with £10 per annum; and it was further endowed by the Goldsmiths' Company, in 1821, with a contribution of £75 per annum. Town lands about £18. 6s. per annum. The chief imports are coal, and the exports corn.—The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £9. 4s. 9d.: pres. net income, £99: patron, Bishop of Ely: pres. incumbent, William Sharpe, 1831: contains 800 acres: 244 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,240: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,678.—Fairs: Aug. 1st and 2d; Whit-Monday, Tuesday.

CROMFORD (or CRUMBIFORD), DERBY, a township and market town in the parish of Wirksworth—(which see for access, &c.): 142 miles from London, 2 from Matlock, 9 from Alfreton.—Money orders issued at Matlock: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—The Cromford Canal joins the Enwash Canal at Langley Bridge. Cromford is pleasantly situated on the river Derwent, and first rose to importance in 1771, when Sir Richard Arkwright, the chief originator of the cotton manufacture, erected and established here the first cotton-mills ever either built or worked by water power. They are supplied by a never-

fluctuating stream of warm water, drained from the mines on Cromford moor, which, in the winter, not only never freezes itself, but prevents the freezing of the adjoining canal. The mills and houses for the workpeople are built of gritstone; they give employment to about 612 hands. These, together with the lead mines, the manufacture of red lead, the preparing of calaminaris, its canal, railroads, hat manufactory, and smelting-mills, make Cromford a place of considerable commercial importance. There are several wharfs and warehouses on the banks of the canal. The chapel, begun by Sir Richard Arkwright, and completed by his son, is a small, neat building, endowed by the founders with £50 per annum in perpetuity, and consecrated in 1797. By the administrators of Queen Anne's bounty, and a grant from parliament, it was still further added to. In 1651, Lady Armyne founded an almshouse for six poor widows; income about £16. 10s. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Two hundred Roman coins were found some years ago in the hole of a rock near Cromford. There is a curious association here for insuring the lives of cows.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £180: patron, R. Arkwright, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Robert Jones, 1840: contains 233 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,407: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,618: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,409.—Rock House, the property of the Arkwright family, is situated on a high limestone rock, commanding a beautiful view of the Derwent vale.

CROMHALL-ABBOTS WITH CROMHALL-LYDON, GLOUCESTER, a parish in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Berkeley, union of Thornbury: 138 miles from London (coach road 113), 2 from Wickwar, 4 from Thornbury.—Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Wickwar, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Wickwar, &c., 120 miles.—Money orders issued at Wotton-under-Edge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m.—The living (St. Andrew), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Bristol, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £16. 19s. 2d.: pres. net income, £468: patron, Oriel College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, W. J. Copleston, 1839: contains 2,500 acres: 157 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 732: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 780: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,544: poor rates in 1838, £181. 17s. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CROMPTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich—(which see for access, &c.): 200 miles from London, 3 from Oldham, 4 from Rochdale.—Money orders issued at Oldham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Manchester: pres. net income, £150: patron, Crown and Bishop alternately: pres. incumbent, Josh. Littler, 1845: contains 2,290 acres: 1,158 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 6,729: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 7,738: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £11,263: poor rates in 1838, £898. 18s.—Crompton is the seat of Lord Lyttleton, whose principal residence is Hagley Park, Worcester, which see for genealogy and family history.

CROMWELL, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the north division of Thurgarton, union of Southwell,

on the western bank of the Trent: 152 miles from London (coach road 129), 5 from Newark, 10 from Southwell.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Newark, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Newark, &c., 39 miles.—Money orders issued at Newark: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.—The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, formerly in the diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £13. 2s. 3½d.: pres. net income, £420: patron, Duke of Newcastle: pres. incumbent, C. J. Fynes Clinton, 1828: contains 1,170 acres: 80 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 203: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,105: poor rates in 1838, £108. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1773.

CRONDALL, HANTS, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Crondall, union of Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke: 51 miles from London (coach road 40), 3 from Farnham, 11 from Basingstoke.—Sou. West. Rail. to Winchfield station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 183 miles.—Money orders issued at Basingstoke: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.—The Independents have a chapel here, and there is a school here endowed with about £37 a year.—The living (All Saints), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £22. 5s. 7½d.: pres. net income, £441: patron, Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester: pres. incumbent, W. D. Harrison, 1833: contains 9,540 acres: 283 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,199: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,529: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,783: poor rates in 1838, £1,297. 10s.

CRONDALL AND SWANTHORPE, HANTS, a tithing in the parish of Crondall—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 72 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 495: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 569.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CRONTON, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Prescott—(which see for access, &c.): 190 miles from London, 2 from Prescott, 9 from Liverpool.—Money orders issued at Prescott: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.—Contains 1,000 acres: 69 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 402: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 462: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,916: poor rates in 1838, £193. 13s.

CROOK AND BILLY-ROW, DURHAM, a township in the parish of Brancepeth, on a branch of the river Wear—(which see for access, &c.): 255 miles from London, 10 from Durham, 5 from Bishop-Auckland.—Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Durham: patron, Rector of Brancepeth: pres. incumbent, William Sandford, 1845: contains 4,310 acres: 400 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 538: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,000: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,210: poor rates in 1838, £112. 4s.

CROOK, WESTMORELAND, a chapelry in the parish of Kendal—(which see for access, &c.): 267 miles from London, 5 from Kendal, 8 from Ambleside.—Money orders issued at Kendal: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.—The living, a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Chester, is valued at £7. 5s.: pres. net income, £77: patron, Vicar of Kendal: pres. incumbent, John Sedgwick, 1840: contains 46 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 257: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,109: poor rates in 1838, £71. 13s.

CROOKDALE. See BROMFIELD, CUMBERLAND.

CROOKHAM, HANTS, a tithing in the parish of Crondall, close on the Basingstoke Canal—(which see for access, &c.)—The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Winchester: pres. net income, £100: patron, Vicar of Crondall: pres. incumbent, A. C. Lefroy, 1844: contains 87 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 728: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 837.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CROOKHOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, on the northern bank of the river Glen—(which see for access, &c.): 328 miles from London, 5 from Wooler, 11 from Belford.—Money orders issued at Belford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—Contains 2 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 18: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £307: poor rates in 1838, £3. 15s.

CROOM. See SLEDMORE WITH CROOM.

CROOME-D'ABITOT (or CROOME-OSBORN), WORCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn—(for access, see EARLS CROOME): 111 miles from London, 5 from Pershore, 7 from Worcester.—Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. James), a rectory, united to that of Pirtion, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7: pres. net income, £500: patron, Earl of Coventry: pres. incumbent, Wm. L. Isaac, 1833: contains 1,510 acres: 25 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 119: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,599: poor rates in 1838, £85.—Croome is the seat of the Earl of Coventry. The mansion is a noble structure, in the Italian style of architecture, with a portico of four Ionic pillars, supported on pediments, rebuilt on the site of an older edifice, and contains several noble apartments, sumptuously furnished and embellished with paintings and portraits, particularly one in the saloon of the lord-keeper, the first baron. The gardens are tastefully laid out, and beautifully diversified with wood and water, and embellished with many interesting works of art, laid out under the direction of George William, the noble Earl, who died in 1809, and to whose memory an urn has been placed on a pedestal, inscribed with the following verses, supposed to have been the composition of one of the younger ladies of the family:—

"Sacred to him, the genius of the place,  
Who reared these shades, and formed these sweet retreats,  
With every incense-breathing shrub adorn'd,  
And flow'r of fairest hue! His cultur'd taste  
And native fancy bade the scene around  
Rise perfect; and the muse, whom much he lov'd,  
Still joys to haunt it. Crown'd with length of days  
He liv'd—one wish alone unsated—much  
His loyal heart had cherish'd a fond hope  
To hail this day of Jubilee, and close  
His earthly course in Britain's hour of joy."

The lines were written in 1809, the Royal Jubilee, held when George III. had reigned fifty years. From this place we reach the church by a winding pathway. It is situated on an eminence, and commands extensive views. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and are admirably embellished with works of art. Through an extensive shrubbery we come to the greenhouse, with a large collection of exotics and statues of Roman figures. The Earl of Coventry traces his descent from John Coventry, who gained great wealth in the city of London, of which he was sheriff and lord mayor in

1416 and 1425. He was one of the executors of the famous Sir Richard Whittington, and was the lineal ancestor of Thomas Coventry, a great lawyer, appointed lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1606, whose eldest son, Thomas, pursuing the same profession, in 1621, was appointed attorney-general, and in 1625, was raised to the office of lord-keeper of the great seal. In 1628 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Coventry of Aylesborough, Worcester. John, the fourth lord, died unmarried, when the title reverted to his uncle, Thomas, of Snitfield, Warwick, who was advanced by King William, in 1697, to the dignity of Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry. His grandson, Thomas, dying in his ninth year, the honours reverted to his uncle, Gilbert, who, dying in 1719, the barony became extinct, while the other honours, and most of the estates, devolved upon William Coventry, the lineal descendant of Walter Coventry, brother to the first lord, then one of the clerks of the green cloth, and M.P. for Bridport, who succeeded as fifth earl. The present, the ninth earl, who is a minor, succeeded to the title and estates in 1843.

**CROOME (EARLS), or CROMPSIMON, WORCESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn: 135 miles from London (coach road 109), 2 from Upton-upon-Severn, 6 from Tewkesbury.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Defford station, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Defford, &c., 77 miles.---Money orders issued at Upton-on-Severn: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The parochial charities produce about £17 a year, beside five tenements inhabited by paupers.---The living (St. Nicholas), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 8s. 1<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Rev. Charles Dunne: pres. incumbent, Charles Dunne, 1807: contains 1,650 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 194: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,904: poor rates in 1838, £50.---Earls Croome Court is the seat of the Hon. William Coventry, and Lovant Lodge, of Benjamin Golden, Esq.

**CROOME-HILL (or HULL-CROME), WORCESTER**, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn: 108 miles from London, 3 from Upton-on-Severn, 12 from Worcester.---(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)---The parochial charities produce about £18 a year.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £7. 10s. 5<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £200: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, T. H. Coventry, 1826: contains 840 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 201: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,722: poor rates in 1838, £80. Tithes commuted in 1771.

**CROPREDY, OXFORD**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Banbury, intersected by the Oxford Canal: 93 miles from London (coach road 75), 4 from Banbury, 2 from Mollington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Banbury to Mollington, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Mollington, &c., 69 miles.---Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a vicarage, with the curacies of Wardington, Mollington, and Claydon, in the diocese of Oxford, a peculiar of

the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, is valued at £26. 10s. 10<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £592: patron, Bishop of Oxford: pres. incumbent, J. Ballard, 1811: contains 8,460 acres: 553 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 2,765: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 3,179: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £17,513: poor rates in 1837, £1,489. 4s. The tithes were commuted in 1774.---Cropredy is the seat of Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby, also of Ashbourne Hall---(which see for genealogy and family history.)

**CROPSTON, LEICESTER**, a township in the parish of Thurmaston---(which see for access, &c.): 100 miles from London, 4 from Leicester, 5 from Mount-Sorrell.---Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.---Contains 880 acres: 26 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 111: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £827: poor rates in 1838, £38. 8s. Tithes commuted in 1781.

**CROPTHORNE, WORCESTER**, a parish in the middle division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore, on the southern bank of the Avon: 109 miles from London (coach road 103), 4 from Pershore, 3 from Evesham.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Evesham, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Worcester to Evesham, &c., 86 miles.---Money orders issued at Pershore: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £14. 17s. 3<sup>d</sup>.: patron, Dean and Chapter of Worcester: pres. incumbent, G. Faussett, 1840: contains 3,520 acres: 156 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 732: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 842: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £7,255: poor rates in 1838, £193. 18s. Tithes of Charlton commuted in 1776.

**CROPTON, NORTH RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Middleton, on the eastern bank of the Severn---(which see for access, &c.): 229 miles from London, 4 from Pickering, 9 from Helmsley.---Money orders issued at Pickering: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.---Contains 3,810 acres: 64 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 335: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 385: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,718: poor rates in 1838, £73. 10s. Tithes of manor commuted in 1765.

**CROPWELL-BISHOP (or GREAT CROPWELL), NOTTS**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, bounded on the east by the river Smithe, and close on the Grant-ham Canal: 143 miles from London (coach road 120), 8 from Nottingham, 4 from Bingham.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Bingham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 29 miles.---Money orders issued at Nottingham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Giles), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage, a peculiar of the collegiate church of Southwell, in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £5. 3s. 4<sup>d</sup>.: pres. net income, £170: patron, Bishop of Ripon: pres. incumbent, George Gould, 1840: contains 1,380 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 533: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 613: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £1,706: poor rates in 1838, £132. 11s. Tithes commuted in 1802.

**CROPWELL-BUTLER (or LITTLE CROPWELL), NOTTS**, a hamlet in the parish of Tythby---(which see for access, &c.): 120 miles from London.---Contains 2,080 acres: 107 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841,

678: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 779: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,592: poor rates in 1838, £106. 6s. The tithes of the lordship were commuted in 1787.

CROSBY, CUMBERLAND, a township in the parish of Cross-Canonby—(which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Maryport. Money orders issued at Maryport: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m.—Contains 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 272: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,520.

CROSBY, LINCOLN, a township in the parish of Bottesford, parts of Lindsey—(which see for access, &c.): 163 miles from London, 10 from Glandford-Brigg, 5 from Burton. Money orders issued at Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Contains 740 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 199: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,859: poor rates in 1838, £94.

CROSBY, NORTH RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Leak—(which see for access, &c.): 221 miles from London, 3 from Bedale, 6 from Thirsk. Money orders issued at Bedale: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m.—Contains 1,430 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 37: poor rates in 1838, £26. 13s.

CROSBY-UPON-EDEN, CUMBERLAND, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Carlisle: 304 miles from London (coach road 807), 4 from Carlisle, 5 from Brampton. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Carlisle, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 204 miles. Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 2½ p.m.—The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £3. 11s. 5½d.: pres. net income, £90: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, J. Thomlinson, 1838: contains 3,590 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 403: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 463: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,161: poor rates in 1838, £137. 3s.

CROSBY (HIGN), CUMBERLAND, a township in the same parish: 305 miles from London, 5 from Carlisle, 11 from Longtown. (For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 146.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CROSBY (LOW), CUMBERLAND, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 133.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CROSBY-GARRET (or GERARD), WESTMORELAND, a township and parish in East ward—(which see for access, &c.)—union of East ward, on the north-east by the river Eden, and on the south-west by Crosby-Fell. This parish consists of two detached townships, Crosby-Garret and Little Musgrave, having the chapelry of Soulby, a part of the parish of Kirby-Stephen, interposed between them: 268 miles from London, 6 from Brough, 7 from Orton. Money orders issued at Brough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 1½ p.m.: post closes 7½ a.m.—The living (St. Andrew), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £19. 4s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £130: patron, W. Crawford, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Mark Newby, 1832: contains 4,580 acres: 53 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 274: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,795: poor rates in 1838, £41. 8s.

CROSBY-GARRET (or GERARD), WESTMORELAND, a township in the above parish.—(For

access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 3,470 acres: 42 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 243: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,117: poor rates in 1838, £25. 15s.

CROSBY (GREAT), LANCASTER, a chapelry in the parish of Sefton—(which see for access, &c.): 206 miles from London, 6 from Liverpool, 10 from Prescott. Money orders issued at Liverpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £119: patron, Rector of Sefton: pres. incumbent, R. Walker, 1844: contains 1,900 acres: 216 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,946: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,238: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,237: poor rates in 1838, £169. 11s.—Crosby Hall is the seat of William Blundell, Esq., a descendent of Sir Robert Blundell de Crosby, grandson of Osbertus de Aynsdale, who, in the time of Edward I., made over to his son, Nicholas, all his lands in Annosdale, now called Ainsdale, reserving to himself *Shipnreck*, and all his rents in Ravensmeales and Liverpoole. From Nicholas descended William Blundell, Esq., of Crosby, whose thigh was broken at the siege of Lathom House while fighting with the royalists. His grandson, Nicholas Blundell, Esq., had two daughters, one of whom, Frances, married Henry Peppard, Esq., and, dying in 1773, was succeeded by her son, Nicholas Peppard, Esq. of Crosby, who, in 1772, assumed the surname and arms of Blundell. He died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son, the present William Blundell, Esq., who is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire.

CROSBY (LITTLE), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Sefton: 207 miles from London.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 1,750 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 394: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 453: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,408: poor rates in 1838, £200. 14s.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, WESTMORELAND, a parish in West ward, union of West ward, comprising the townships of Crosby-Ravensthorpe, Mauld's Meaburn, Reagill, and Birbeck-Fells, the two former of which are watered by the Lyvennet, a tributary of the river Eden: 272 miles from London (coach road 280), 13 from Penrith, 5 from Appleby. Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Shap station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 172 miles. Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 1 p.m.—There are extensive limestone beds in this parish; and Shap Fells, the celebrated mountain range, is comprised in the parochial boundaries.—The living (St. Lawrence), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £7. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £150: patron, Hon. Mary G. Howard: pres. incumbent, G. F. Weston, 1848: contains 15,460 acres: 159 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 909: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,045: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,313: poor rates in 1838, £388. 6s.—Flas is the seat of Wilkinson Dent, Esq.; and Holes Foot, of William Thwaytes, Esq.

CROSCOMBE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hundred of Whitestone, union of Shepton-Mallet, on the river Brae: 124 miles from London (coach road 118), 2 from Shepton-Mallet, 4 from Wells.—Gt. West. Rail. to Bath, thence 18 miles: from

Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bath, &c., 161 miles.---Money orders issued at Bristol: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £12. 6s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £222: patron, Miss Elizabeth Wylie: pres. incumbent, W. P. Purvis, 1837: contains 1,420 acres: 182 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 804: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 925: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,771: poor rates in 1838, £272. 13s.---Fair, on Lady Day.

CROSS (Str.) (HOSPITAL OF). See WINCHESTER.

CROSS (Str.), HANTS, in the parish of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight: before A.D. 1155, here was a priory or hospital dedicated to the Holy Cross.

CROSS (Str.), SOUTH ELMHAM OR SANDCROFT, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> and union of Wangford, bounded on the west by the river Waveney: 109 miles from London (coach road 94), 5 from Bungay, 4 from Harleston.---East. Co. Rail. to Diss, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Syston, Peterborough, and Norwich, to Diss, &c., 196 miles.---Money orders issued at Bungay: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, annexed to that of Homersfield: contains 1,110 acres: 28 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 258: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,331: poor rates in 1837, £188. 9s.

CROSS-CANNONBY. See CANNONBY CROSS.

CROSSLAND (South), WEST RIDING, YORK, a township in the parish of Almondbury, east of the river Colne---(which see for access, &c.): 188 miles from London, 4 from Huddersfield, 10 from Rochdale.---Money orders issued at Huddersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Almondbury: pres. incumbent, George Hough, 1829: contains 1,560 acres: 409 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,705: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,111: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,732: poor rates in 1848, £595. 7s.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH, WESTMORELAND, a chapelry in the parish of Heversham, on a branch of the river Kent---(which see for access, &c.): 266 miles from London, 5 from Kendal, 7 from Milnthorpe.---Money orders issued at Kendal: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester: pres. net income, £113: patrons, Landowners: pres. incumbent, J. Dixon, 1830: contains 7,880 acres: 119 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 717: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 760: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,218: poor rates in 1838, £219. 16s.---High Birks is the residence of James Cartmell, Esq.; Spring Cottage, of Roger Fleming, Esq.; Church Town, of William Garnett, Esq.; Broad Oak, of John Cartmell, Esq.; and Border Side, of William Pearson, Esq.

CROSTHWAITE, CUMBERLAND, a parish, partly in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, and partly in Allerdale ward, above Derwent, union of Cockermouth: this extensive parish comprises the townships of Braithwaite, Coledale, or Portingale, Keswick, and Under Skiddaw, and the chapelries of Borrowdale, Newland, Thornwaite, St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn: 293 miles from London (coach road 291), 1 from Keswick, 8 from Cockermouth.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crowe and

Lancaster to Penrith, thence 17 miles: from Derby, through Crowe, &c., 193 miles.---Money orders issued at Keswick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 12½ p.m.: post closes 12½ p.m.---This extensive parish comprehends the beautiful vale of Keswick, with its handsome villas and hamlets, and the lakes of Derwentwater, Thirlmere, or Leatheswater. The neighbouring mountains contain abundance of copper and lead ores, with a large quantity of plumbago. There are woollen mills here, which give employment to about 200 hands. A free grammar-school is endowed with about £99. 5s. per annum. The other parochial charities amount to about £222, besides other charities amounting to about £85; an unendowed school-house in St. John's chapelry, and grazings in the parish for fourteen cows. The church is an ancient fabric, roofed with slate. There are two saline springs near the source of the Derwent.---The living (St. Kentigern), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle, is valued at £50. 8s. 11½d.: pres. net income, £430: patron, Bishop of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, James Lynn, 1820: contains 58,330 acres: 839 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,759: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,472: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £15,821: poor rates in 1838, £952. 12s.---Crosthwaite House.

CROSTON, LANCASTER, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Leyland, union of Chorley, on the river Yarrow, and bounded on the west by the Douglas: 220 miles from London (coach road 214), 6 from Chorley, 9 from Preston.---Nor. West. Rail. through Crowe and Wigan to Farrington station, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Crowe, &c., 120 miles.---Money orders issued at Chorley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---In ancient times, Croston was one of the most valuable benefices in the country, but it has at various periods been divided by parliament into six distinct parishes, namely, Croston, Hoole, separated in 1642, Chorley and Rufford, in 1793, and Tarleton and Hesketh with Becconsall, in 1821. The church, situated in a valley, on the bank of the river Yarrow, was rebuilt in 1743, at an expense of £1,834, defrayed by a brief. There is a free school, endowed in 1660, by the Rev. James Hiet, with about £15 per annum, and a school of industry, endowed with £14 a year.---The living, a rectory in the diocese of Manchester, is valued at £31. 11s. 10½d.: pres. net income, £1,050: patron, Rev. R. M. Master: pres. incumbent, S. Master, 1798: contains 17,840 acres: 1,103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,939: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,530: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £30,997: poor rates in 1838, £2,002. 19s.---Fair, Monday preceding Shrove-Tuesday.

CROSTON (or CROSS-STON), WEST RIDING, YORK, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax---(which see for access, &c.): 195 miles from London, 1 from Halifax, 6 from Huddersfield.---Money orders issued at Halifax: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of York, now in the diocese of Ripon: pres. net income, £150: patron, Vicar of Halifax: pres. incumbent, W. Mallinson, 1845.

CROSTWICK, NORFOLK, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Taverham, union of St. Faith's, near a branch of the



Bure: 119 miles from London (coach road 114), 5 from Norwich, 11 from Reepham.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 171 miles.---Money orders issued at Norwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The Hving (St. Peter), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £2. 17s. 6d.: pres. net income, £66: patron, Bishop of Norwich: pres. incumbent, Edward John Bell, 1848: contains 550 acres: 27 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 147: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £263: poor rates in 1838, £35. 17s.

CROSTWIGHT, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tunstead, union of Tunstead and Happing: 129 miles from London (coach road 127), 4 from North Walsham, 11 from Cromer.---East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Norwich, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Norwich, &c., 181 miles.---Money orders issued at North Walsham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10½ a.m.: post closes 3¼ p.m.---The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £66: patron, M. Shephard, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Beckwith, 1846: contains 710 acres: 11 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 69: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £516: poor rates in 1838, £64. 6s.

CROUGHTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of St. Oswald, near the Mersey Canal---(which see for access, &c.): 185 miles from London, 4 from Chester, 10 from Nestor.---Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---Contains 310 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 27: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £399: poor rates in 1838, £23. 12s.

CROUGHTON, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of King's Sutton, union of Brackley: 83 miles from London (coach road 62), 4 from Brackley, 6 from Deddington.---Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Aynho, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Aynho, &c., 79 miles.---Money orders issued at Brackley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living, a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £15. 3s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £324: patron, Viscount Ashbrook: pres. incumbent, H. L. Bennett, 1819: contains 2,620 acres: 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 472: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 542: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,703: poor rates in 1838, £43. 10s.

CROWAN, CORNWALL, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Penwith, union of Helstone: 309 miles from London (coach road 274), 5 from Helstone, 5 from Camborne.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 65 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol, &c., 323 miles.---Money orders issued at Helstone: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 6½ p.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---This parish is situated in the midst of the mining district, and comprises several villages; the surrounding country is beautifully diversified. The church contains several handsome monuments of the St. Aubyn family. The principal copper mine contains four steam-engines for pumping water, and four rotation-engines for drawing the ores to the surface; the deepest part of the workings being 180 fathoms. Sir John St. Aubyn erected a handsome

and spacious school-room, at an expence of £1,000, for the instruction of all the boys in the parish, and by him the school is entirely supported. Fine views of the surrounding country may be obtained from Crowan Beacon, an ancient conical heap of stones, which is most probably a cairn; and near the farms of Tregear and Dym, there are traces of an ancient encampment, and also of an ancient chapel at Burneston.---The living (St. Crewenne), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £11. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £451: patron, Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn: pres. incumbent, J. W. Johns, 1844: contains 7,340 acres: 773 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 4,638: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 5,334: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £13,176: poor rates in 1838, £361. 15s.---Clowance is the seat of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

CROWBOROUGH. See BLACKWOOD and CROWBOROUGH.

CROWCOMBE, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton: 171 miles from London (coach road 150), 8 from Taunton, 6 from Wiveliscombe.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 185 miles.---Money orders issued at Taunton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---This place was anciently of much more importance than at present; it was an incorporated borough, enjoying various privileges, and a portreeve is still annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The church is an ancient building of hewn stone, with a tower, the spire surmounting which was struck down by lightning in 1725. In 1534, the interior was neatly fitted up with carved oak, and the north aisle built by the Carews, to several members of whose family there are some fine monuments. At the entrance to the village there is a well-preserved cross, and the remains of another in the churchyard. There is a school for clothing and educating fifteen boys, endowed, in 1733, with £41 per annum; and there is a school for eighteen girls, endowed with £10 per annum. Near the court-house there is a spring, ebbing and flowing with the tide, and at the sides of the Quantock hills, some veins of copper have been found.---The living (the Holy Trinity), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £32. 14s. 4½d.: patron, R. Harvey, Esq.: pres. incumbent, D. Campbell, 1827: contains 3,220 acres: 91 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 673: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 773: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,553: poor rates in 1838, £306. 9s.---Market day, Tuesday. Fairs: first Friday in May, Monday after August 1, October 31.

CROWDON. See CROYDON WITH CLAPTON.

CROWELL, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Lewknor, union of Thame: 42 miles from London (coach road 39), 4 from Tetworth, 15 from Oxford.---Gt. West. Rail. to High-Wycombe, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 174 miles.---Money orders issued at Tetworth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £7. 9s. 9½d.: pres. net income, £190: patron, Miss Wykeham: pres. incumbent, J. Beauchamp, 1831: contains

1,160 acres: 90 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 169: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,013: poor rates in 1837, £58. 2s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CROWFIELD**, SUFFOLK, a parochial chapelry connected with the parish of Coddanham—(which see for access, &c.): 78 miles from London, 9 from Ipswich, 5 from Debenham.—Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Coddanham: contains 2,280 acres: 73 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 385: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 448: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,350: poor rates in 1838, £243.

**CROWHURST**, SURREY, a parish in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Tandridge, union of Godstone, west of the Broad Mead water: 31 miles from London (coach road 18), 4 from Godstone, 5 from Betchingley.—Sou. East. Rail. to Godstone, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 163 miles.—Money orders issued at Reigate: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. George), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £34: pres. net income, £65: patron, George Rush, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. F. Fuller, 1819: contains 2,250 acres: 36 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 350: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 402: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,865: poor rates in 1838, £188. 3s.

**CROWHURST**, SUSSEX, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Baldalew, rape of Hastings, union of Battle: 79 miles from London (coach road 58), 2 from Battle, 4 from Hastings.—Brighton and Sou. Coast Rail. to Hastings, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 211 miles.—Money orders issued at Battle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m.—The living (St. George), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £177: patron, T. Papillon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Sir C. Hardinge, Bart., 1804: contains 2,190 acres: 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 326: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 375: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,645: poor rates in 1838, £172. 11s.

**CROWLAND**. See CROYLAND.

**CROWLE**, LINCOLN, a small market town and parish in the west division of the wapentake of Manley, union of Thorne, bounded on the west by the river Don, and on the east by the river Trent: the Stainforth and Keadley Canal is in the vicinity: it includes the township of Eastoft: 222 miles from London (coach road 167), 7 from Burton.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Doncaster, thence 15 miles: from Derby, through Swinton to Doncaster, &c., 69 miles.—Money orders issued at Bawtry: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10.25 a.m.: post closes 2 p.m.—The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here, and there is a school with a small endowment.—The living (St. Oswald), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Stow, and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £14. 10s.: pres. net income, £777: patron, W. Duncombe, Esq.: pres. incumbent, W. Duncombe, 1844: contains 7,350 acres: 412 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,544: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,925: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £8,320: poor rates in 1838, £505. 10s.—Market day, Saturday. Fairs: every alternate Monday from March to May, for

sheep and cattle; last Monday in May, Sept. 4, Nov. 22, cattle.

**CROWLE**, WORCESTER, a parish, partly in the middle division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Oswaldslow, and partly in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, near a branch of the Avon: 123 miles from London (coach road 112), 5 from Worcester, 5 from Droitwich.—Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 76 miles.—Money orders issued at Worcester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. Peter), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Worcester, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £281: patron, Rev. Edwin Crane: pres. incumbent, Edwin Crane, 1835: contains 1,640 acres: 117 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 526: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 605: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,267: poor rates in 1838, £85. 8s. The tithes were commuted in 1806.

**CROWLEY**, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Great Budworth—(which see for access, &c.): 178 miles from London, 5 from Northwich, 8 from Altrincham.—Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—By the Reform Act, the parish is included in the parliamentary boundaries of Wallingford.—Contains 1,440 acres: 22 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 175: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,775: poor rates in 1837, £110. 5s.

**CROWMARSH-GIFFORD**, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Langtree, union of Wallingford: 51 miles from London (coach road 45), 2 from Wallingford, 10 from Henley.—Gt. West. Rail. to Wallingford Road, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Dudsote, to Wallingford Road, 114 miles.—Money orders issued at Wallingford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m.—The living (St. Mary Magdalene), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £187: pres. incumbent, John Trollope, 1844: contains 480 acres: 56 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 330: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 380: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £867: poor rates in 1838, £140. 8s.

**CROWNTHORPE**, NORFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Forehoe, on the river Yare: 118 miles from London (coach road 102), 2 from Wymondham, 4 from Hingham.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. to Wymondham, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Wymondham, &c., 157 miles.—Money orders issued at Oakham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7½ p.m.—The living (St. James), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £133: patron, Lord Wodehouse: pres. incumbent, R. Raikes, 1848: contains 520 acres: 13 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 111: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £626: poor rates in 1838, £96. 13s.

**CROWTON**, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Weaverham—(which see for access, &c.): 179 miles from London, 5 from Northwich, 5 from Warrington.—Money orders issued at Northwich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.—Contains 1,260 acres: 77 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 454: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 522: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,970: poor rates in 1838, £148. 3s.

**CROXBY, LINCOLN**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, union of Caistor: 188 miles from London (coach road 156), 6 from Caistor, 10 from Great Grimsby.---Nor. and East. Co<sup>r</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Ulceby station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln, &c., 79 miles.---Money orders issued at Caistor: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £6. 4s. 2d.: pres. net income, £320: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Alington, 1832: contains 1,690 acres: 6 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 106: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £905.

**CROXDALE, DURHAM**, a chapelry in that part of the parish of St. Oswald which is in the south division of Easington ward---(which see for access, &c.): 256 miles from London, 3 from Durham, 7 from Bishop-Auckland.---Money orders issued at Durham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Durham: pres. net income, £120: patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham: pres. incumbent, H. Chaytor, 1841: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 262.---Croxdale Hall, the seat of Gerard Salvin, Esq., is situated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful view to the south-west. There are beautifully laid out pleasure-grounds, with wood and plantations adjoining. A small rivulet flows round the western extremity of the pleasure-grounds, named *Croxdale Beek*; its channel is a picturesque dell, so deep that the sun's rays cannot penetrate it; and in ancient times it was believed to be the abode of evil spirits, for which reason a cross was erected, which subsequently gave the name of *Croxdale* to the surrounding lands. A neighbouring cliff, called Croxdale Scar, commands a beautiful prospect to the west, comprising the valley intersected by the small river and the vale of Butterby, surrounded by the waters of the Weir. Mr. Salvin derives his descent from Jocus le Flemangh, who came to England with the Conqueror, and held the third part of a knight's fee in Cuckney, Notts, ancestor of Gerard Salvayn of North Duffield, Herswell, ambassador to the court of France, in the reigns of Edward I. and II., escheator north of Trent, and sheriff of Yorkshire, in the latter reign, and grandfather of Sir Gerard Salvayn, Knt., high sheriff of Yorkshire under Edward III., and some time escheator to the king, south of Trent. He obtained the manor of Belles-ter and Twedale, York, from the crown, and also an exemplification of the pardon and restitution in blood granted to his mother, by patent, for the treason of her father the Lord Ross. His son, Sir Gerard Salvayn, Knt. of Herswell and Duffield, sheriff of Yorkshire, had five sons, the fourth of whom, Gerard, married Agnes, Lady of Croxdale, in whose right he became "of Croxdale," in the county of Durham, having had livery of his wife's inheritance in October, 1402, since when their descendants have possessed the manor of Croxdale, the present possessor, Gerard Salvin, Esq., being their lineal descendant.

**CROXDEN, STAFFORD**, a parish in the south division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Totmonskow, union of Uttoxeter, in the neighbourhood of the Uttoxeter

Canal: 152 miles from London (coach road 139), 4 from Uttoxeter, 4 from Cheadle.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Uttoxeter, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Burton and Uttoxeter, &c., 31 miles.---Money orders issued at Uttoxeter: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---There was a Cistercian monastery here, founded in 1176, the yearly revenues of which, at the dissolution, were £90. 5s. 11d. The remains of this once stately edifice are still very imposing.---The living (St. Giles) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield: pres. net income, £92: patron, Earl of Macclesfield: pres. incumbent, William Higton, 1818: contains 2,400 acres: 44 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 268: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,645: poor rates in 1838, £162. 12s.

**CROXHALL WITH EDINGHALL, STAFFORD**, a parish, partly in the north division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Offlow, in the above county, and partly in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Repton and Gresley, union of Tamworth, on the river Meese: 140 miles from London (coach road 124), 8 from Burton-on-Trent, 18 from Derby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Leicester to Burton-on-Trent, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through Burton-on-Trent, &c., 18 miles.---Money orders issued at Burton-on-Trent: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m.---The living (St. John the Baptist), a vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £489: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, James Gisborne, 1838: contains 3,160 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 258: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £5,968: poor rates in 1838, £124. 16s. Tithes commuted in 1791.

**CROXTETH-PARK, LANCASTER**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of West Derby: 201 miles from London, 4 from Prescot, 6 from Liverpool.---Money orders issued at Prescot: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.---Contains 710 acres: 5 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 57: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,291.---Croxtheth Hall is the seat of the Earl of Sefton, a descendant of William de Mollines, a Norman noble, who came to England with the Conqueror, and whose name is the eighteenth on the roll of Battle Abbey. He obtained the manor of Sephton, or Sefton, where he resided, with those of Thornton and Thirerdon, by grant from Roger de Poytiers, Lord of Lancaster. His descendant, Sir William Molyneux, was made a banneret in Gascony, in 1286, and his great-grandson, also Sir William, was made a banneret in 1367, after the battle of Navarret, by Edward the Black Prince. His son, Sir Richard, distinguished himself in the French wars of Henry V., especially at the battle of Agincourt, as a recompense for which Henry VI. granted him, and his son Richard, the chief forestership of the royal forest and parks in the wapentake of West Derbyshire, and other offices. Concerning his eldest son, the above-mentioned Sir Richard Molyneux, we find the following provisional clause in the act of resumption, passed 36 Henry VI.:--*Provided always, that this act extend not, nor in anywise be prejudicial unto Richard Molyneux, Esq. of Sefton, one of our ushers of our privy chamber, &c., &c.* He was killed at Bloreheath, fighting for the Lancas-rians. His grandson, Sir William, distinguished

himself at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513, where he took, with his own hand, two standards, still preserved in the family. His grandson, Sir Richard, was amongst the first elevated to the dignity of baronet on the institution of that order in 1611, and his son, also Sir Richard, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, in December, 1628, by the title of Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard, who fought in the battle of Worcester on the side of royalty. Dying without issue, his brother, Caryll, succeeded to the honours, and was outlawed by parliament for his zeal for the cause of Charles I. Richard, his descendant, seventh viscount, was a clergyman of the Church of Rome, whose brother, William, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Charles William, ninth viscount, who conformed to the Church of England in 1768, and in November, 1771, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Sefton, in the peerage of Ireland. His son, William Philip, second earl, was created a peer of the united kingdom, as Baron Sefton of Croxteth, in June, 1831. He was succeeded by his son, the present peer, Charles William Molyneux, Earl of Sefton, Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, in the peerage of Ireland, Baron Sefton of Croxteth, Lancaster, in that of the united kingdom, and a baronet of England.

**CROXTON, CAMBRIDGE**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington: 58 miles from London (coach road 52), 2 from Caxton, 7 from Huntingdon. — Gt. Nor. Rail. to St. Neot's, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to St. Neot's, thence 6 miles. — Money orders issued at Caxton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — The living (St. James), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Ely, is valued at £14. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £185: patron, S. Newton, Esq.: pres. incumbent, Thomas Kidd, 1813: contains 1,901 acres: 39 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 264: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,425: poor rates in 1838, £189. 3s. Tithes commuted in 1811. — Croxtton Park is the seat of Sir Joseph Edward Leeds, Bart., the son of George William Leeds, Esq. of Croxtton Park (descended from Dr. Leeds, master of Clare Hall in the University of Cambridge, by whom the manor of Croxtton was purchased about the middle of the 16th century), who was created a baronet, and was succeeded in 1838 by his son, as second baronet.

**CROXTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Middlewich, bounded on the south and west by the river Dane—(which see for access, &c.): 167 miles from London, 1 from Middlewich, 5 from Northwich. — Money orders issued at Middlewich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. — Contains 430 acres: 4 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 48: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,540: poor rates in 1838, £103.

**CROXTON, LINCOLN**, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarnborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg: 202 miles from London (coach road 164), 8 from Glandford-Brigg, 8 from Barton. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough and Lincoln to Croxtton station: from Derby, through Nottingham and Lincoln, &c., 87 miles. — Money orders issued at Brigg: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.:

post closes 3 p.m. — The living (St. John the Evangelist), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £8. 14s. 2d.: pres. net income, £358: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, J. Morgan, 1831: contains 1,630 acres.

**CROXTON**. See FULMOTESTON WITH CROXTON.

**CROXTON, NORFOLK**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Grimshoe, union of Thetford: 97 miles from London (coach road 82), 2 from Thetford, 6 from Brandon. — Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Ely to Thetford, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Thetford, &c., 137 miles. — Money orders issued at Thetford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 7½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. — The living (All Saints), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £6. 13s. 4d.: pres. net income, £98: patron, Christ's College, Cambridge: pres. incumbent, H. S. M. Hubert, 1840: contains 4,581 acres: 52 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 330: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 380: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,625: poor rates in 1838, £157. 7s.

**CROXTON, STAFFORD**, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, on the river Sow—(which see for access, &c.): 150 miles from London, 3 from Eccleshall, 8 from Drayton. — Money orders issued at Eccleshall: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. — Contains 3,790 acres: 166 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 887: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,020.

**CROXTON-KEYRIAL, LEICESTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Framland, union of Grantham: 131 miles from London (coach road 113), 7 from Grantham, 9 from Melton-Mowbray. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Syston to Melton-Mowbray, thence 9 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 54 miles. — Money orders issued at Grantham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £70 a year. There was formerly a Premonstratentian Abbey here, the funds of which were £385 per annum at the dissolution. — The living (St. John), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now in that of Peterborough, is valued at £7. 14s. 7d.: pres. net income, £206: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, M. O. Norman, 1846: contains 3,500 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 650: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 659: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,200: poor rates in 1838, £286. 5s.

**CROXTON (SOUTH), LEICESTER**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of East Goscote, union of Barrow-on-Soar, on a branch of the river Wreak: 112 miles from London (coach road 103), 8 from Leicester, 8 from Melton-Mowbray. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby to Syston, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Syston, &c., 29 miles. — Money orders issued at Leicester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. — The living (St. John the Baptist), a rectory, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £8. 3s. 4d.: pres. net income, £130: patron, Duke of Rutland: pres. incumbent, G. F. Wilkinson, 1828: contains 1,760 acres: 61 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 297: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,394: poor rates in 1838, £169. 1s. The tithes of the lordship were commuted in 1794.

**CROYDON** (or **CRAWDEN WITH CLOFTON**), CAMBRIDGE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Armingford, union of Caxton and Arrington: 51 miles from London (coach road 45), 1 from Arrington, 7 from Royston. —Gt. Nor. Rail. to Biggleswade, thence 10 miles: from Derby, by Syston and Peterborough, &c., 107 miles. —Money orders issued at Arrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 8½ p.m. —The living (All Saints) is a vicarage, with the rectory of Clopton, in the archd<sup>y</sup>. and diocese of Ely: pres. net income, £449: patron, T. F. Gape, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. S. B. Sandilands, 1845: contains 2,655 acres: 81 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 441: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 507: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £2,274: poor rates in 1837, £375. 9s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CROYDON**, SURREY, a market town and parish in the first division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wallington, now invariably denominated the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Croydon, union of Croydon: 11 miles from London (coach road 9), 7 from Ewell. —Croydon Rail. to station: from Derby, through London, &c., 143 miles. —London letters: four posts each way daily. —This town, named by Camden *Crawdēden*, and formerly called *Croindene* and *Croiden*, derives its present appellation from *croie*, chalk, and *dune*, a hill, from its situation on the summit of a large basin of chalk. It is supposed to have been the ancient Noviomagus of Antonine, and the Roman road from Arundel to London intersected it. It is by some supposed to have been a royal residence, and at the Conquest was given to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose successors in that see have ever since been lords of the manor. The chapel is used as a school of industry. In 1264, during the wars between Henry III. and the barons, the citizens of London retreated to this town, but were attacked by the royal army, and defeated with great slaughter. The town, pleasantly situated at the edge of the Bansted downs, near the source of the river Wandle (a small stream abounding with trout, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth), chiefly consists of one long street, well paved and lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The houses are most of them modern, some elegant, and all substantial and well built. The church, an elegant, spacious fabric of freestone and flint, was begun by Archbishop Courteney, and finished by Archbishop Chicheley. Two new chapels, All Saints and St. James, have recently been erected. The air of Croydon is salubrious, and the place is at a convenient distance from London. There is a theatre, and there are barracks, with accommodation for numerous troops, with hospital, infirmary, stabling, &c. About a mile to the north-east of Croydon is Addiscombe House, the seat of the first Lord Liverpool, but purchased by the Hon. the East India Company, as a military college for educating cadets—(for account of which, see ADDISCOMBE.) Croydon is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here every week. A handsome, commodious town-hall was erected some years ago, at which, alternately with Guildford, the summer assizes are held. The trade is considerable—principally in oats, for the supply of London. The

Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends, have places of worship here. There are eight almshouses, founded by Elias Davy in the reign of Henry VI., for eight poor people, one of whom is tutor or master, and one supernumerary, called the reliever, endowed with an income of about £189. There are smaller almshouses, endowed with £10 per annum; also, an hospital, that of the Holy Trinity, founded here in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Whitgift, the Archbishop of Canterbury, at an expense of £2,700, and consisting of a warden, a schoolmaster, and thirty, or any number under forty, poor brethren and sisters. The rental of property belonging to this hospital amounts to about £2,000, besides smaller sources of revenue. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the special visitor, appoints persons to the establishment. They must be above sixty years of age, and half of them belonging to the parish of Croydon, and half to that of Lambeth, although the archbishop may nominate from his household. Henry Smith's charities for the indigent poor of the parish, produce about £213 per annum. The other charities amount to about £275 per annum, £121 of which arise from Archbishop Tennison's endowment of a free school, founded by him in 1714. This is the principal place of election for the members for East Surrey. The Croydon poor-law union comprehends eleven parishes, extending over forty-nine square miles, with a population of about 22,000. —The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury: net income, £587: patron, Archbishop of Canterbury: pres. incumbent, J. G. Hodgson, 1846. All Saints, Norwood, is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Canterbury: net income, £350: patron, Vicar of Croydon: pres. incumbent, Edmund Harden. St. James, Croydon Common, is a perpetual curacy also in the diocese of Canterbury: net income, £300: patron, Vicar of Croydon: pres. incumbent, George Coles. Contains 9,840 acres: 2,229 houses: pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1841, 16,712: probable pop<sup>n</sup>. in 1849, 19,250: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup>. £47,017: poor rates in 1838, £12,447. —Market day, Saturday. Fairs: July 5, October 2, horses. —Bankers: Branch of London and County Joint Stock Banking Co.—draw on Head Office, 21 Lombard Street; Sutherland & Co. (Union Bank)—draw on Union Bank of London. —Greyhound Inn, and Crown Hotel. —Addington Park, with its magnificent mansion, about three miles distant, was purchased for £25,000, as a suitable residence for the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was built by the late Alderman Trecothick, on the site of a more ancient edifice. —There are several other mansions, with parks and pleasure-grounds, in the vicinity.

**CROYLAND** (or **CROWLAND**), LINCOLN, an ancient town and parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, union of Peterborough, on the eastern bank of the Welland: 115 miles from London (coach road 87), 9 from Spalding. —Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup>. Rail. through Peterborough to Peakirk station, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Syston and Peterborough to Peakirk, &c., 95 miles. —Money orders issued at Peterborough: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. —This ancient town is supposed by some antiquarians to have been a Roman station, from some

remains that have been found here. During the heptarchy, St. Guthlac retired to this place from the persecution of the pagan Britons; and in 716, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded a Benedictine monastery near his hermitage, dedicated it to St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac, and endowed it with a considerable sum of money, and, as appears from his charter, with lands, comprehending the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of *Sepishee on the east, Nene on the west, Southes on the south, and Asendyk on the north, in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marshes adjoining on both sides the Welland, and fishery in the waters of Nene and Welland.* The monastery, being in a marshy soil, was built on foundations of oak and ash. In 870, the abbey was destroyed, and the monks massacred by the Danes; but, in 948, King Ethelred, at the wish of his favourite and chancellor, Turketyl, or Turketule, rebuilt the abbey, and restored the alienated lands. In 1091, an accidental fire, says Ingulphus, *cruelly laid waste the habitations of the servants of God.* In 1112, Abbot Joffred rebuilt it by obtaining of the archbishops and bishops remission of a third part of the penance enjoined for sins to every one who assisted in the undertaking. About 40 years afterwards it was again destroyed by fire, but was again rebuilt, and flourished and increased in wealth and splendour until the dissolution, when its annual revenues were estimated at £1,217. 5s. 11d. The site was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton. The conventual buildings, rapidly decaying, were almost destroyed in the parliamentary war, when it was occupied as a garrison; but there are still some interesting remains. The church consists of an adaptation of the north aisle of the nave of a partly ruinous old abbey church, but is a commodious, handsome building, with several statues of kings and abbots on the west front, particularly of St. Guthlac, who was buried in a small stone building near the abbey. The town chiefly consists of four streets, separated by water-courses, with willows on their margin, and connected by a triangular bridge, consisting of three segments of a circle, meeting in a triangular point, across the Welland, the Nen, and a large drain, called Catwater, the workmanship of which, of the age of Edward II., may be considered the greatest curiosity of the kind in Britain. A Saxon statue of King Ethelwald, supposed to be of the ninth century, stands on one of the wings. The town was anciently surrounded by impassable marshes, now drained, and made into rich meadows and corn fields. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. At Croyland was founded the first great school established in England after the Norman Conquest. Most of the inhabitants of Croyland are occupied in dairying and rearing geese, and fowling and fishing; for the privilege of the two latter they formerly paid to the abbey, but now to the crown, £300 per annum. The living (St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £200: patrons, Marquis of Exeter, and J. Whitwed, alternately: pres. incumbent, John Bates, 1834: contains 13,000 acres: 546 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,040: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £17,339: poor rates in 1838, £1,045. 16s.

CRUCKTON, SALOP, a quarter in the parish of Pontesbury: 155 miles from London, 3 from Shrewsbury, 8 from Church-Stretton. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. For living, see *PORTRESLEY*. (Returns with the parish.) Cruckton is the seat of Thomas Harries, Esq., descended from John Harries, Esq. of Cruckton, Salop, (whose ancestor, John Harries of Cruckton, was living in 1463.) who had four sons, the third of whom, Arthur Harries, Esq. of Prescott, near Baschurch, was grandfather of Thomas Harries, Esq. of Weston Lizard, high sheriff of Shropshire in 1730, and father of the Rev. Edward Harries of Cruckton, whose son is the present proprietor of Cruckton.

CRUDWELL, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Malmesbury: 95 miles from London (coach road 100), 4 from Malmesbury, 4 from Tetbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Tetbury Road, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, &c., 119 miles. Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £19. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £487: patron, Rev. W. Maskelyne: pres. incumbent, W. Maskelyne, 1839: contains 4,820 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 681: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 783: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £5,032: poor rates in 1837, £326. 19s.

CRUGGION, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a township in the parish of Abberbury, North Wales, bounded on the north and west by the Severn—(which see for access, &c.): 178 miles from London, 8 from Welchpool, 1 from Llandrino. Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes at noon. Contains 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,955: poor rates in 1838, £145. 11s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRUMSALL (or CRUMPSALL), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Manchester, on the river Irk—(which see for access, &c.): 185 miles from London, 3 from Manchester, 8 from Rochdale. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 660 acres: 347 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,745: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,156: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,910: poor rates in 1838, £184.

CRUNDALE, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wye, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, east of the river Stour: 75 miles from London (coach road 56), 9 from Canterbury, 12 from Faversham. Sou. East. Rail. to Wye, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 220 miles. Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £11. 10s. 10d.: patron, Sir E. Filmer, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Smith, 1828: contains 1,572 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 272: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,481. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRUNWEAR, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Narberth, South Wales: 218 miles from London (coach road 251), 5 from Narberth, 14 from Pembroke. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 115 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 218 miles.

Money orders issued at Narberth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. Contains 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £896: poor rates in 1838, £55. 11s.

CRUTCH, WORCESTER, an extra-parochial district in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire: 2 miles from Droitwich.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Witheridge, union of Tiverton: 189 miles from London (coach road 168), 5 from Tiverton, 7 from Bampton. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 203 miles. Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. The living (the Holy Cross), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £21. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £455: patron, Rev. G. S. Cruwys: pres. incumbent, G. S. Cruwys, 1835: contains 6,290 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 670: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 770: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,485: poor rates in 1838, £292. 6s. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CRUX-EASTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pastrow, union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county: 60 miles from London (coach road 61), 7 from Newbury, 7 from Andover. Gt. West. Rail. to Newbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Newbury, &c., 153 miles. Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £12. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Rev. James Bagge: pres. incumbent, James Bagge, 1843: contains 950 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £767: poor rates in 1838, £60.

CUBBERLY (or COBERLY), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rapegate, union of Cheltenham: 116 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Cheltenham, 10 from Gloucester. Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Cheltenham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 98 miles. Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m. The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £420: patron, Henry Elwes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Hicks, 1815: contains 3,421 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 231: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,536: poor rates in 1838, £280.

CUBBINGTON, WARWICK, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Warwick, south-east of the river Avon: 106 miles from London (coach road 88), 5 from Warwick, 7 from Coventry. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Coventry to Leamington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Coventry, &c., 73 miles. Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £17 per annum. The other benefactions produce about £38 a year. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio-

cese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £207: patron, Lord Leigh: pres. incumbent, Geo. L. Cooke, 1820: contains 1,780 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 830: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 955: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,672: poor rates in 1838, £241. 13s.

CUBERT, CORNWALL, a parish in that part of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, which is included in the western division of the above county, union of St. Columb Major, near Holywell Bay: 292 miles from London (coach road 260), 9 from Truro, 9 from St. Columb Major. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 48 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 306 miles. Money orders issued at Truro: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Cuthbert), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, Rev. T. Stabback: pres. incumbent, T. Stabback, 1809: contains 2,320 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 368: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 423: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,552: poor rates in 1838, £174. 5s.

CUBLEY, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Apple-tree, on a branch of the river Dove: 154 miles from London (coach road 138), 6 from Ashbourne, 12 from Derby. Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Uttoxeter, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 32 miles. Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Andrew), a rectory with that of Marston Montgomery, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £13. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £523: patron, Earl of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, R. W. Ververs, 1832: contains 2,410 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 425: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 489: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,735: poor rates in 1838, £159. 9s. Fair, Nov. 30.

CUBLINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury: 50 miles from London (coach road 45), 6 from Aylesbury, 6 from Winslow. Nor. West. Rail. through Cheddington to Aylesbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Cheddington to Aylesbury, &c., 110 miles. Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £289: patron, Lincoln College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, James Thompson, 1845: contains 1,290 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 290: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,361: poor rates in 1838, £183. 2s.

CUBY, CORNWALL, a parish in the west division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of Truro: it includes the borough of Tregony: 282 miles from London (coach road 251), 1 from Tregony, 6 from Truro. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter, to Plymouth, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 296 miles. Money orders issued at Tregony: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. The living (St. Keby), a vicarage, annexed to that of Tregony, in the diocese of Exeter, and having jointly a pres. net income of £311: patron, J. Gurney, Esq.:



remains that have been found here. During the heptarchy, St. Guthlac retired to this place from the persecution of the pagan Britons; and in 716, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded a Benedictine monastery near his hermitage, dedicated it to St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac, and endowed it with a considerable sum of money, and, as appears from his charter, with lands, comprehending the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of Sepishee on the east, Nene on the west, Southes on the south, and Asendyk on the north, in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marshes adjoining on both sides the Welland, and fishery in the waters of Nene and Welland. The monastery, being in a marshy soil, was built on foundations of oak and ash. In 870, the abbey was destroyed, and the monks massacred by the Danes; but, in 948, King Ethelred, at the wish of his favourite and chancellor, Turketyl, or Turketule, rebuilt the abbey, and restored the alienated lands. In 1091, an accidental fire, says Ingulphus, *cruelly laid waste the habitations of the servants of God*. In 1112, Abbot Joffred rebuilt it by obtaining of the archbishops and bishops remission of a third part of the penance enjoined for sins to every one who assisted in the undertaking. About 40 years afterwards it was again destroyed by fire, but was again rebuilt, and flourished and increased in wealth and splendour until the dissolution, when its annual revenues were estimated at £1,217. 5s. 11d. The site was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton. The conventual buildings, rapidly decaying, were almost destroyed in the parliamentary war, when it was occupied as a garrison; but there are still some interesting remains. The church consists of an adaptation of the north aisle of the nave of a partly ruinous old abbey church, but is a commodious, handsome building, with several statues of kings and abbots on the west front, particularly of St. Guthlac, who was buried in a small stone building near the abbey. The town chiefly consists of four streets, separated by water-courses, with willows on their margin, and connected by a triangular bridge, consisting of three segments of a circle, meeting in a triangular point, across the Welland, the Nen, and a large drain, called Catwater, the workmanship of which, of the age of Edward II., may be considered the greatest curiosity of the kind in Britain. A Saxon statue of King Ethelwald, supposed to be of the ninth century, stands on one of the wings. The town was anciently surrounded by impassable marshes, now drained, and made into rich meadows and corn fields. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. At Croyland was founded the first great school established in England after the Norman Conquest. Most of the inhabitants of Croyland are occupied in dairying and rearing geese, and fowling and fishing; for the privilege of the two latter they formerly paid to the abbey, but now to the crown, £300 per annum. The living (St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £200: patrons, Marquis of Exeter, and J. Whitshed, alternately: pres. incumbent, John Bates, 1834: contains 13,000 acres: 546 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,040: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £17,339: poor rates in 1838, £1,045. 16s.

CRUCKTON, SALOP, a quarter in the parish of Pontesbury: 155 miles from London, 3 from Shrewsbury, 8 from Church-Stretton. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. For living, see PONTESBURY. (Returns with the parish.) Cruckton is the seat of Thomas Harries, Esq., descended from John Harries, Esq. of Cruckton, Salop, (whose ancestor, John Harries of Cruckton, was living in 1463,) who had four sons, the third of whom, Arthur Harries, Esq. of Prescott, near Baschurch, was grandfather of Thomas Harries, Esq. of Weston Lizard, high sheriff of Shropshire in 1730, and father of the Rev. Edward Harries of Cruckton, whose son is the present proprietor of Cruckton.

CRUDWELL, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Malmesbury: 95 miles from London (coach road 100), 4 from Malmesbury, 4 from Tetbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Tetbury Road, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, &c., 119 miles. Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £19. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £487: patron, Rev. W. Maskelyne: pres. incumbent, W. Maskelyne, 1839: contains 4,820 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 681: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 783: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,032: poor rates in 1837, £326. 19s.

CRUGGION, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a township in the parish of Abberbury, North Wales, bounded on the north and west by the Severn—(which see for access, &c.): 178 miles from London, 8 from Welchpool, 1 from Llandrino. Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes at noon. Contains 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,955: poor rates in 1838, £145. 11s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRUMSALL (or CRUMPSALL), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Manchester, on the river Irk—(which see for access, &c.): 185 miles from London, 3 from Manchester, 8 from Rochdale. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 660 acres: 347 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,745: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,156: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,910: poor rates in 1838, £184.

CRUNDALE, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Wye, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, east of the river Stour: 75 miles from London (coach road 56), 9 from Canterbury, 12 from Faversham. Sou. East. Rail. to Wye, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 220 miles. Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £11. 10s. 10d.: patron, Sir E. Filmer, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Smith, 1828: contains 1,572 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 272: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,481. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRUNWEAR, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Narberth, South Wales: 218 miles from London (coach road 251), 5 from Narberth, 14 from Pembroke. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 115 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 218 miles.

Money orders issued at Narberth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £896: poor rates in 1838, £55. 11s.

CRUTCH, WORCESTER, an extra-parochial district in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire: 2 miles from Droitwich.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Witheridge, union of Tiverton: 189 miles from London (coach road 168), 5 from Tiverton, 7 from Bampton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 203 miles.---Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (the Holy Cross), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £21. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £455: patron, Rev. G. S. Cruwys: pres. incumbent, G. S. Cruwys, 1835: contains 6,290 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 670: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 770: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,485: poor rates in 1838, £292. 6s. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CRUX-EASTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pastrow, union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county: 60 miles from London (coach road 61), 7 from Newbury, 7 from Andover.---Gt. West. Rail. to Newbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Newbury, &c., 153 miles.---Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £12. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Rev. James Bagge: pres. incumbent, James Bagge, 1843: contains 950 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £767: poor rates in 1838, £60.

CUBBERLY (or COBERLY), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rapsgate, union of Cheltenham: 116 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Cheltenham, 10 from Gloucester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Cheltenham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 98 miles.---Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £420: patron, Henry Elwes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Hicks, 1815: contains 3,421 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 231: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,536: poor rates in 1838, £280.

CUBBINGTON, WARWICK, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Warwick, south-east of the river Avon: 106 miles from London (coach road 88), 5 from Warwick, 7 from Coventry.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Coventry to Leamington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Coventry, &c., 73 miles.---Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £17 per annum. The other benefactions produce about £38 a year.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio-

cese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £207: patron, Lord Leigh: pres. incumbent, Geo. L. Cooke, 1820: contains 1,780 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 830: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 955: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,672: poor rates in 1838, £241. 13s.

CUBERT, CORNWALL, a parish in that part of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, which is included in the western division of the above county, union of St. Columb Major, near Holywell Bay: 292 miles from London (coach road 260), 9 from Truro, 9 from St. Columb Major.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 48 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 306 miles.---Money orders issued at Truro: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Cuthbert), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, Rev. T. Stabback: pres. incumbent, T. Stabback, 1809: contains 2,320 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 368: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 423: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,552: poor rates in 1838, £174. 5s.

CUBLEY, DEKBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Apple-tree, on a branch of the river Dove: 154 miles from London (coach road 138), 6 from Ashbourne, 12 from Derby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Uttoxeter, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 32 miles.---Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory with that of Marston Montgomery, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £13. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £523: patron, Earl of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, R. W. VEVERS, 1832: contains 2,410 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 425: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 489: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,735: poor rates in 1838, £159. 9s.---Fair, Nov. 30.

CUBLINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury: 50 miles from London (coach road 45), 6 from Aylesbury, 6 from Winslow.---Nor. West. Rail. through Cheddington to Aylesbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Cheddington to Aylesbury, &c., 110 miles.---Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £289: patron, Lincoln College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, James Thompson, 1845: contains 1,290 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 290: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,361: poor rates in 1838, £183. 2s.

CUBY, CORNWALL, a parish in the west division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of Truro: it includes the borough of Tregony: 282 miles from London (coach road 251), 1 from Tregony, 6 from Truro.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter, to Plymouth, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 296 miles.---Money orders issued at Tregony: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Keby), a vicarage, annexed to that of Tregony, in the diocese of Exeter, and having jointly a pres. net income of £311: patron, J. Gurney, Esq.:

pres. incumbent, R. P. Warren, 1847: contains 2,410 acres: 242 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,156: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,329: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,243: poor rates in 1838, £179. 7s.

CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX, a market town and parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Buttinghill, union of Cuckfield, rape of Lewes: 40 miles from London, 10 from Horsham. — Brighton Rail. to Hayward's Heath station, thence 2 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 171 miles. — Money orders issued here: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.: post closes 10 a.m. and 9½ p.m. — This town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, nearly in the centre of the county, and is handsomely built of brick, but there are some good quarries of freestone in the vicinity; the pathways are laid with bricks of red clay, found within four miles, where there are also strata of a peculiarly white pipe-clay. The water is supplied from springs. The church is a large and handsome edifice, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire covered with shingles. The county magistrates hold petty sessions for the division at the Talbot Inn. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. There is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1528, by Edward Flower, Esq. of London, and the Rev. William Spicer of Balcombe. The poor-law commissioners have erected a workhouse for Cuckfield poor-law union, which comprehends fifteen parishes, extending over 92 square miles, with a population of about 12,000. — The living (the Holy Trinity), a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, is valued at £20. 14s. 2d.; pres. net income, £414: patron, Bishop of Chichester: pres. incumbent, T. A. Maberly, 1841: contains 11,167 acres: 376 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,444: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,960: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,679: poor rates in 1838, £1,297. 12s. — Market day, Friday. Fairs: May 25, Thursday in Whitsun-week, Sept. 16, Nov. 29, for horses and cattle. — Inns: King's Head, Red Lion, and Talbot. — Oaklands is the seat of the Hon. Ernest Curzon; Cuckfield Park, of Warden Sergison, Esq.; Nymans, of George Harrington, Esq.; Borde Hill, of Captain Preston, R.N.; Pilatye, of J. P. Cherry, Esq.; Mytten, of Joseph Maberly, Esq.; Bolnore, of the Misses Dealtry; Butler's Green, of C. Peel, Esq.; Staplefield Place, of the Rev. C. L. Roysds; and Mill Hall, of E. Ludlow, Esq.

CUCKLINGTON WITH CLAPTON-FORMS, SOMERSET, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Norton-Ferris, union of Wincanton: 129 miles from London (coach road 104), 3 from Wincanton: 11 from Sherborne. — Gt. West Rail. to Westbury, thence 19 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Westbury, &c., 189 miles. — Money orders issued at Wincanton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Lawrence), a rectory, with that of Stoke Frister and Bayford, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Wells, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £12. 19s. 4½d.: pres. net income, £609: patron, William Phelps, Esq.: pres. incumbent, R. C. Phelps, 1833: contains 1,780 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 390: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,732: poor rates in 1838, £201. 4s.

CUCKNEY, NOTTINGHAM, a parish in the Hat-

field division of the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bassetlaw, union of Worksop: 150 miles from London (coach road 144), 6 from Mansfield, 5 from Worksop. — Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Nottingham to Mansfield, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, &c., 36 miles. — Money orders issued at Mansfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 3½ p.m. — The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Nottingham, formerly in the diocese of York, now in the diocese of Lincoln, is valued at £9. 8s. 6½d.: pres. net income, £193: patron, Earl Manvers: pres. incumbent, Taylor White, 1843: contains 5,510 acres: 266 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,697: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,490: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,677: poor rates in 1838, £332. 8s. Tithes commuted in 1839. — N. 1 m., Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland.

CUDDESDON, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Bullington, union of Headington: 70 miles from London (coach road 48), 2 from Wheatley, 7 from Oxford. — Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Banbury to Oxford, &c., 102 miles. — Money orders issued at Wheatley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The Wheatley school here is endowed with £45 per annum. The other charities produce about £49 a year. — The living, a rectory annexed to the bishopric of Oxford, in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Oxford, is valued at £17. 0s. 5d.: pres. net income, £440: held *ex officio* by the Bishop of Oxford, 1845: contains, with Wheatley, 2,700 acres: 292 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,483, of whom about 1,000 belong to Wheatley: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,705: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £6,506: poor rates in 1838, £579. 18s. — Cuddesdon Palace is the seat of the Bishop of Oxford. It is a commodious mansion, situated on the southern limb of Shotover, and stands high over the valley of the Thame. After the Crown resumed possession of Gloucester Hall, the first residence appropriated to the bishops, there was no palace for the prelate, until Dr. Bancroft, at the instigation of Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, erected an episcopal seat, to the building of which the king contributed a large quantity of timber. The palace was finished in 1635. When the king resided in Oxford during the civil war, Colonel William Legg, the then governor, feared that the bishop's palace might be garrisoned by the parliamentary forces, and it was therefore burnt to the ground. The palace remained in ruins, until Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, rebuilt it on its former foundations.

CUDDINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. and union of Aylesbury: 47 miles from London (coach road 41), 3 from Aylesbury, 6 from Thame. — Nor. West. Rail. through Cheddington to Aylesbury, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Cheddington, &c., 107 miles. — Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Nicholas) is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Haddenham: contains 980 acres: 123 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 626: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 720: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,293: poor rates in 1838, £342. 3s.

CUDDINGTON, CHESTER, a township in the parish of Malpas—(which see for access, &c.): 166

miles from London, 3 from Malpas, 12 from Chester. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 1,260 acres: 47 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 240: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,855: poor rates in 1838, £146. 15s.

**CUDDINGTON, CHESTER**, a township in the parish of Waverham—(which see for access, &c.): 177 miles from London, 4 from Northwich, 2 from Waverham. — Money orders issued at Chester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8½ a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — Contains 990 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 253: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,932: poor rates in 1838, £75. 13s.

**CUDDINGTON, SURREY**, a parish in the second division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cophthorne, union of Epsom: 15 miles from London (coach road 12), 1 from Ewell, 6 from Croydon. — Croydon Rail. to Ewell, thence 1 mile: from Derby, through London, &c., 147 miles. — Money orders issued at Ewell: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — There was once a magnificent palace here, which was destroyed during the civil wars. — The living (St. Mary), a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester: no church or incumbent: contains 1,850 acres: 24 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 158: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. with Ewell: poor rates in 1838, £238. 1s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

**CUDHAM, KENT**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley: 19 miles from London (coach road 16), 6 from Bromley, 4 from Westerham. — Croydon Rail. to Croydon, thence 8 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 151 miles. — Money orders issued at Bromley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. — The parochial charities produce about £5 a year. — The living (St. Peter and St. Paul), a disch<sup>d</sup>. vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. and diocese of Rochester, is valued at £13. 2s. 2d.: patron, Lord Chancellor: pres. incumbent, H. Sampson, 1830: contains 5,930 acres: 125 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 776: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 892: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,506: poor rates in 1838, £351. 6s.

**CUDWORTH, SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of South Petherton, union of Chard: 177 miles from London (coach road 136), 3 from Ilminster, 4 from Chard. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Taunton, thence 14 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Taunton, &c., 191 miles. — Money orders issued at Ilminster: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — The living (St. Michael), a perpetual curacy, a peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £12. 10s.: pres. net income, £63: patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells: pres. incumbent, John Cabell, 1808: contains 1,070 acres: 31 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 155: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,067: poor rates in 1838, £33. 18s.

**CUDWORTH, WEST RIDING, YORK**, a township in the parish of Royston—(which see for access, &c.): 176 miles from London, 4 from Barnsley, 7 from Wakefield. — Money orders issued at Barnsley: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m. — Contains 1,520 acres: 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 552: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 634: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,046: poor rates in 1838, £252. 17s.

**CUERDALE, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Blackburn, on the eastern bank of the

river Ribble, and west of the Derwent—(which see for access, &c.): 213 miles from London, 3 from Preston, 7 from Blackburn. — Money orders issued at Preston: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. — Contains 500 acres: 20 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 106: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,286: poor rates in 1838, £95.

**CUERDEN, LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Leyland, on the river Lostock: 213 miles from London, 5 from Chorley, 10 from Blackburn. — (For access and postal arrangements, see above.) — Contains 930 acres: 96 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 573: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 658: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,583: poor rates in 1838, £170. 18s. — Cuerden Hall is the seat of Robert Townley Parker, Esq., who traces his descent from William le Parker, who obtained lands in Extwistle, county of Lancaster, from the monastery of Kirkeatul, in the time of Richard II., and was styled de Monk Hall in that township, in the time of Henry IV.; he was the ancestor of John Parker, Esq., high sheriff of Lancashire in 1653. In 1719, Banastre Parker, Esq., transferred the family seat from Extwistle to Cuerden Hall, which he inherited from his mother, coheirress of Christopher Banastre, Esq. of Bank, county of Lancaster. His grandson, Banastre Parker, Esq., dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Townley Parker, sheriff of Lancashire in 1793, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by his only son, the present representative of the family. Mr. Parker was high sheriff in 1817, and sat as M.P. for Preston in the first parliament of Queen Victoria.

**CUERDLEY (or CUERDLEY), LANCASTER**, a township in the parish of Prescott, north of the river Mersey, and near the Sankey Canal—(which see for access, &c.): 190 miles from London, 4 from Warrington, 6 from Prescott. — Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 8 a.m.: post closes 6½ p.m. — Contains 1,420 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 221: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £3,208: poor rates in 1838, £147. 5s.

**CULBORNE (or KITNOR), SOMERSET**, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Carhampton, union of Williton: 186 miles from London (coach road 173), 9 from Minehead, 12 from Dulverton. — Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Bridgewater, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Bridgewater, &c., 199 miles. — Money orders issued at Minehead: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 10 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m. — This parish, otherwise called Kitnor, is famous for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The surrounding hills are so steep, that, till within the last few years, it was scarcely approachable except on foot. A rapid rivulet intersects the valley in a rocky bed, flowing into the Bristol Channel. Warner says that the *Lilliputian church of Culborne is situated in as extraordinary a spot, as man, in his whimsicality, ever fixed on as a place of worship*. It is built at the bottom of a secluded dell (two or three acres in extent), containing about half an acre of tolerably level ground, surrounded by almost perpendicular cliffs, from 1,200 to 1,300 feet high. — The living (St. Culborne), a disch<sup>d</sup>. rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Taunton, and diocese of Bath and Wells, is valued at £3. 18s. 11½d.: patron, Earl of Lovelace: pres. incumbent, A. Anderson, 1848: con-

tains 1,560 acres: 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 34: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> 1,582: poor rates in 1837, £12. 18s.

CULCHETH, LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Winwick—(which see for access, &c.): 194 miles from London, 7 from Warrington, 5 from Newton. Money orders issued at Warrington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m. Contains 5,330 acres: 372 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,193: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,522: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £7,475: poor rates in 1838, £906. 17s.

CULFORD, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Blackbourn, union of Thingoe: 99 miles from London (coach road 76), 5 from Bury St. Edmund's, 10 from Thetford. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Bury St. Edmund's, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 231 miles. Money orders issued at Bury St. Edmund's: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, annexed to that of Ingham: contains 2,490 acres: 55 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 352: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 404: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,674: poor rates in 1838, £286.

CULGAITH, CUMBERLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkland, bounded on the west by the river Eden, and on the south by the Tees—(which see for access, &c.): 282 miles from London, 7 from Penrith, 3 from Kirkland. Money orders issued at Penrith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. The living is a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Kirkland, in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Carlisle: pres. net income, £80: patron, Vicar of Kirkland: contains 51 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 361: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 415: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,419: poor rates in 1838, £58. 15s.

CULHAM, OXFORD, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Dorchester, union of Abingdon, bounded on the south, west, and north-west, by the Thames: 58 miles from London (coach road 52), 1½ from Abingdon, 8 from Wallingford. Gt. West. Rail. to Abingdon Road station, thence 1½ miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Oxford to Abingdon Road, &c., 104 miles. Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The charities amount to about £58 per annum. The living is a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Oxford: pres. gross income, £100: patron, Bishop of Oxford: pres. incumbent, Robert Walker, 1848: contains 1,680 acres: 85 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 396: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 405: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,794: poor rates in 1837, £248. 3s. Culham House, the seat of J. Shawe Phillips, Esq.

CULLERCOAT'S, NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in the parish, and now enclosed within the boundaries of the borough of Tynemouth—(which see for access, &c.): 284 miles from London, 1 from Tynemouth, 10 from Newcastle. Money orders issued at North Shields: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11½ a.m.: post closes 1 p.m. The village is much frequented for sea-bathing, and a terrace has been erected upon a cliff on the coast for the accommodation of visitors. Contains 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 730: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 839: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,472: poor rates in 1838, £80. 3s.

CULMINGTON, SALOP, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Munslow, union of Ludlow, on the river Corve: 156 miles from London (coach road 147), 5 from

Ludlow, 10 from Bishop's Castle. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford and Worcester to Kidderminster, thence 23 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Kidderminster, &c., 94 miles. Money orders issued at Ludlow: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, is valued at £18. 9s. 2d.: pres. net income, £605: patron, Rev. W. Johnstone: pres. incumbent, W. Johnstone, 1814: contains 3,160 acres: 95 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 541: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 622: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,444: poor rates in 1838, £275. 3s.

CULMSTOCK, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Hemyock, union of Wellington, on the river Calm: 183 miles from London (coach road 154), 6 from Wellington, 7 from Collumpton. Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton junction, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton junction, &c., 197 miles. Money orders issued at Wellington: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. The living, a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, is valued at £16: pres. net income, £250: patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter: pres. incumbent, J. W. Karslake, 1841: contains 4,530 acres: 312 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,446: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,663: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £4,778: poor rates in 1838, £1,103. 13s. Fairs: May 22, October 1, for cattle.

CULOMBTON (or COLUMSTON). See COLLUMPTON.

CULPHO, SUFFOLK, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Carlford, union of Woodbridge: 73 miles from London (coach road 74), 5 from Ipswich, 4 from Woodbridge. East. Co<sup>r</sup> Rail. to Ipswich, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 205 miles. Money orders issued at Ipswich: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (St. Botolph), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £5. 7s. 11d.: pres. net income, £55: patron, —Gurdon, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Mason, 1840: contains 1,620 acres: 12 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 70: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £559: poor rates in 1838, £136. 3s.

CULVERLANDS AND TELFORD, SURREY, a tithing in the parish and hun<sup>d</sup> of Farnham, on the river Wey—(which see for access, &c.): 3 miles from Farnham. Contains 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 509: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 585.—(Other returns with the parish.)

CULVERTHORPE, LINCOLN, a township and chapelry in the parish of Haydon—(which see for access, &c.): 116 miles from London, 5 from Sleaford, 6 from Grantham. The living is a curacy to the vicarage of Haydon: contains 860 acres: 9 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 139. Culverthorpe Hall is the seat of Henry Handley, Esq.

CULWORTH, NORTHAMPTON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of King's Sutton, union of Brackley: 96 miles from London (coach road 72), 8 from Banbury, 9 from Daventry. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Cropredy, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Cropredy, &c., 72 miles. Money orders issued at Banbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory and vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>

of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £528: patron, S. Spence, Esq.: pres. incumbent, T. Spence, 1829: contains 2,060 acres: 144 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 713: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 820: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £4,073: poor rates in 1838, £383. 18s.

**CUMBERSDALE** (or **COMMERSDALE**), **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of St. Mary, city of Carlisle—(which see for access, &c.): 302 miles from London, 3 from Carlisle, 9 from Newmarket.—Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> noon: post closes 2 p.m.—Contains 2,000 acres: 83 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 620: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 713: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,957: poor rates in 1838, £63.

**CUMBERWORTH**, **LINCOLN**, a parish in the Marsh division of the hund<sup>d</sup> of Calceworth, union of Spilsby: 165 miles from London (coach road 141), 4 from Alford, 15 from Horncastle.—Nor. and East. Co<sup>t</sup> Rail. through Peterborough to Alford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Nottingham, Lincoln, and Boston, to Alford, &c., 109 miles.—Money orders issued at Alford: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—The living (St. Helen) is a disch<sup>d</sup> rectory, annexed in 1733 to the rectory of Anderby: contains 950 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £1,312: poor rates in 1838, £50. 6s.

**CUMBERWORTH** (HALF), **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 250 acres: 222 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,298: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,493: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,190: poor rates in 1838, £189. 3s.

**CUMBERWORTH**, **WEST RIDING**, **YORK**, a chapelry in the parish of Silkstone—(which see for access, &c.): 178 miles from London, 6 from Huddersfield, 7 from Barnsley.—Money orders issued at Huddersfield: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 p.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—There is a chapel here for the Wesleyan Methodists.—The living, a donative in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £18. 15s.: pres. net income, £148: patron, T. W. Beaumont: pres. incumbent, John Farrand, 1842: contains 980 acres: 259 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,867: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 2,147: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,468: poor rates in 1837, £240. 5s.

**CUMDEVOCK**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Dalston: 297 miles from London, 6 from Carlisle, 7 from Wigton.—Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 2 p.m.—Contains 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 361: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 415.—(Other returns with the parish.)

**CUMNOR**, **BERKS**, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Hormer, union of Abingdon: 67 miles from London (coach road 59), 5 from Abingdon, 4 from Oxford.—Gt. West. Rail. to Oxford, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Rugby to Oxford, &c., 99 miles.—Money orders issued at Abingdon: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m.—This place is built on the brow of a hill, commanding extensive views over the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. The abbots of Abingdon formerly had a residence here, called Cumnor Hall, noted as the scene of the murder of the Countess of Leicester, by direction of her husband, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; but it is now en-

tirely demolished. There is a school here with a small endowment. Other charities produce about £77. 5s. per annum.—The living (St. Michael), a vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury, now in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £27. 17s.: patron, Earl of Abingdon: pres. incumbent, Hon. Charles Octavius Spenser: contains 7,730 acres: 265 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,058: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,216: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,900: poor rates in 1838, £769. 16s.

**CUMNOR**, **BERKS**, a township in the above parish—(which see for access, &c.)—Contains 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 592: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 681.

**CUMREW**, **CUMBERLAND**, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton: it includes the townships of Cumrew Inside and Cumrew Outside: 312 miles from London (coach road 292), 12 from Carlisle, 7 from Kirkewold.—Nor. West. Rail. through Crewe and Lancaster to Carlisle, thence 12 miles: from Derby, through Crewe, &c., 212 miles.—Money orders issued at Carlisle: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes 2 p.m.—This parish contains the ruins of a castle, the ancient seat of the Dacres.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle: pres. net income, £81: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, John Watson, 1828: contains 2,494 acres: 40 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 183: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £218: poor rates in 1838, £59. 10s.

**CUMWHINTON AND COATHILL**, **CUMBERLAND**, a township in the parish of Wetheral: 4 miles from Carlisle.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—Contains 100 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 339: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 390.

**CUMWHITTON**, **CUMBERLAND**, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton, east of the river Eden: it includes the townships of Cumwhitton, Moorthwaite, and Northscaugh: 300 miles from London, 9 from Carlisle, 6 from Brampton.—(For access and postal arrangements, see above.)—The living (St. Mary), a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Carlisle: pres. net income, £102: patron, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle: pres. incumbent, R. Robinson, 1844: contains 5,670 acres: 103 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 533: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 613: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>y</sup> £2,951.

**CUNDALL AND LECKBY**, **NORTH RIDING**, **YORK**, a parish in the wapentake of Hallikeld, on the western bank of the Swale: it includes the townships of Cundall and Leckby, Norton-le-Clay, and Fawdington: 239 miles from London (coach road 210), 4 from Boroughbridge, 6 from Ripon.—Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Derby, and Leeds, to Ripon, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Leeds, &c., 107 miles.—Money orders issued at Boroughbridge: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 10 a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.—The charities amount to about £34 per annum.—The living (All Saints), a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Richmond, and diocese of Chester, now in the diocese of Ripon, is valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £59: patron, Bishop of Ripon: pres. incumbent, John Owen, 1843: contains 3,150 acres: 68 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 378: probable

remains that have been found here. During the heptarchy, St. Guthlac retired to this place from the persecution of the pagan Britons; and in 716, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded a Benedictine monastery near his hermitage, dedicated it to St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac, and endowed it with a considerable sum of money, and, as appears from his charter, with lands, comprehending the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of Sepiskee on the east, Nene on the west, Southes on the south, and Asendyk on the north, in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marshes adjoining on both sides the Welland, and fishery in the waters of Nene and Welland. The monastery, being in a marshy soil, was built on foundations of oak and ash. In 870, the abbey was destroyed, and the monks massacred by the Danes; but, in 948, King Ethelred, at the wish of his favourite and chancellor, Turketyl, or Turketule, rebuilt the abbey, and restored the alienated lands. In 1091, an accidental fire, says Ingulphus, *cruelly laid waste the habitations of the servants of God*. In 1112, Abbot Joffred rebuilt it by obtaining of the archbishops and bishops remission of a third part of the penance enjoined for sins to every one who assisted in the undertaking. About 40 years afterwards it was again destroyed by fire, but was again rebuilt, and flourished and increased in wealth and splendour until the dissolution, when its annual revenues were estimated at £1,217. 5s. 11d. The site was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton. The conventual buildings, rapidly decaying, were almost destroyed in the parliamentary war, when it was occupied as a garrison; but there are still some interesting remains. The church consists of an adaptation of the north aisle of the nave of a partly ruinous old abbey church, but is a commodious, handsome building, with several statues of kings and abbots on the west front, particularly of St. Guthlac, who was buried in a small stone building near the abbey. The town chiefly consists of four streets, separated by water-courses, with willows on their margin, and connected by a triangular bridge, consisting of three segments of a circle, meeting in a triangular point, across the Welland, the Nen, and a large drain, called Catwater, the workmanship of which, of the age of Edward II., may be considered the greatest curiosity of the kind in Britain. A Saxon statue of King Ethelwald, supposed to be of the ninth century, stands on one of the wings. The town was anciently surrounded by impassable marshes, now drained, and made into rich meadows and corn fields. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. At Croyland was founded the first great school established in England after the Norman Conquest. Most of the inhabitants of Croyland are occupied in dairying and rearing geese, and fowling and fishing; for the privilege of the two latter they formerly paid to the abbey, but now to the crown, £300 per annum. The living (St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac) is a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Lincoln: pres. net income, £200: patrons, Marquis of Exeter, and J. Whitson, alternately: pres. incumbent, John Bates, 1834: contains 13,000 acres: 546 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 3,513: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 4,040: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £17,339: poor rates in 1838, £1,045. 16s.

CRUCKTON, SALOP, a quarter in the parish of Pontesbury: 155 miles from London, 3 from Shrewsbury, 8 from Church-Stretton. Money orders issued at Shrewsbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 4½ p.m. For living, see PONTESBURY. (Returns with the parish.) Cruckton is the seat of Thomas Harries, Esq., descended from John Harries, Esq. of Cruckton, Salop, (whose ancestor, John Harries of Cruckton, was living in 1463,) who had four sons, the third of whom, Arthur Harries, Esq. of Prescott, near Baschurch, was grandfather of Thomas Harries, Esq. of Weston Lizard, high sheriff of Shropshire in 1730, and father of the Rev. Edward Harries of Cruckton, whose son is the present proprietor of Cruckton.

CRUDWELL, WILTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Malmesbury: 95 miles from London (coach road 100), 4 from Malmesbury, 4 from Tetbury. Gt. West. Rail. through Swindon to Tetbury Road, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Stonehouse, &c., 119 miles. Money orders issued at Malmesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. The living (All Saints), a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £19. 5s. 2½d.: pres. net income, £487: patron, Rev. W. Maskelyne: pres. incumbent, W. Maskelyne, 1839: contains 4,820 acres: 128 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 681: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 783: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £5,032: poor rates in 1837, £326. 19s.

CRUGGION, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a township in the parish of Abberbury, North Wales, bounded on the north and west by the Severn—(which see for access, &c.): 178 miles from London, 8 from Welchpool, 1 from Llandrino. Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> at noon: post closes at noon. Contains 32 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 171: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,955: poor rates in 1838, £145. 11s. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRUMSALL (or CRUMPSALL), LANCASTER, a township in the parish of Manchester, on the river Irk—(which see for access, &c.): 185 miles from London, 3 from Manchester, 8 from Rochdale. Money orders issued at Manchester: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 6 p.m. Contains 660 acres: 347 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,745: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,156: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £2,910: poor rates in 1838, £184.

CRUNDALE, KENT, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Wye, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, east of the river Stour: 75 miles from London (coach road 56), 9 from Canterbury, 12 from Feversham. Sou. East. Rail. to Wye, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through London, &c., 220 miles. Money orders issued at Canterbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m. The living (St. Mary), a rectory in the archd<sup>y</sup> and diocese of Canterbury, is valued at £11. 10s. 10d.: patron, Sir E. Filmer, Bart.: pres. incumbent, H. Smith, 1828: contains 1,572 acres: 37 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 272: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>y</sup> £1,481. Tithes commuted in 1839.

CRUNWEAR, PEMBROKE, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Narberth, South Wales: 218 miles from London (coach road 251), 5 from Narberth, 14 from Pembroke. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 115 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 218 miles.



Money orders issued at Narberth: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---Contains 54 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 282: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £896: poor rates in 1838, £55. 11s.

CRUTCH, WORCESTER, an extra-parochial district in the upper division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Halfshire: 2 miles from Droitwich.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, DEVON, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Witheridge, union of Tiverton: 189 miles from London (coach road 168), 5 from Tiverton, 7 from Bampton.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol to Tiverton, thence 5 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham and Bristol to Tiverton, &c., 203 miles.---Money orders issued at Tiverton: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8½ a.m.: post closes 5½ p.m.---The living (the Holy Cross), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Barnstaple, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £21. 11s. 8d.: pres. net income, £455: patron, Rev. G. S. Cruwys: pres. incumbent, G. S. Cruwys, 1835: contains 6,290 acres: 116 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 670: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 770: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,485: poor rates in 1838, £292. 6s. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CRUX-EASTON, HANTS, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pastrow, union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county: 60 miles from London (coach road 61), 7 from Newbury, 7 from Andover.---Gt. West. Rail. to Newbury, thence 7 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Oxford, and Reading, to Newbury, &c., 153 miles.---Money orders issued at Newbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Michael), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> and diocese of Winchester, is valued at £12. 12s. 6d.: pres. net income, £180: patron, Rev. James Bagge: pres. incumbent, James Bagge, 1843: contains 950 acres: 17 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 102: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £767: poor rates in 1838, £60.

CUBBERLY (or COBERLY), GLOUCESTER, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Rapsgate, union of Cheltenham: 116 miles from London (coach road 97), 4 from Cheltenham, 10 from Gloucester.---Gt. West. Rail. through Stonehouse to Cheltenham, thence 4 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Cheltenham, &c., 98 miles.---Money orders issued at Cheltenham: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 8 a.m.: post closes 8 p.m.---The living (St. Giles), a rectory in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, is valued at £10: pres. net income, £420: patron, Henry Elwes, Esq.: pres. incumbent, William Hicks, 1815: contains 3,421 acres: 34 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 231: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,536: poor rates in 1838, £280.

CUBBINGTON, WARWICK, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Knightlow, union of Warwick, south-east of the river Avon: 106 miles from London (coach road 88), 5 from Warwick, 7 from Coventry.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby and Coventry to Leamington, thence 3 miles: from Derby, through Rugby, Coventry, &c., 73 miles.---Money orders issued at Warwick: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9 a.m.: post closes 7 p.m.---There is a school here, endowed with £17 per annum. The other benefactions produce about £38 a year.---The living (St. Mary), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage, formerly in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Coventry, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio-

cese of Worcester, is valued at £6. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £207: patron, Lord Leigh: pres. incumbent, Geo. L. Cooke, 1820: contains 1,780 acres: 133 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 830: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 955: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £1,672: poor rates in 1838, £241. 13s.

CUBERT, CORNWALL, a parish in that part of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Pyder, which is included in the western division of the above county, union of St. Columb Major, near Holywell Bay: 292 miles from London (coach road 260), 9 from Truro, 9 from St. Columb Major.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter to Plymouth, thence 48 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 306 miles.---Money orders issued at Truro: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Cuthbert), a disch<sup>d</sup> vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter, is valued at £3. 6s. 8d.: pres. net income, £186: patron, Rev. T. Stabback: pres. incumbent, T. Stabback, 1809: contains 2,320 acres: 76 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 368: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 423: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,552: poor rates in 1838, £174. 5s.

CUBLEY, DERBY, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Apple-tree, on a branch of the river Dove: 154 miles from London (coach road 138), 6 from Ashbourne, 12 from Derby.---Nor. West. Rail. through Rugby, Leicester, and Burton, to Uttoxeter, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Burton, &c., 32 miles.---Money orders issued at Ashbourne: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Andrew), a rectory with that of Marston Montgomery, in the archd<sup>r</sup> of Derby, and diocese of Lichfield, is valued at £13. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £523: patron, Earl of Chesterfield: pres. incumbent, R. W. Ververs, 1832: contains 2,410 acres: 78 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 425: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 489: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £3,735: poor rates in 1838, £159. 9s.---Fair, Nov. 30.

CUBLINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury: 50 miles from London (coach road 45), 6 from Aylesbury, 6 from Winslow.---Nor. West. Rail. through Cheddington to Aylesbury, thence 6 miles: from Derby, through Rugby and Cheddington to Aylesbury, &c., 110 miles.---Money orders issued at Aylesbury: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 9½ a.m.: post closes 5 p.m.---The living (St. Nicholas), a rectory in the diocese of Oxford, is valued at £9. 16s. 3d.: pres. net income, £289: patron, Lincoln College, Oxford: pres. incumbent, James Thompson, 1845: contains 1,290 acres: 63 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 290: ass<sup>d</sup> prop<sup>r</sup> £2,361: poor rates in 1838, £183. 2s.

CUBY, CORNWALL, a parish in the west division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Powder, union of Truro: it includes the borough of Tregony: 282 miles from London (coach road 251), 1 from Tregony, 6 from Truro.---Gt. West. Rail. through Bristol and Exeter, to Plymouth, thence 38 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham, Bristol, &c., 296 miles.---Money orders issued at Tregony: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup> 11 a.m.: post closes 4 p.m.---The living (St. Keby), a vicarage, annexed to that of Tregony, in the diocese of Exeter, and having jointly a pres. net income of £311: patron, J. Gurney, Esq.:

orange, purple, and blue. The gas escapes from the water by more than twelve apertures, besides others on the banks, the flame from one of them burning about 2 feet in length, and 1½ feet in width, and sometimes larger. The soil is chiefly argillaceous schist, or fire-clay, hot enough to burn the hand. Fish caught in the stream have been boiled upon it. (Returns with the parish.)

CWMDU, GLAMORGAN, a hamlet in the parish of Llangynydd, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 177 miles from London, 6 from Bridgend, 10 from Cowbridge. Money orders issued at Bridgend: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 12½ p.m.: post closes at noon. Contains 163 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,880: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 3,312: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £904: poor rates in 1838, £116. 7s.

CWMGILLA. See FARRINGTON WITH CWMGILLA.

CWMRHEIDOL, CARDIGAN, a township in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 210 miles from London, 1 from Aberystwith, 14 from Tregaron. Money orders issued at Aberystwith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 4½ a.m.: post closes 9 p.m. Contains 122 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 758: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 871: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,041: poor rates in 1838, £162. 15s.

CWM-TOYDDWR, RADNOR, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup> and union of Rhayadar, South Wales: 183 miles from London (coach road 184), 3 from Rhayadar, 3 from St. Harmon's. Gt. West. Rail. through Oxford to Worcester, thence 65 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Worcester, &c., 136 miles. Money orders issued at Rhayadar: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. There is a school here, endowed with about £50 per annum. There are other charities to the annual amount of about £19. The living is a vicarage in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Brecon, and diocese of St. David's: pres. net income, £95: patron, Bishop of St. David's: pres. incumbent, W. Evans, 1841: contains 138 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 883: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,015: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £2,227.

CWMYOY, MONMOUTH, a parish, partly in the hun<sup>d</sup> of Ewyslacy, county of Hereford, and partly in the lower division of the hun<sup>d</sup> of Abergavenny, union of Abergavenny, in the above county, on the river Honthy, near a branch of the river Monnow, on the borders of Herefordshire: the parish is separated into upper and lower divisions, and contains the townships of Bwlch and Foothog: 138 miles from London (coach road 158), 8 from Abergavenny, 5 from Crickhowel. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 35 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 138 miles. Money orders issued at Abergavenny: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9½ a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Soon after 1108, Hugh Lacy founded a priory here, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, afterwards called Llantony Abbey, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, most of whom afterwards removed from it. The revenue of the few brethren at the original settlement at Llantony, was estimated at the dissolution at about £100. The ruins, nearly in the centre of the parish, are in a tolerable state of preservation. The living (St. Michael) is a perpetual curacy in the archd<sup>r</sup>. of Brecon, and dio-

cese of St. David's: pres. net income, £68: patron, R. Powell, Esq.: pres. incumbent, P. J. Lewis, 1827: contains 9,870 acres: 140 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 718: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 826: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,254: poor rates in 1837, £393. 1s.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN, CARDIGAN, a township in the parish of Llanfihangel-Genur-Glynn—(which see for access, &c.): 205 miles from London, 5 from Aberystwith, 4 from Eskynald. Money orders issued at Aberystwith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 5½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. There is a school here, supported by the trustees of the late Mrs. Bevan's charity. Contains 220 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,191: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,370: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,633: poor rates in 1838, £168. 8s.

CYFRONYDD, MONTGOMERY, a township in the parish of Welchpool, North Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 181 miles from London, 5 from Welchpool, 3 from Llanfair. Money orders issued at Welchpool: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 11½ a.m.: post closes 12½ p.m. Contains 7 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 77: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £341: poor rates in 1837, £47. 10s.

CYLCH-BYCHAN, PEMBROKE, a hamlet in the parish of St. David's, South Wales, north of St. Bride's Bay, near the Bristol Channel—(which see for access, &c.): 280 miles from London, 1 from St. David's, 2 from Whitechurch. Money orders issued at Haverfordwest: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 9 a.m.: post closes 3 p.m. Contains 82 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 364: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 418.

CYLCH-GWYLOD-Y-WLAD, PEMBROKE, a hamlet in the parish of St. David's—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 89 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 467: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 537. (Other returns with the parish.)

CYLCH-MAWR, PEMBROKE, a hamlet in the parish of St. David's—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 94 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 528: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 607. (Other returns with the parish.)

CYLCH-Y-DEE, PEMBROKE, a township in the parish of St. David's—(which see for access, &c.) Contains 238 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,086: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,249. (Other returns with the parish.)

CYLY-CUM (LOWER AND UPPER), CARMARTHEN, a parish in the hun<sup>d</sup>. of Cayo, union of Llandovery, South Wales: 178 miles from London, 6 from Llandovery. Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 75 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 178 miles. Money orders issued at Llandovery: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1 p.m.: post closes 11 a.m. Contains 272 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 1,481: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849, 1,704: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £4,523: poor rates in 1837, £587. 12s.

CYNILL-MAWR, CARDIGAN, a township in the parish of Llanfihangel-Genur-Glynn, South Wales—(which see for access, &c.): 206 miles from London, 6 from Aberystwith, 2 from Llanfihangel. Money orders issued at Aberystwith: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 5½ p.m.: post closes 9 p.m. There is a school here, endowed with £5 per annum, for the instruction of poor children. Contains 118 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 641: probable pop<sup>n</sup> in 1849,

737: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £1,840: poor rates in 1838, £224. 5s.

CYNWYL-GAIO, CARMARTHEN, a parish in the hund<sup>d</sup> of Cayo, union of Llandovery, South Wales: 183 miles from London (coach road 198), 7 from Llandovery, 7 from Lampeter. — Gt. West. Rail. to Stonehouse, thence 80 miles: from Derby, through Birmingham to Stonehouse, &c., 183 miles. — Money orders issued at Llandovery: London letters deliv<sup>d</sup>. 1½ p.m.: post closes 10½ a.m. —

There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel here. —

The living, a vicarage in the archd<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, to which is annexed the chapelry of Llan-Sawel, is valued at £5: pres. net income, £224: patron, the Crown: pres. incumbent, G. Howell, 1845: contains 409 houses: pop<sup>n</sup> in 1841, 2,108: ass<sup>d</sup>. prop<sup>r</sup>. £6,365: poor rates in 1838, £838. 15s. The tithes were commuted in 1839. — Fairs: August 21, and October 6, for cattle, horses, and pedlery.

END OF VOL. I.



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